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CAMPBELL'S

GAZETTEER

OF

MISSOURI

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FROM ARTICLES CONTRIBUTED BY PROMINENT GENTLEMEN IN EACH COUNTY OF THE STATE, AND INFORMATION COLLECTED AND COLLATED FROM OFFICIAL AND OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES, BY A CORPS OF EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS,

UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF THE EDITOR,

R. A. CAMPBELL,

AUTHOR OF "CAMPBELL'S ATLAS OF MISSOURI," "CAMPBELL'S ATLAS OF ILLINOIS," "CAMPBELL'S SHIPPERS' GUIDE AND TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY," ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS AND ENGRAVINGS.

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PREFACE

TO THE SECOND REVISED EDITION.

In issuing this second revised edition, the editor again desires to thank his long list of contributors, who by their painstaking collection of facts have given the GAZETTER *a good character.*

Also to thank the many (over 1.000) prominent gentlemen in all parts of the State who by their hearty approval and generous commendation have bestowed upon the work a *fine reputation.*

Also to thank the editors of the State for their generous criticism and universal endorsement, thus giving to the work not only a good reputation but also a wide publicity.

Now that the GAZETTEER has its *good character* and *reputation* fully established, I respectfully ask that the public by their patronage add to my literary reputation as editor,—pecuniary success as publisher.

R. A. CAMPBELL.

PREFACE.

The most careful observer and candid writer cannot, in making tours through the State, give as accurate information concerning its many important resources, as the intelligent, practical residents of each locality. The Editor has not therefore relied mainly upon his personal observation, but has sought the best available authority in every department. He has invited over five hundred able and prominent gentlemen in the different counties of the State to contribute information, descriptions and articles for the work. The parties addressed, with scarcely an exception, have either complied or secured some other competent person, who did the State good service by giving the information sought. The vast amounts of description, statistics and history thus obtained,—together with that selected from the works consulted, (see page 14,) have been woven into form and submitted to several prominent citizens of each county for criticism, correction and amendment. After the pages were electrotyped, proofs were sent to contributors and others, and errors in dates, figures, spelling of names, etc., were corrected regardless of time, trouble or expense. The Editor desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to these able and pains-taking contributors, and to many others who have read proofs, verified statements, and in many ways enabled him to make the work more complete. Did it not appear partial, he would much like to name several whose assistance has been particularly valuable. He must in justice, however, acknowledge his especial obligations to his careful and efficient chief assistant, Mrs. J. M. Townsley, upon whom has devolved much of the editorial work, and to whom must be awarded a generous share of whatever praise the Gazetteer may merit.

In such a work perfect accuracy is impossible. From the care taken, however, it is believed that but few errors will be found, and none of great importance. And the Editor feels justified in hoping that the Gazetteer will meet with the approval and patronage of a fact-loving public.

R. A. C.

St. Louis, June, 1874.

The publisher will be under obligations to any one in any part of Missouri, who will furnish him with reliable information concerning changes occurring in the State, or for the correction of possible errors. All such additions and corrections will be made from time to time, as successive editions of this work are issued.

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* *Manuscript, on file in U. S. Recorder's office, St. Louis.*

† *The thanks of the Editor are tendered to Messrs. Geo. Knapp & Co. for the use of the complete files of the Republican from* 1808.

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4b	St. L., K. C. & N.—Northern Br. *U. S. Ex.*	14	St. Louis & St. Joseph. *U. S. Ex.*
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Bigbee —*Cynthiana*,	Callaway	6	95
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☞ *For explanations see page 15.*

DIAGRAM,

CONSTRUCTED BY CAPT. J. P. CADMAN, A. M., ST. LOUIS, ESPECIALLY FOR CAMPBELL'S GAZETTEER OF MISSOURI.

Illustrating the remarkable progress of Missouri since her admission into the Union and showing the rank in population of 23 other States according to each census from 1820 to 1870, and their ratio of increase during the last decade.

MISSOURI, as will be noticed, was in 1820 23d in rank; in 1830, 21st; in 1840, 16th; in 1850, 13th; in 1860, 8th; and in 1870, **Fifth.**

Rank.	*1820.*	*1830.*	*1840.*	*1850.*	*1860.*	*1870.*	Percentage of increase bet. 1860 & 1870.	Rank.
1	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	12.94	1
2	Va.	Pa.	Pa.	Pa.	Pa.	Pa.	21.19	2
3	Pa.	Va.	Ohio.	Ohio.	Ohio.	Ohio.	13.92	3
4	N. C.	Ohio.	Va.	Va.	Ill.	Ill.	48.36	4
5	Ohio.	N. C.	Tenn.	Tenn.	Va.	**Mo.**	51.52	5
6	Ky.	Ky.	Ky.	Mass.	Ind.	Ind.	24.45	6
7	Mass.	Tenn.	N. C.	Ind.	Mass.	Mass.	18.38	7
8	S. C.	Mass.	Mass.	Ky.	**Mo.**	Ky.	23.98	8
9	Tenn.	S. C.	Ga.	Ga.	Ky.	Tenn.	25.91	9
10	Md.	Ga.	Ind.	N. C.	Tenn.	Va.	—— *	10
11	Ga.	Md.	S. C.	Ill.	Ga.	Iowa.	76.91	11
12	Me.	Me.	Ala.	Ala.	N. C.	Ga.	35.73	12
13	N. J.	Ind.	Me.	**Mo.**	Ala.	Mich.	58.06	13
14	Conn.	N. J.	Ill.	S. C.	Miss.	N. C.	24.55	14
15	N. H.	Ala.	Md.	Miss.	Wis.	Wis.	35.93	15
16	Vt.	Conn.	**Mo.**	Me.	Mich.	Ala.	26.17	16
17	La.	Vt.	Miss.	Md.	La.	N. J.	38.83	17
18	Ind.	N. H.	N. J.	La.	S. C.	Miss.	34.26	18
19	Ala.	La.	La.	N. J.	Md.	Tex.	54.10	19
20	R. I.	Ill.	Conn.	Mich.	Iowa.	Md.	19.74	20
21	Miss.	**Mo.**	Vt.	Conn.	N. J.	La.	26.35	21
22	Del.	Miss.	N. H.	N. H.	Me.	S. C.	30.01	22
23	**Mo.**	R. I.	Mich.	Vt.	Tex.	Me.	–0.22†	23
24	Ill.	Del.	R. I.	Wis.	Conn.	Cal.	54.68	24

☞ The increase in population in Missouri was, between 1820 and 1830, 110.94 per cent.; between 1830 and 1840, 173 per cent.; between 1840 and 1850, 77.75 per cent.; between 1850 and 1860, 73.30 per cent.; and between 1860 and 1870, 51.52 per cent.

The increase of the United States was 22.63 per cent. between 1860 and 1870.

*The increase was 4.44 per cent., but the erection of West Virginia occasioned a loss to the State, as reduced, of 12.49 per cent.

†Loss.

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BOLIVAR,*	Polk		345
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Bonfils' Station,	St. Louis	4	512
Bonhomme,	St. Louis		512
Bonnot's Mills—	Dauphine, Osage	3 B	412
Boonsborough,	Howard		252
BOONVILLE,*	Cooper	3a, 5 & B	173
Bontear, St.	Francois		500
Bourbon,	Crawford		177
Bower's Mills—	*Lyon*, Lawrence		305
Bower's Store,	Gentry		212
BOWLING GREEN,	Pike	6	442
Bowmansville—	Medicine, Sullivan		615
Boxford,	De Kalb		192
Boyd,	Dallas		184
Boyler's Mill,	Morgan		392
Bradleyville,	Taney		618
Brashears—	Paulville, Adair	9	35
Brazito,	Cole		167
Breckenridge,	Caldwell	7	90
Breckenridge—	Randolph		469
Bridge Creek,	Carroll		114
Bridgeport—	Buchanan		76
Bridgeport,	Warren		627
Bridgeton, St.	Louis	4	512
Bridgewater,	Nodaway	13a	405
Brighton,	Polk		453
Brighton Mills,	Jefferson		284
Brookfield,*	Linn	7	319
Brookline—	*Little York*, Greene	2	217
Brooklyn,	Harrison		227
Brosley,	Cass		121
Brotherton, St.	Louis	4B	512
Browning,	Linn	11	320
Brown's,	Boone	4a	69
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Bryant,	Callaway		95
Buchanan,	Bollinger		64
Buckland's,	Phelps	2	435
Bucklin,	Linn	7	320
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Buffington,	Stoddard	1b	608
Bufordsville,	Cape Girardeau		105
Buhlsville,	Gentry		212
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Bunceton,	Cooper	3a	173
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Bunker Hill,	Lewis		309
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Burbois,	Gasconade		210
Burdett,	Bates		57
Burlington,	Boone		69
Burnett's St'n—	*Wall's Store*, Johnson		290
Burr Oak,	Harrison		227
Burr Oak Valley—	*Robinson's Mill*, Lincoln		314
Burton,	Howard	5	252
Bushberg,	Jefferson	1 A	284
Bush's,	Boone	4a	69
BUTLER,*	Bates		57
Buttsville,	Grundy		222
Bynumville,	Chariton		134
Byrne,	Osage		412
Byrne's Mill,	Jefferson		284
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Cainsville,	Harrison		227
Cairo,	Randolph	4b	469
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Clarysville,	Perry	A	425
Clay,	Clark		146
Claysville,	Boone		69
Claysville—Prospect Hill—	Clay		159
Clayton,	Vernon	5	624
Claytonville—*Greenville,*	Clay		159
Cleopatra,	Mercer		362
Clear Creek,	Cooper		174
Clear Fork—Carbon Hill,	Johnson	3	290
Clear Spring—Lebeck,	Cedar		127
Clear View,	Sullivan		615
Clearwater,	Wayne	1	639
Cliff Cave, St.	Louis	1 A	513
Clifton—Warm Fork,	Oregon		408
Clifton,	Schuyler		588
Clifton Hill,	Randolph	4	469
Clifty Dale,	Maries		348
CLINTON,*	Henry	5	231
Clinton—Somerset—Monroe			380
Clinton City—Auxvasse,	Callaway	6	96
Clinton's Mills,	Crawford		177
Clintonville,	Cedar		127
Clover Bottom,	Franklin		204
Cloverdale,	Benton		61
Coatsville,	Schuyler	4b	588
Coffeysburg—*Salem,*	Daviess		189
Coldwater,	Wayne		639
Cole Camp,	Benton		61
Colemanville,	Carter		118
Coleville,	Bates		57
Colfax,	Sullivan		615
College Mound,	Macon		336
College View, St.	Louis	4	513
Collins, St.	Clair		492
Colman, St.	Louis		513
Coloma,	Carroll		114
Colony,	Knox		294
COLUMBIA,	*Boone	4a	69
Columbus,	Johnson		290
COMMERCE,	*Scott	A	597
Competition—*Newburg*—	Laclede		297
Conception,	Nodaway		405
Concord,	Callaway		96
Concordia,	Lafayette	3b	301
Conner's Mills,	Cooper		174
Consville,	Henry		232
Converse,	Clinton	14	163
Conway,	Laclede	2	297
Coon Cr.—*Midway—Dublin,*	Barton		54
Cooper Hill,	Osage		412
Cornelia,	Johnson		290
Cornersville,	Hickory		234
Corning,	Holt	13 B	237
Cornwall,	Madison	1a	342
Corsicana—*Gadfly*—	Barry		52
Corso,	Lincoln		314
Cote Sans Dessein—*Barkersville*—	Callaway	B	96
Cottleville, St.	Charles		487
Cotton Hill,	Dunklin		200
Cotton Plant,	Dunklin		200
Cottonwood,	Mercer	12	362
Cottonwood Point,	Pemiscot	A	419
Cove City,	Bates		57
Crab Orchard—*Elk Horn*—	Ray		473
Craig,	Holt	13	238
Cream Ridge,	Livingston		327
Crescent Hill,	Cates		57
Creve Cœur, St.	Louis		513
Crigler's Mills,	Ralls,		466
Crittenden,	Daviess		189
Crocker,	Pulaski	2	457
Crooked Creek—Lentner,	Shelby	7	603
Cross Plains—Woodhill,	Dallas		185
Cross Roads—Rock Prairie,	Dade		181

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Post Office.	County.	R. R.	Page.
Cross Roads, Iron			262
Cross Timbers, Hickory			234
Crystal City, Jefferson			284
Cuba, Crawford		2 & 2b	177
Cuivre, Lincoln			314
Cunningham, Chariton		4c	134
Curran, Stone			611
Current River, Shannon			600
Curryville, Pike		6	443
Cynthiana—Bigbee, Callaway			96
Dadeville—*Melville*, Dade			182
Dalhoff, St. Charles			487
Dallas, Webster			643
Dalton, Chariton		4	134
DANVILLE, Montgomery			386
Dardenne—St. Peters, St. Charles		4	487
Darksville, Randolph			469
Dauphine-*Bonnot's Mills*, Osage		3 B	412
Davenport, Dade			182
Dawn, Livingston			327
Dayton, Cass			121
Dayton—Racine, Newton		2	401
De Bruin, Pulaski			457
Decaturville, Camden			100
Deerfield, Vernon		5	624
Deer Ridge, Lewis			309
DeKalb—*Bloomington*, Buchanan		12	76
DeLassus, St. François		1a	500
Delaware Town, Christian			139
Dell Delight, Benton			61
Delta, Cape Girardeau		1a	107
Dent's Station, St. François		1	500
Denver—*Fairview*, Worth			647
Des Arc, Iron		1	262
Des Moines City—Gregory's Landing, Clark		8 A	146
Des Peres, St. Louis			513
De Soto, Jefferson		1	284
De Witt,* Carroll		4 B	114
Dexter City, Stoddard		1b	608
Diamond City, Jasper			276
Dick, Lafayette			301
Dick's Creek, Dallas			185
Diehlstadt, Scott		1a	597
Dillon, Phelps		2	435
Dittmer's Store, Jefferson			284
Dixon, Pulaski		2	457
Dolles Mills, Bollinger			64
DONIPHAN, Ripley			480
Dorchester, Greene		2	218
Douglas, Gentry			212
Dover, Lafayette			301
Downing-Cherry Grove, Schuyler		10	588
Doylesport, Barton			54
Doyleston, St. Clair			492
Drake, Gasconade			210
Dresden, Pettis		3	429
Dripping Springs, Boone			71
Dry Branch, Franklin		2	204
Dry Creek, Crawford			177
Dryden, Lincoln			314
Drywood, Vernon			624
Dublin—Coon Creek, Barton			54
Dudley, Stoddard		1b	608
Duncan, Webster			643
Duncan Creek, Vernon			624
Dundas, Pulaski			457
Dundee—*New Port*, Franklin		3 B	204
Dunkle's Store—*Lawrenceburg*, Lawrence			306
Dunksburg—Sigel, Pettis			429
Durgen's Creek, Lewis		8	309
Durham, Lewis		9	309
Duroc, Benton			61
Dutchtown—*Hendricksville*, Cape G.			107
Dutzow, Warren			627
Dykes, Texas			620
Eagle, Harrison			227
East Leavenworth—City Point, Platte		13 B	447
East Lynne, Cass		5a	121
Easton, Buchanan		7	76
Eaton, Cedar			127
Ebenezer, Greene			218
Economy—*Vienna*, Macon			336
Edgar Springs, Phelps			435
Edge Hill, Reynolds			478
Edgerton, Platte		12	447
EDINA,* Knox		9	294
Edinburgh, Grundy			222
Egypt Mills, Cape Girardeau			108
Eldorado—*Luray*, Clark		10	146
Elizabethtown—Indian Cr., Monroe			380
Elk City—Elk Mills, McDonald			330
Elk Creek, Texas			620
Elkhart, Bates			57
Elk Head, Christian			139
Elk Horn—Crab Orchard, Ray			473
Elkland, Webster			643
Elk Mills—*Elk City*, McDonald			330
Elkton, Hickory			234
Elleardsville, St. Louis			513
Ellenorah, Gentry			212
Elliottsville, Monroe			380
Ellisville, St. Louis			513
Ellsworth, Texas			620
Elm Grove—*Forbes*, Holt		13	238
Elm Point, St. Charles		4	488
Elm Tree—Keysville, Crawford			177
Elm Wood, Saline			584
El Paso, Barry			52
Elston Station, Cole		3	167
Ely, Marion		7	353
Embry's—Hickory Cr., Grundy		12	223
Emerson—Excello, Macon		4b	336
Emerson, Marion		A, 5 & 15	353
EMINENCE, Shannon			600
Empire Prairie, Andrew			41
Engleman's Mills, Dade			182
Enterprise—Northcott, Linn			320
Enterprise—*Bannock*, McDonald			330
Erie, McDonald			330
Essex, Stoddard		1b	608
Estill, Howard		5	252
Etlah, Franklin		3 B	204
Etna, Scotland			593

Post Office.	County.	R. R.	Page.
Ettieville,	Gentry		212
Eudora,	Nodaway		405
Eugene City— *Wakanda*,	Carroll	4	114
Eureka,	Boone	B	71
Eureka,	Perry		425
Eureka, St.	Louis	3	513
Evansville— *Mill Grove*,	Monroe	5	380
Eveline— *Hall*,	Buchanan	13	77
Everett,	Cass		122
Excello— *Emerson*,	Macon	4b	336
Excelsior,	Morgan		392
Fairbanks—	Baker's Grove, Barton		54
Fair Dealing,	Ripley		480
Fairfield,	Benton		61
Fair Grove,	Greene		218
Fairmount,	Clark		146
Fair Play,	Miller		369
Fair Play,	Polk		453
Fairport,	DeKalb		192
Fairview, St.	Louis	3	513
Fairview—	Denver, Worth		647
Fairville,	Saline		584
Falling Springs,	Douglas		108
Falmouth,	Lincoln	A	314
Farber,	Audrain	6	49
Farley,	Platte		447
Farmersville,	Livingston		327
FARMINGTON,*	St. François		500
FAYETTE,*	Howard	5	252
Fayetteville— *Hazel Hill*,	Johnson		290
Fee Fee— Patton's Store,	St. Louis		513
Femme Osage,	St. Charles		488
Fenton, St.	Louis		513
Ferguson, St.	Louis	4	513
Fidelity,	Jasper		276
Fillmore,	Andrew		41
Fire Prairie,	Jackson		268
Flag Springs,	Andrew		41
Flat Creek,	Barry		52
Flat River, St.	François		500
Flat Wood,	Phelps		435
Flint Hill, St.	Charles		488
Florence,	Morgan		392
Florida,	Monroe		381
Florissant, St.	Louis		514
Floyd's Creek,	Adair		36
Foote Station—	Rayville, Ray	14	473
Forbes—	Elm Grove, Holt	13	238
Forest City,*	Holt	13	238
Forest Green,	Chariton	4d	134
Foristell— *Millville, Snow Hill*,	St. Charles	4	488
Forkner's Hill,	Dallas		186
Fort Henry,	Randolph		469
Fort Lynn,	Benton		62
FORSYTHE,	Taney		618
Fountain Grove,	Linn	7	320
Fourche à Renault,	Washington		634
Four Mile,	Dunklin		200
Fox— *Russellville*,	Ray		473
Fox Creek, St.	Louis		514
Frankford,	Pike	15	443
Franklin—	Pacific, Franklin	2 & 3	204
Franklin— *North Side*,	Howard	5 B	253
Franks,	Pulaski	2	457
Frankville— *New Franklin*,	Howell		257
Frazer— *Jordon, Rockhouse, Prairie*,	Buchanan	14	77
Fredericksburgh,	Osage		412
Fredericksburgh—	New Garden, Ray		473
FREDERICKTOWN,*	Madison	1a	342
Fredie,	Butler		85
Freedom,	Lafayette		301
Freeland,	Carter		118
Freeman— *Morristown*,	Cass	5a	122
French Village, St.	François		500
Friendship Community,	Dallas		185
Frohna,	Perry		425
Frumet,	Jefferson		284
FULTON,	Callaway	6	96
Gadfly—	Corsicana, Barry		52
Gad's Hill,	Wayne	1	639
Gaines' Farm,	Henry		232
GAINESVILLE,	Ozark		416
Galbraith's Store,	Henry		232
GALENA,	Stone		611
Galesburg,	Jasper		276
GALLATIN,*	Daviess	12	189
Gallagher—	Montserratt, Johnson	3	290
Gallaway Station,	Osage		412
Gamble, St.	Louis	4	514
Garden Grove,	Ralls		466
Garrettsburgh,	Buchanan		77
Garrett's Mill,	Benton		62
Gasconade City,	Gasconade	B 3	210
Gasconade Ferry,	Gasconade		210
Gates,	McDonald		331
Gatewood,	Ripley		480
GAYOSO,	Pemiscot	A	419
Georgia City,	Jasper		276
Georgetown,	Pettis	3b	429
Georgeville,	Ray		473
Germantown,*	Henry		232
Gentryville,	Gentry		212
Ghermanville,	Iron		262
Gibsonville,	Newton		401
Gilead,	Lewis		309
Gillis Bluff,	Butler		85
Gilmore, St.	Charles	4	488
Givensville,	McDonald		331
Glaize City,	Camden		100
Glasgow,*	Howard	4d B	253
Glen Allen,	Bollinger	1a	64
Glencoe, St.	Louis	3	514
Glendale, St.	Louis	3	514
Glenwood,	Jefferson	1	284
Glenwood,	Schuyler	4b	588
Goff's Creek,	Stone		611
Goffsville,	Buchanan		77
Golden City,	Barton		54
Gooch's Mills,	Cooper		174
Goodland,	Knox		294
Good Water,	Iron		262

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Post Office.	County.	R. R.	Page.
Goose Neck, Hickory			234
Gordonsville, Cape Girardeau			108
Gordonville, Livingston			327
Goshen, Mercer			362
Gosneyville—*Paradise*,	Clay		159
Gower, Clinton		14	163
Grangerville, Wayn			639
Graham, Nodaway			405
Granby,* Newton			401
Granby City, Newton		2	401
Grant, Holt			238
GRANT CITY,* Worth			647
Grant's, St. Louis		3	514
Grant's Hill, Ste. Genevieve			506
Grantville, Linn			320
Granville, Monroe			381
Gravel Point, Texas			620
Gravelton, Wayne			639
Gravois Mills, Morgan			392
Graysonville, Clinton		12	163
Gray's Point, Lawrence			306
Gray's Ridge, Stoddard			608
Gray's Summit, Franklin		3	204
Greasy—Middle Fabius,	Scotland		593
Green Castle, Sullivan			615
GREENFIELD,* Dade			182
Greenfield—Birdville,	Miss	1b A	373
Greenleaf, DeKalb			192
Green Ridge, Pettis		5	429
Greensburgh, Knox			294
Green's Ferry, Cape Girardeau		A	108
Greenton, Lafayette			301
Greentop, Schuyler		4b	589
Greenville—Claytonville,	Clay		159
GREENVILLE, Wayne			639
Greenwood, Jackson		3	268
Gregory's Landing—*Des Moines City*,	Clark	8 A	146
Griffin, Schuyler		4b & 10	589
Grinnell, Grundy			223
Grove Springs, Wright			650
Grubbtown, Grundy			223
Grubville, Franklin			204
Guilford, Nodaway			405
Gunn City, Cass		5a	122
Gunter's Big Spring, Camden			101
Hager's Grove, Shelby			603
Hainesville, Clinton		7a	163
Half Rock, Mercer			363
Halfway, Polk			453
Hall—Eveline,	Buchanan		77
Halleck—*Taos*,	Buchanan		77
Haller—Sheridan,	Ray	14	473
Hallsville—*Hickman*,	Boone	4a	71
Halsa's Ferry—City Bluff,	Nodaway		405
Hamburg, St. Charles		B	488
Hamburg—St. Lawrence,	Scott		598
Hamilton, Caldwell		7	90
Hamptonville—Sampson Creek,	Harrison		227
Hancock—Iron Summit,	Pulaski	2	457
Hannibal,* Marion		A 7	353
Hanover—*Bailey*,	Jefferson	1	284
Happy Valley,	Harrison		227
Hardin, Lewis		8	309
Hardin, Ray		4	473
Harlem, Clay		13, 4 & 7a B	159
Harmony—*Webster*,	Washington		634
Harrisburgh, Boone			71
Harrison's Mills, Crawford			177
HARRISONVILLE,* Cass		5a	122
Harriston, Cooper		5	174
Hartford, Putnam			461
HARTVILLE, Wright			650
Hassard, Ralls		5	460
Havana; Gentry			212
Havens, Lawrence			306
Haw Creek, Benton			62
Hawk Point, Lincoln			314
Hazel Green, Laclede			297
Hazel Hill, Fayetteville,	Johnson		290
Hazel Run, St. Francois			500
Hazelwood, Webster			643
Hazle Barrons, Barry			52
Heaton, Lawrence			306
Heimsath's Store—Lake Creek,	Benton		62
Hematite, Jefferson		1	284
Henderson, Webster			643
Hendrickson — Reeves Station,	Butler	1b	85
Hendricksville — Dutchtown, Cape	Girardeau		108
Henrietta—Henry,	Ray	4 & 14	474
Henry—*Henrietta*,	Ray	4 & 14	474
Henson,	Mississippi	1a	373
Herdsville,	Barry		52
HERMANN,*	Gasconade	3b	210
HERMITAGE;	Hickory		234
Herndon,	Saline		584
Hester,	Marion		356
Heth, Douglas			198
Hibernia-Holt's Summit,	Callaway	6	97
Hickman—Hallsville,	Boone	4a	71
Hickman's Mills,	Jackson		268
Hickory Barren,	Greene		218
Hickory Cr.—Barneyville,	Audrain		49
Hickory Cr.—Embry's,	Grundy	12	223
Hickory Hill,	Cole		168
Hickory Ridge, Cape Girardeau			108
Hickory Spring—*Mountain Grove*,	Wright		650
Hickory Springs,	Texas		620
Hick's City,	Jackson		268
Higbee, Randolph		5	469
Higginsville,	Lafayette	3b	301
High Camp,	Stone		611
High Grove,	Maries		348
High Hill,*	Montgomery	4	386
Highland—*McGirks*,	Moniteau	3	377
Highlandville,	Christian		139
High Point,	Moniteau		376
High Point,	Sullivan		615
High Prairie,	Webster		643
High Ridge,	Jefferson		284
HILLSBOROUGH,	Jefferson		284

Post Office.	County.	R. R.	Page.
Hill's Landing, Carroll		B	114
Hitt, Scotland			593
Hiwassie, Oregon			408
Hogan Mountain, Iron		1	262
Holbrook, Putnam		11	461
Holden,* Johnson		3 & 5a	291
Holman's Store, Warren			627
Hollyday, Monroe		5	381
Holstein, Warren			627
Holt, Clay		7a	159
Holt's Summit-*Hibernia*,	Callaway	6	97
Homer, Atchison			45
Honey, Mercer			363
Honey Creek—South West City, McDonald			331
Honey Grove, Worth			647
Hopewell, Warren			628
Hopewell Furnace, Washington		1	634
Hopkins, Nodaway		13a	405
Horine Station, Jefferson		1	284
Hornersville, Dunklin			200
Horse Creek—*Newpo t*,	Barton		54
Horse Creek—Alice,	Cedar		127
House's Spring, Jefferson			285
Houghs, Mississippi		1b	373
HOUSTON, Texas			620
Houstonia, Pettis		3b	430
Howard's Mill, St. Clair			493
Howes, Dent			196
Howe's Mill, Dent			196
Howland—Mendota,	Putnam	11	461
Hudson, Bates			57
Hudson City, Worth			647
Hugginsville, Gentry			212
Hughes, Nodaway			406
Hughesville, Pettis		3b	430
Hull's Point, Ray			474
Humansville, Polk			453
Hunnewell, Shelby		7	603
Huntingdale, Henry			232
HUNTSVILLE.* Randolph		4	469
Hurdland, Knox		9	294
Hutton Valley, Howell			257
Iatan, Platte		13b	447
Iberia—*Oakhurst*,	Miller		369
Iconium, St. Clair			493
Illinois—Isle au Bois,	Jefferson	1	285
INDEPENDENCE,* Jackson		3	268
Indian Cr'k—*Elizabethtown*,	Monroe		381
Ionia City, Pettis			430
Irish Grove—*Milton*,	Atchison		45
Irondale,* Washington		1	634
Iron Mountain, St. François		1	500
Iron Ridge, Crawford		2	177
Iron Summit—*Hancock*,	Pulaski	2	457
Iron Switch, Newton		2	401
IRONTON,* Iron		1	262
Isabella, Ozark			416
Isadora, Worth			647
Island City, Gentry			212
Isle au Bois—*Illinois*,	Jefferson	1	285
Ivory, St. Louis		1 A	514

Post Office.	County.	R. R.	Page.
JACKSON, Cape Girardeau			108
Jackson, Sullivan			615
Jackson Station, Daviess		4c	189
Jackson's Corners—*Jacksonville*, Sullivan		11	615
Jacksonville, Randolph		4b	469
Jacksonville—Jackson's Corners, Sullivan		11	615
Jake's Prairie, Crawford			177
Japan, Franklin			204
James Bayou—*St. James*,	Miss	A	373
Jameson, Daviess		4c	189
Jamesport, Daviess		12	189
Jamestown, Moniteau			377
Jasper, Jasper		2a	277
Jeanette—*Wallace*,	Buchanan	12	77
Jefferson, Jefferson		1	285
Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis		1 A	514
JEFFERSON CITY,* Cole		3 B	168
Jeffriesburg, Franklin			204
Jenkins Creek, Jasper			277
Jennings Station, St. Louis		4	514
Jericho, Laclede			297
Jerome, Phelps		2	435
Jobe, Oregon			408
John's Branch, Audrain			49
Johnson City—*Monegaw*,	St. Clair		493
Johnson's Mills,	Dade		182
Johnson's Mills,	Lawrence		306
Johnstown, Bates			57
Jollification—Capps Creek,	Newton		401
Jonesboro, Saline			584
Jonesburgh, Montgomery		4	386
Jones' Tan Yard, Callaway			97
Jonesville, Cass			122
Joplin City, Jasper			277
Jordan—Frazer,	Buchanan		77
Jordan, Scotland			593
Judy's Gap—Quincy,	Hickory		234
KAHOKA, Clark		10	146
Kansas City,* Jackson	B, 3, 4, 7 &	13	269
Kaolin, Iron			262
Kaseyville, Macon			336
Kearney, Clay		7a	159
Keetsville—Washburn,	Barry		52
Keightley's, Pettis		5	430
KENNETT, Dunklin			200
Kent, Crawford		2	177
Kent, Newton			401
Kenton—*Linden*,	Christian		139
Kerbyville, Taney			618
KEYTESVILLE,* Chariton		*4	134
Keytesville Landing, Chariton		B	135
Kidder, Caldwell		7	91
Kiddridge, Osage			412
Kiddville, Sullivan			615
Kimmswick, Jefferson		1 A	285
King City, Gentry			212
King's Point, Dade			182
KINGSTON,* Caldwell			91
Kingston Furnace, Washington			634
Kingsville—Rainey,	Johnson	3	291

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Post Office.	County.	R. R.	Page.
KIRKSVILLE,* Adair		4b & 9	36
Kirkwood, St. Louis		3	514
Knights, Jasper		2a	277
Knob Lick, St. François		1a	500
Knobnoster, Johnson		3	291
Knob View, Crawford		2	177
Knox City—*Myrtle*, Knox		9	294
Knoxville, Ray			474
Koeltztown, Osage			412
Konoko, Holt			238
Krakow, Franklin			204
Kreizel's Mill, Benton			62
Kysville—Elm Tree, Crawford			177
Labadie, Franklin		3	204
La Belle, Lewis		9	309
Laclede,* Linn		7 & 11	320
Laclede Station, St. Louis		3	515
Lacon, Maries			348
Ladonia, Audrain		6	49
La Due, Henry		5	232
Laflin, Bollinger		1a	64
La Grange,* Lewis		8 A	310
Lake, St. Louis			515
Lake Creek—*Heimsath's Store*, Benton			62
Lake House, St. Louis			515
Lakenan, Shelby		7	603
Lake Spring, Dent			196
Lake Station, Buchanan		13	77
Lakeville, Stoddard			608
LAMAR,* Barton			54
Lamar's Station, Nodaway			406
La Mine, Cooper			174
Lamonte, Pettis		3	430
LANCASTER,* Schuyler		10	589
Lane's Prairie—*Bloomington*, Maries			348
La Plata,* Macon		4b	336
La Porte—Ten Mile, Macon			336
Lathrop, Clinton		7a & 14	163
Lawrenceburg—Dunkle's Store, Lawrence			306
Lawson, Washington		1	634
Lawson Station, Ray		14	474
Laynesville, Saline		B	584
Leasburg, Crawford		2	177
LEBANON,* Laclede		2	297
Lebeck—*Clear Springs*, Cedar			127
Lee's Summit,* Jackson		3	271
Leesville, Henry			232
Lentner—*Crooked Creek*, Shelby		7	603
Le Roy, Audrain			49
Le Roy, Barton			54
Lesterville, Reynolds			478
Levick's Mills, Randolph			469
Lewis Station, Henry		5	232
Lewiston, Lewis		9	310
LEXINGTON,* Lafayette		3b B	301
LIBERTY,* Clay		7a	159
Liberty Landing, Clay		4 B	160
Libertville, St. François			501
Licking, Texas			620
Lick Valley, Ozark			416
Lincoln, Benton			62
Lincolnville, Pettis			430
Linden—Kenton, Christian			139
Lindersville, Adair			38
Lindley, Grundy			223
Lineville, Mercer		12	363
Linn—New Salem, Lincoln			314
LINN, Osage			412
LINN CREEK,* Camden			101
LINNEUS,* Linn		11	320
Linn's Mills, Lincoln			314
Linwood, Osage			412
Lint Dale, Pemiscot		A	419
Lisbon, Howard		B	253
Lisbon—Napoleon, Lafayette		B	302
Lisbonville, Ray			474
Little Beaver, Douglas			198
Little Berger, Gasconade			210
Little Black, Ripley			480
Little Blue, Jackson		3	271
Littleby, Audrain			49
Little Compton, Carroll			114
Little Gravois, Miller			369
Little Maramec, Franklin			204
Little Osage—*Balltown*, Vernon			624
Little Piney—Ozark, Phelps		2	436
Little York—Brookline Sta. Greene		2	218
Livonia, Putnam			461
Lock Springs, Daviess		4c	189
Locust Hill, Knox			294
Locust Mound, Miller			369
Lodi, Newton			401
Logan, Lawrence		2	306
Logan's Cr'k—*Barnsville*, Reynolds			478
London, Atchison			45
Lone Cedar, Crawford			177
Lone Elm, Cooper			174
Lone Jack, Jackson			271
Lone Oak, Bates			57
Long Branch, Monroe			381
Long Lane, Dallas			186
Long's Mills, Stone			611
Longtown—Abernathy, Perry			425
Longwood, Pettis			430
Looniesv.—Tribulation, McDonald			331
Loose Creek, Osage			412
Lost Branch—*Neneveh*, Lincoln			314
Lost Camp, Howell			257
Loughboro, St. François		1a	501
Louisburgh—*Round Prairie*, Dallas			186
Louisiana,* Pike		6 A	443
Louisville, Lincoln			314
Loutre Island, Montgomery		B	386
Love Lake City, Macon		4b	336
Lowell, St. Louis			515
Lowndes, Wayne			639
Lowry City, St. Clair			493
Low Wassie, Oregon			408
Lucas, Henry			232
Luray—Eldorado, Clark		10	146
Luteston, Nodaway			406
Lutesville, Bollinger		1a	64
Luther, Franklin			204
Lyon, Clinton		14	163

Post Office.	County.	R. R.	Page.
Lyons—Bower's Mills, Lawrence			306
Mabry's Ferry, Stone			611
McCartney's Cross Road, De Kalb			192
McClurg—*Benton*, Johnson		5a	291
McCredie, Callaway		6	97
McCullough, Sullivan		11	615
McDowell, Barry			52
McGirks—Highland, Moniteau		3	377
Mack's Creek, Camden			101
MACON CITY,* Macon		4b & 7	336
Madison, Monroe		5	381
Madisonville, Ralls			466
Magnolia, Moniteau			377
Malta Bend, Saline			584
Manchester, St. Louis			515
Mandeville, Carroll			114
Manlius—Pleasant Park, Carroll			114
Manton—*Barnett*, Maries			348
Maramec Iron Works, Phelps			436
Maramec Station, St. Louis		3	515
MARBLE HILL, Bollinger			64
Marion, Cole		B	168
Marionville,* Lawrence			306
Marlin—*Beaman*, Pettis		5	430
Marquand, Madison		1a	342
MARSHALL,* Saline			584
MARSHFIELD,* Webster		2	643
Marthasville, Warren			628
Martinsburgh, Audrain		4	49
Martinstown, Putnam			461
Martinsville, Harrison			227
Marvel, Bates			57
Marvin, Henry			232
MARYVILLE,* Nodaway		13a	406
Matney, Buchanan		14	77
Maune's Store, Franklin			204
Maxville, Jefferson			285
MAYSVILLE,* De Kalb			192
Mayview, Lafayette			302
Maywood, Lewis		9	310
Meadville, Linn		7	320
Mechanicsville, St. Charles			488
Medecine—*Bowmansville*. Sullivan			615
Medoc, Jasper			277
Medora—*St. Aubert's Sta.* Osage		B 3	412
Melissa, Ozark			416
Melrose, St. Louis			515
Mellville—Dadeville, Dade			182
Mellville, Wright			650
MEMPHIS,* Scotland		10	593
Mendon—*Salt Creek*, Chariton			135
Mendota—*Howland*, Putnam		11	461
Mercyville, Macon			337
Metz, Vernon			624
MEXICO,* Audrain		4 & 6	49
Miami, Saline		B	585
Miami Station, Carroll		4	114
Micklin, Jackson			271
Middlebrook, Iron		1	262
Middle Brook, St. François		1	501
Middlebury, Mercer			363
Middle Fabius—*Greasy*, Scotland			593
Middle Grove, Monroe			381
Middletown, Montgomery			386
Midway—Coon Creek, Barton			54
Midway, Boone			71
Midway, Jasper			277
MILAN,* Sullivan		11	615
Miles Point, Carroll		B	115
Milford, Barton			54
Milford, Carroll			115
Millard, Adair		4b	38
Mill Creek—Brumley, Miller			369
Millersburgh, Callaway			97
Miller's Landing—New Haven, Franklin,		3 B	204
Millersville, Cape Girardeau			108
Mill Grove, Mercer		12	363
Mill Grove—Evansville, Monroe		5	381
Millport, Knox			294
Mill Spring—Otter Creek, Wayne		1	639
Millville, Ray			474
Millville—Foristell, St. Charles		4	488
Millwood, Lincoln			314
Milton—Irish Grove, Atchison			45
Milton, Randolph			470
Minaville—*N. M. June.*, Clay		4 & 7a B	160
Mincey, Taney			618
Mine La Motte, Madison			342
Mineral Point, Washington		1	634
Minersville, Christian			139
Minersville—Centre Cr'k, Jasper		2a	277
Mingsville, Wright			650
Mint Hill, Osage			412
Mirabile, Caldwell			91
Missouri City, Clay		4 B	160
Missouriton, St. Charles		B	488
Mitchellville, Harrison			227
Miteomah, Webster			643
Moberly,* Randolph		4, 4b & 5	470
Moberly's Landing, Carroll		B	115
Modena, Mercer			363
Mokeville, St. Louis			515
Monegaw—Johnson City, St. Clair			493
Moniteau Station—Clarksburgh, Moniteau		3	376
Monroe—Old Monroe, Lincoln			314
Monroe City,* Monroe		7	381
Montauk, Dent			196
Montevallo, Vernon			624
MONTICELLO, Lewis			310
Montgomery City,* Montgomery		4	386
Montrose, Henry		5	232
Montserratt—*Gallagher*, Johnson		3	291
Mooresville, Livingston		7	327
Morley, Scott		1a	598
Mornington, Webster			643
Morrison, Gasconade		3	210
Morris Ridge, Harrison			227
Morristown—Freeman, Cass		5a	122
Morrisville, Polk			453
Morse's Mill, Jefferson			285
Morton, Ray			474
Moselle, Franklin		2	204

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Post Office.	County.	R. R.	Page.
Mound City, Holt			238
Mound Cr.—Blue Mound, Livingston			327
Mounds—*Moundville*, Vernon			624
Mountain Cove, Barry			52
Mountain Grove—Hickory Spring,			
Wright			650
Mount Airy, Randolph			470
Mount Enterprise-*White Hare*, Cedar			127
Mt. Hope, Lafayette			302
Mount Moriah, Harrison			227
Mt. Pleasant, Gentry			212
Mt. Pleasant—Tinney's Grove, Ray			474
Mt. Pleasant-Augusta, St. Charles		B	488
MT. VERNON, Lawrence			306
Mount View, Benton			62
Mount Zion, Dade			182
Muddy Lane, Livingston			327
Mulberry, Bates			57
Mule Creek—Alice, Cedar			127
Murphysburgh—West Joplin, Jasper			277
Muirton, Grundy			223
Muscle Fork, Chariton			135
Myers, *Bunker Hill*, Howard			253
Myrtle—*Knox City*, Knox		9	294
Naomi, Marion			356
Napoleon—*Lisbon*, Lafayette		B	302
Narrows Creek, Macon			337
Nashville, Barton			54
Nebo, Laclede			297
Neely's Landing, Cape Girardeau		A	108
Neelyville, Butler		1	85
Nelsonville, Marion			356
Nelsonville, Shelby			603
Neola—*Tindall*, Grundy		12	223
NEOSHO,* Newton		2	401
Nettleton, Caldwell		7	91
Nevada—Alpha, Grundy			223
NEVADA,* Vernon		5	624
Newark, Knox			294
New Bloomfield, Callaway		6	97
New Boston, Linn			320
Newburg—Competition, Laclede			297
Newburgh, Macon			337
New Cambria*—*Stockton*, Macon		7	337
New Castle, Gentry			212
New Farmington, Daviess		12	189
New Florence, Montgomery		4	387
New Frankford, Saline		B	585
New Franklin, Howard			253
New Franklin—Frankville, Howell			257
New Garden—*Fredericksburgh*, Ray			474
New Harmony, Pike			443
New Hartford, Pike			443
New Haven—*Miller's Landing*,			
Franklin		3 B	204
New Home, Bates			57
New Hope, Lincoln			314
NEW LONDON, Ralls		15	466
NEW MADRID,* New Madrid		A	398
New Market, Marion			356
New Market, Platte		12	447
New Melle, St. Charles			488
New Offenburgh, Ste. Genevieve,			506
New Palestine, Cooper		3a	174
Newport—Horse Creek, Barton			54
New Port—Dundee, Franklin		3 B	204
New Salem—Linn, Lincoln			314
New Santa Fé, Jackson			271
Newtonia,* Newton			402
Newtown, Putnam			461
New Wells, Cape Girardeau			108
Niangua, Webster		2	643
Nineveh, Adair			38
Nineveh—Lost Branch, Lincoln			314
Nishnabotna, Atchison		13	45
Nodaway, Andrew		13	41
Norfolk, Mississippi			374
Norborn, Carroll		4	115
Norma, Webster			643
Normandy, St. Louis			515
Norris Fork, Henry			232
Northcott—*Enterprise*, Linn			320
North Lexington, Ray		14 B	474
North Missouri Junction—Minaville			
Clay		4 & 7a B	160
North River, Marion			356
North River Station, Marion		7	356
North Salem, Linn			321
North Side—Franklin, Howard		B 5	253
North Springfield, Green		2	218
North Star—*Scott City*, Atchison		B	45
North View—Bunker, Webster		2	643
Novelty, Knox			294
Nursery Hill, Dent			196
Oak City—Spickardville, Grundy		12	223
Oakfield, Franklin			204
Oak Grove, Jackson			271
Oak Hill, Gasconade			210
Oakhurst—Iberia, Miller			369
Oakland, Laclede			297
Oakland, St. Louis		3	515
Oak Ridge, Cape Girardeau			109
O'Fallon, St. Charles		4	488
Old Alexandria, Lincoln			314
Old Ditch, Jefferson			285
Old Mines, Washington			634
Old Monroe—*Monroe*, Lincoln			314
Olive City, Camden			101
Omaha, Putnam			461
OREGON,* Holt			238
Orleans, Polk			453
Oronogo—Centre Creek, Jasper		2a	277
Orrick, Ray		4	474
Orville, St. Louis			515
Osage, Crawford			177
Osage Bluff, Cole			168
Osage City, Cole		3	168
Osage Iron Works, Camden			101
Osborn, De Kalb		7	192
OSCEOLA,* St. Clair			493
Otter Creek—*Mill Spring*, Wayne		1	639
Otterville, Cooper		3	174
Overton, Cooper		B	174
Owasco, Sullivan			615
Owensville, Gasconade			210
Owl Creek, Knox			294

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Oxford, Worth			648
OZARK, Christian			139
Ozark I. W.—*Little Piney*, Phelps		2	436
Ozark Mills, Iron			262
Pacific—*Franklin*, Franklin		2 & 3	204
Page City, Lafayette		3b	302
PALMYRA,* Marion		7	356
Papinville, Bates			57
Paradise—*Gosneyville*, Clay			160
PARIS, Monroe		5	381
Paris Springs—Chalybeate Springs,	Lawrence		306
Parker, Andrew			41
Park's Grove, St. Clair			493
Parkville,* Platte		13 B	447
Patterson, Wayne			639
Patton, Bollinger			64
Pattonsburg, Davies		4c	189
Patton's Store—Fe Fee, St. Louis			515
Paulville—Brashears, Adair		9	38
Pay Down, Maries			348
Payne's Prairie, Polk			453
Paynesville, Pike			444
Paynterville—Bear Creek, Cedar			127
Peaksville, Clark			146
Peculiar, Cass			122
Peirce City,* Lawrence		2 & 2a	306
Pendleton, Warren		4	628
Pennville, Sullivan			615
Perrin, Clinton		12	163
Perry, Ralls			466
PERRYVILLE,* Perry			425
Persinger, Boone		4a	71
Peruque, St. Charles		4	488
Petra, Saline			585
Pevely, Jefferson		1	285
Peytona, Montgomery			387
Phelps, Lawrence			306
Phelps City,* Atchison		13	45
Philadelphia, Marion			357
Philander, Gentry			212
Phillipsburgh, Laclede		2	297
Pickering, Nodaway		13a	406
Piedmont, Wayne		1	640
Piketon—*Spring Hill*, Stoddard			608
Piland's Store, Ozark			416
Pilot Grove, Cooper		5	174
Pilot Knob,* Iron		1	262
Pine Creek, Laclede			297
Pine Hill, Shannon			600
PINEVILLE, McDonald			331
Pink Hill, Jackson			271
Pinkleyville, Oregon			408
Pinkney, Warren			628
Pin Oak, Warren			628
Pisgah, Cooper			174
Pitts, Warren			628
Pittsburg, Hickory			234
Pittsville, Johnson			291
Plato, Texas			620
PLATTE CITY, Platte		12	447
Platte River, Buchanan			77
Plattin, Jefferson			285
PLATTSBURG,* Clinton		14 & 12	163
Pleasant Farm, Miller			369
Pleasant Gap, Bates			57
Pleasant Green, Cooper		5	174
Pleasant Hill,* Cass		3 & 3c	122
Pleasant Hill—Arcola, Dade			182
Pleasant Home, Putnam			461
Pleasant Hope, Polk			453
Pleasant Mount, Miller			369
Pleasant Park—*Manlius*, Carroll			115
Pleasant Prairie, Lafayette			302
Pleasant Retreat, Scotland			593
Pleasant Ridge, Harrison			227
Pleasant Run, Vernon			624
Pleasant Valley, Wright			650
Plum Valley, Texas			620
Plymouth, Barry		2	52
Pocahontas, Cape Girardeau			109
Point Pleasant, New Madrid		A	398
Pollock, Sullivan		11	615
Polo, Caldwell			91
Pond, St. Louis			515
POPLAR BLUFF, Butler		1 & 1b	85
Poplar Hill, McDonald			331
Porche's Pr.—*Triplett*, Chariton		4c	135
Portage des Sioux, St. Charles		A	488
Portageville, New Madrid			398
Port Hudson, Franklin			205
Portland, Callaway		B	97
POTOSI,* Washington			634
Potterville, Howell			257
Powell, McDonald			331
Prairie, Putnam		11	461
Prairie Bird, Adair			38
Prairie City, Bates			57
Prairie Hill, Chariton			135
Prairie Home, Cooper			174
Prairieville, Pike			444
Pratherville, Clay			160
Preston, Jasper			277
Price's Branch, Montgomery			387
Price's Landing, Scott		A	598
PRINCETON,* Mercer		12	363
Proctorville, Caldwell			91
Prospect Grove, Scotland			593
Prospect Hill—Claysville, Clay			160
Providence, Boone		B	71
Pryor's Store, Douglas			198
Punjaub, Ste. Genevieve			506
Quapaw, Newton			402
Quarantine, St. Louis		1 A	515
Quarrytown, Ste. Genevieve		A	506
Queen City, Schuyler		4b	589
Quincy—*Judy's Gap*, Hickory			234
Quitman, Nodaway			406
Racine—*Dayton*, Newton		2	402
Rainey Creek, Camden			101
Ramey—Kingsville, Johnson		3	291
Randolph—*Renick*, Randolph		4	470
Ravanna, Mercer			363
Raymondville, Texas			620

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Raymore, Cass		3c	123
Raytown, Jackson			271
Rayville—*Sheridan, Haller, Foote Station*—Ray		14	474
Reading, Pike			444
Readsville, Callaway			97
Reeds, Jasper		2a	277
Reeves St'n—*Hendrickson*, Butler		1b	85
Reform, Callaway			97
Relfe, Phelps			436
Renick—Randolph, Randolph		4	470
Rensselaer, Ralls		5	466
Republic, Greene		2	218
Reynolds, Iron		1	263
Rhineland, Montgomery			387
Rich—Sonora, Atchison		B	45
Rich Hill, Bates			58
Richland, Pulaski		2	457
RICHMOND,* Ray		14	474
R. & L. Junc.—Henry, Ray		4 & 14	475
Richville, Douglas			198
Richville, Holt			239
Richwoods, Washington			635
Ridge, Carroll			115
Ridgeley, Platte			448
Ridge Prairie, Saline			585
Ringo's Point, Adair			38
Ritchey, Newton		2	402
Ritter, Scotland			593
River Aux Vases, Ste. Genevieve			506
Riverside, Clark		8	146
Roanoke,* Howard			253
Roaring River, Barry			52
Robertson, Clay		7a	160
Robertson's Mills, Stone			611
Robertsville—*Calvey Sta.*	Franklin.	2	205
Robidoux, Texas			620
Robinson's Mills—Burr Oak Valley, Lincoln			314
Rocheport, Boone		B	71
Rochester, Andrew			41
Rockbridge, Ozark			416
Rock Creek, Jackson		3	271
Rock Hill, St. Louis			515
Rockhouse Prairie—Frazer, Buchanan			77
ROCKPORT,* Atchison			45
Rock Prairie—*Cross Roads*, Dade			182
Rock Spring, St. Louis			516
Rock Spring, Washington			635
Rockville, Bates		5	58
Rocky Comfort,* McDonald			331
Rocky Mount, Miller			369
ROLLA,* Phelps		2	436
Rolling Home, Randolph			470
Rondo, Polk			454
Roney, Hickory			234
Roscoe, St. Clair			493
Rose Hill, Johnson			291
Rose Hill, St. Louis		3	516
Rosendale, Andrew		13a	41
Rothville, Chariton			135
Round Grove, Lawrence			306
Round Grove—Beverly, Macon		7	337
Round Prairie—Louisburgh, Dallas			186
Round Prairie, Vernon			624
Rowletta, Pettis			430
Rural Dale, Grundy			223
Rush Tower, Jefferson		A	285
Rushville, Buchanan		7, 12 & 13	77
Russell, Howard		5	254
Russell's Hill, Shannon			600
Russell's Mills, Iron		1	263
Russellville, Cole			168
Russellville—Fox, Ray			475
Ruth, Texas			620
Sackville—Caplinger's Mills.	Cedar		127
Sacramento, Wright			650
St. Annie, Pulaski			457
St. Aubert's, Callaway		B	97
St. Aubert's Sta.—Medora, Osage.		3 B	412
St. Catharine,* Linn		7	321
ST. CHARLES,* St. Charles		4 B	488
St. Clair, Franklin		2	205
St. Cloud—*Sylvania*, Scott		1a	598
STE. GENEVIEVE. Ste. Genev.		A	507
St. Elizabeth, Miller			369
St. Francisville, Clark			147
St. James—James Bayou, Miss.		A	373
St. James, Phelps		2	438
St. John, Putnam			461
ST. JOSEPH,* Buchanan		7,14,13,B	77
St. Lawrence—Hamburg, Scott			598
St. Leger, Ozark			416
ST. LOUIS,* St. Louis		A, 1, 2, 3, 4	516
St. Luke—St. Paul, Webster			643
St. Martin's, Morgan			392
St. Mary's, Clark			147
St. Mary's, Ste. Genevieve			506
St. Paul—Sherman, St. Louis		3	572
St. Paul—*St. Luke*, Webster			643
St. Peters—*Dardenne*, St. Charles		4	490
St. Thomas, Cole			168
Salem—Coffeysburg, Daviess			189
SALEM, Dent		2b	196
Saline, Mercer			363
Saline City, Saline		B	585
Salisbury, Chariton		4 & 4d	135
Salt Creek—Mendon, Chariton			135
Salt Road, Douglas			198
Sampsell, Livingston		4c	327
Sampson Crk-*Hamptonville*.	Harrison		227
San Antonio, Buchanan			82*h*
Sand Hill, Scotland			593
Sand Siding, Scott		1a	598
Sand Springs, Webster			643
Sand Stone, Vernon			624
Sandy Hook, Moniteau		B	377
Santa Fé, Monroe			382
Santa Rosa, Daviess			189
Sappington, St. Louis			572
Sarcoxie, Jasper		2a	278
Sarvis Point, Webster			643
SAVANNAH,* Andrew		13a	41
Saverton, Ralls		8 A	466
Saxton, Buchanan		7	82*h*
Schluersburg, St. Charles			490

Post Office.	County.	R. R.	Page.
Schmucker's Store, St. Charles			490
Schuyler, Cass			123
Scotland, Jasper			278
Scottsville, Sullivan			615
Scott City—North Star, Atchison		B	46
Scott's Sta.—*Upper Jefferson*, Cole		3	168
Scottsville, Linn			321
Sebree, Howard			254
SEDALIA,* Pettis		3, 3b & 5	430
Sedwickville, Bollinger			64
Seneca, Newton		2	402
Sentinel Prairie, Polk			454
Shamrock, Callaway			97
Shannon, Chariton		4d	135
Sharpsburgh, Marion			357
Shawnee Mound, Henry			232
Shawneetown, Cape Girardeau			109
Shelbina,* Shelby		7	603
SHELBYVILLE,* Shelby			603
Shell City, Vernon		5	624
Shell Knob, Barry			52
Sheridan—Rayville, Ray		14	475
Sherman—*St. Paul*, St. Louis		3	572
Sherrill, Texas			620
Shibboleth, Washington			635
Shibley's Point, Adair			38
Shiloh, Butler			85
Shivelton—*Block's Mills*, Platte		13	448
Shoal Creek, Livingston			327
Shoalsburgh, Newton			402
Shoneytown, Putnam			461
Shootman, Carroll			115
Short Bend, Dent			196
Shotwell, Franklin			205
Sibley, Jackson		B	271
Sidney, Ralls			466
Sigel—*Dunksburg*, Pettis			432
Sikeston, Scott		1a	598
Silver Creek, Cedar			128
Silver Lake, Perry			425
Sinking, Shannon			600
Sleeper, Laclede		2	297
Sloan's Point, Adair			38
Smithfield, Jasper		2a	278
Smithton, Pettis		3	432
Smithville, Clay			160
Sniabar, Lafayette			302
Snow Hill—Foristell, St. Charles		4	490
Sny Mills, Jackson			271
Somerset—*Clinton*, Monroe			382
Sonora—*Rich*, Atchison		B	46
Son's Creek—*Arcola*, Dade			182
South Carrollton–Carrollton, Carroll		4	115
South Grove, Saline			585
South Point, Franklin		3	205
S. St. Louis—*Carondelet*, St. Louis		1	572
South-west City—*Honey Creek*, McDonald			331
Spencer, Lawrence			306
Spencerburgh, Pike			444
Spickardsville—*Oak City*, Grundy		12	223
Spring, Jasper			278
Spring Bluff, Franklin			205
Spring Creek, Phelps			438
Springdale, Marion		5	357
SPRINGFIELD,* Greene			218
Spring Grove, Dallas			186
Spring Hill, Livingston			327
Spring Hill—Piketon, Stoddard			608
Spring Hollow, Laclede			297
Stanard, DeKalb			192
Stanford, Texas			620
Stanton, Franklin		2	205
Stanton Copper Mines, Franklin			205
STEELVILLE, Crawford		2b	177
Steen's Prairie, Maries			348
Steffersville, Lewis			310
Stephens, Boone		4a	71
Stephens, Jasper			278
Stephenson's Mill, Wayne			640
Stephen's Store, Callaway			97
Stewart–*Stewart's La'g*, Pemiscot		A	419
Stewartsville,* De Kalb		7	192
Sticklersville, Sullivan			616
Stockland, Montgomery			387
STOCKTON,* Cedar			128
Stockton—New Cambria, Macon		7	337
Stoke's Mound, Carroll			115
Stone House—*Barnettsville*, Morgan			392
Stono, St. François			501
Stony Hill, Gasconade			210
Stony Point, Jackson			271
Stoutland, Camden		2	101
Stoutsville, Monroe		5	382
Strafford, Greene		2	220
Strasburg, Cass			123
Stringtown, Cole			168
Stroderv.–*White Water*, Cape G		1a	109
Sturgeon,* Boone		4	71
Sublett, Adair		4b	38
Sue City, Macon			337
Sullivan, Franklin		2	205
Sulphur Springs, Jefferson		1 A	285
Summersville, Texas			620
Summit, Macon			337
Sunny Side, Wright			650
Sutton, St. Louis		3	572
Swanwick, Ray		14	475
Sweet Home, Nodaway			406
Sweet Springs–Brownsville, Saline		3b	585
Switzler, Monroe			382
Sylvania, Dade			182
Sylvania—St. Cloud, Scott		1a	598
Syracuse,* Morgan		3	392
Taberville, St. Clair			493
Tabo, Lafayette			302
Taitsville, Ray			475
Talbot, Howard		5	254
Tanner, Clinton		14	163
Taos—Halleck, Buchanan			82a
Taos, Cole			168
Taylor, Marion			357
Taylor's, Phelps		2	438
Taylorwick, St. Louis		3	572

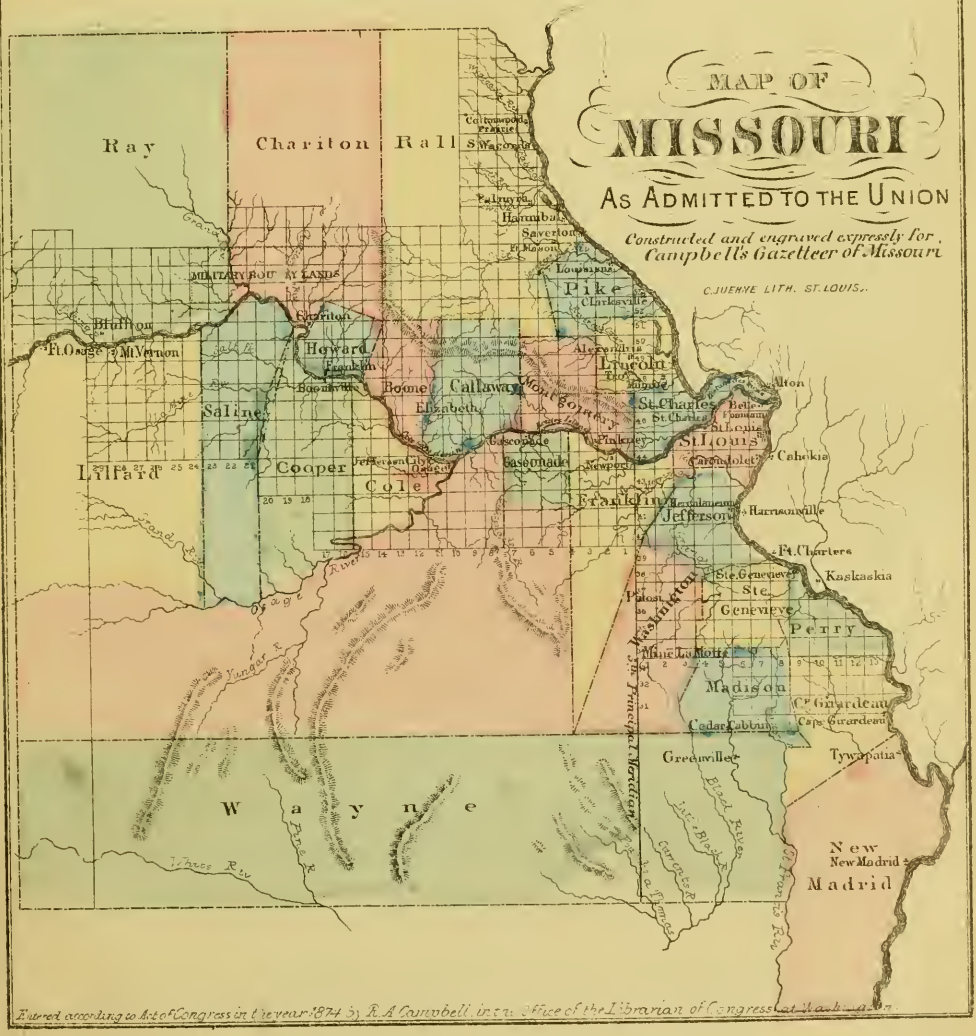
☞ *For explanations see page 15.*

Post Office.	County.	R. R.	Page.
Ten Mile—*La Porte*, Macon			337
Terre Haute, Putnam.			461
Texas Bend, Mississippi.			374
Thomas, Harrison			227
Thomasville, Oregon			408
Thomasville, Randolph			470
Thompson's Station, Audrain.		4	49
Thompson's Store, Brumley, Miller..			369
Thornleigh, Pettis .			432
Tindall—Neola, Grundy		12	223
Tinney's Grove—*Mt. Pleasant*, Ray			475
Tipton,* Moniteau		3 & 3a	377
Toennia, Schuyler			589
Tolona, Lewis		9	310
TRENTON,* Grundy		12	223
Tribulation–*Looniesville*, McDonald			331
Triplett-Porche's Prai., Chariton..		4c	135
TROY, Lincoln			314
Troy Mills, Adair		4b	38
Truxton, Lincoln			315
Tuckersville, Morgan			392
Tullvania, Macon			337
Tuque, Warren			628
Turnback, Dade			182
Turney's Station, Clinton		7a	163
TUSCUMBIA, Miller			369
Twane, Dent			196
Twin Grove, Jasper		2a	278
Ulman's Ridge, Miller			369
UNION, Franklin			205
Union City, Atchison			46
Union City, Jasper			278
Union Ridge, Sullivan			616
Union Star, De Kalb.			192
Uniontown, Perry			425
Union Valley, Nodaway			406
UNIONVILLE,* Putnam		11	461
Upper Jefferson—Scott's Station, Cole		3	168
Utica,* Livingston		7	327
Urbana, Dallas			186
Urich, Henry			232
Valparaiso, Sullivan			616
VAN BUREN, Carter			118
Vandalia, Audrain		6	49
Van Horn, Carroll			115
Vannoy's Mill, Pike			444
Vera Cruz, Douglas			198
Vermont, Cooper		3a	174
Verona, Lawrence		2	306
VERSAILLES,* Morgan			392
Vibbard, Ray		14	475
Victoria, Daviess			189
Victoria, Jefferson		1	285
Vienna—Economy, Macon			337
VIENNA, Maries			348
Vineland, Jefferson		1	285
Vinemont, Bollinger			64
Vinton, Bates			58
Virgil City, Cedar.			128
Virgil City, Vernon			624
Virginia, Bates			58
Virginia Mine, Franklin			205
Wadesburg, Cass			123
Wakanda—Eugene City, Carroll..		4	115
Waldo, Webster			643
Waldron, Platte		13	448
Walkersville, Shelby			604
Wallace—Jeanette, Buchanan			82*h*
Wall's Store–Burnett's St'n, Johnson			291
Walnut Creek, Bates			58
Walnut Forest, Greene			220
Walnut Grove, Greene			220
Walnut Shade, Taney.			618
Walton Mills, Washington			635
Warm Fork—*Clifton*, Oregon			409
Warren, Marion			357
WARRENSBURG,* Johnson		3	291
WARRENTON,* Warren		4	628
Warrenville, Laclede			297
WARSAW,* Benton			62
Washburn—*Keetsville*, Barry			52
Washington,* Franklin		3 B	205
Waterloo, Clark			147
Watson, Atchison		13	46
Waverly,* Lafayette		B	302
WAYNESVILLE,* Pulaski			457
Webster, Oregon			409
Webster—Harmony, Washington			635
Webster Groves, St. Louis		3	572
Welch, Monroe			382
Weldon, Maries			348
Wellington, Lafayette		B	302
Wellsburgh, St. Charles			490
Wellsville, Montgomery		4	387
Wentzville, St. Charles		4	490
West Ely, Marion			357
West Fork, Reynolds			478
West Hartford, Ralls			466
West Joplin—Joplin City, Jasper			277
West Liberty, Putnam			461
West Line, Cass		5a	123
Weston,* Platte		13 B	448
WEST PLAINS, Howell			257
West Point, Bates			58
Westport,* Jackson			271
West Quincy, Marion		7	357
West Springfield, Shelby			604
West Union, Cass			123
West Union, Holt		B	239
Westville, Chariton			135
Wet Glaize, Camden			101
Wheatland, Hickory			234
Wheeling, Livingston		7	327
Whetstone, Wright			650
Whig Valley, Holt			239
White Hare—Mt. Enterprise, Cedar.		1	128
White Oak Spring, Webster			643
White Rock, Carroll			115
White Rock Prairie, McDonald			331
White's Store, Howard			254
Whitesville, Andrew			42
White Water—Stroderv., Cape G..		1a	109
Williamsburgh, Callaway			97
Williamstown, Lewis			310
Williamsville, Wayne		1	640

Post Office.	*County.*	*R. R.*	*Page.*
Willmathville,	Adair		38
Willow Springs,	Howell		257
Wilson,	Adair		38
Winchester,	Clark		147
Windsor,	Henry	5	232
Winemiller's Mills,	Worth		648
Winigan,	Sullivan		616
Winslow,	De Kalb		192
Winston,	Dent		196
Winstonville,	Daviess	12	189
Wintersville,	Andrew		42
Wintersville,	Sullivan		616
Winthrop,	Buchanan	13, 7 & 12 B	82*h*
Withers Mills,	Marion	7	357
Wittenberg,	Perry	A	426
Wolf Creek,	St. François	1a	501
Wolf Creek,	Wright		650
Wolf Island,	Mississippi	A	374
Woodend,	Pulaski	2	457
Woodhill—*Cross Plains*,	Dallas		186
Woodland—*Caldwell*,	Marion	7	357
Woodlawn,	Monroe		382
Woodlawn,	St. Louis	3	572
Wood's Fork,	Wright		650
Woodside,	Oregon		409
Woodville,	Macon		337
Woolam,	Gasconade		210
Worth,	Worth		648
Wright City,	Warren	4	628
Wyaconda,	Scotland		593
Yancy Mills,	Phelps		438
Yankee Doodle,	Howe		257
Yankee Ridge,	Harrison		227
Yeatman,	St. Louis	3	572
Youngers,	Boone		71
Young's Creek,	Audrain		49
Younts' Store,	Perry		426
Zig,	Adair		38

☞ *For explanations see page 15.*

Jacob Liguest



Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1874 by R. A. Campbell, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington

Scale: ¼ of the original map

St. Louis in 1780

from the original map made by

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU,

and now on file in the U.S. Recorders office

constructed and engraved for

CAMPBELL'S GAZETTEER OF MISSOURI.

EXPLANATION,

The shaded portions represent holes in the original map.

Aug. Chouteau

Saint Louis des Illinois

Fortifier par Monsieur Dem. Francois de Cruzat Lieutenant Colonel et Lieutenant gouverneur de la partie occidentale des Illinois En 1780

A Tour
B Demi Lunes
C Bastions
D Portes
E Gouvernement
F Eglise
G Place
H Petite Riviere
I Emplacement des particuliers

Echelle de 100 Toises

Nota. Source qui concerne la figure de fortification je me la tiree quen 1780 par ordre du gouvernement
Augte Chouteau

Je certifie le present est conforme au plane que jai fait en 1780 sous etre autorise par le gouvernement, mais seulement comme fondateur de la dite ville
St. Louis 1er Sept. 1825
Augte Chouteau

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1874 by R. A. Campbell in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington

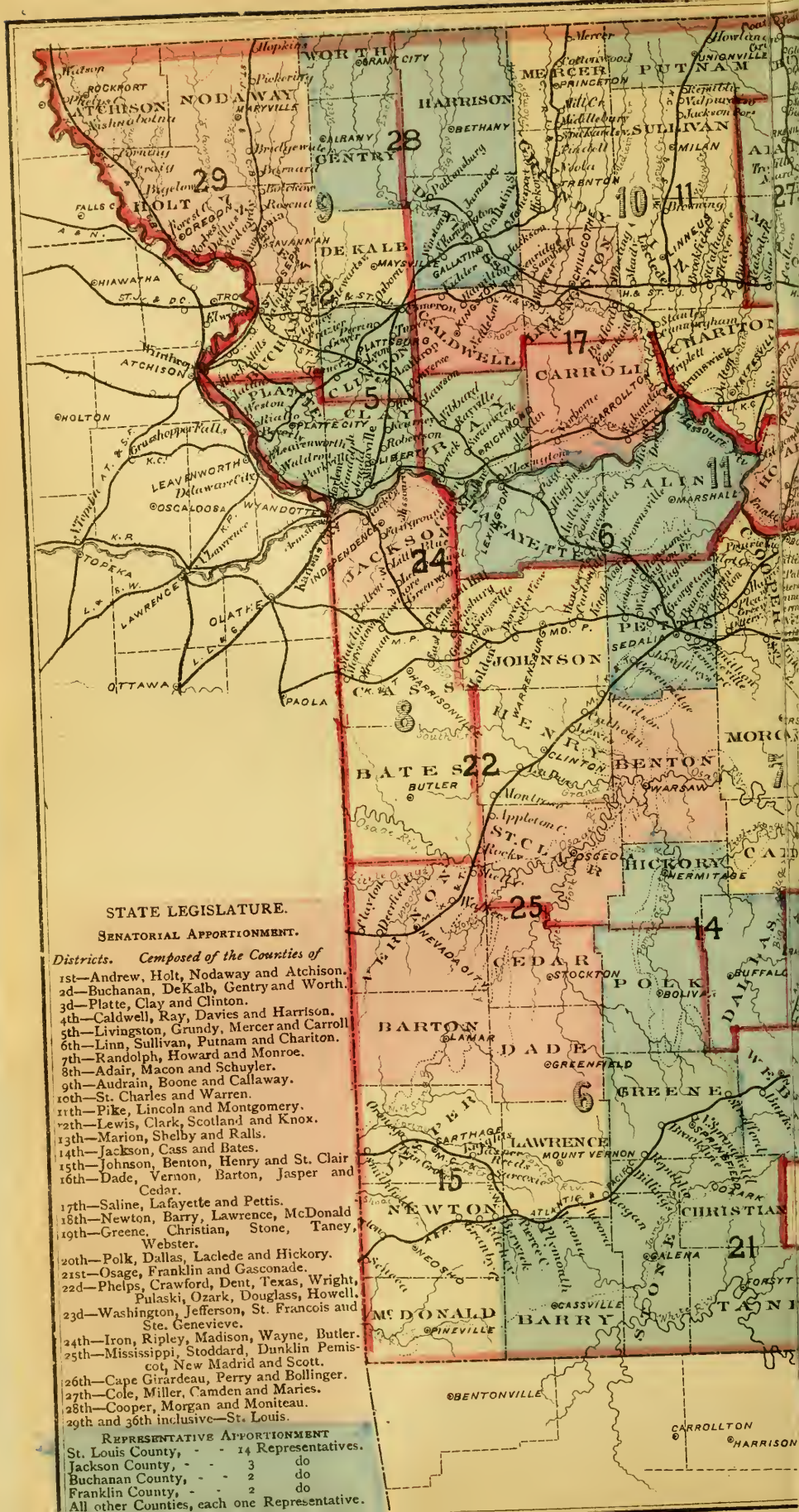
Chas Jaerne lith St Louis

VERTICAL SECTION OF BORINGS AT THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

BY G. C. BROADHEAD, State Geologist of Mo.

Constructed & Engraved expressly for Campbells Gazetteer of Mo.

System	Formation	Thickness Feet	No.	Strata Found in Well	Thickness Feet	Illustration	Total Depth
Quat.	*Bluff.*	40	I	*Clay.*	40		40
Carboniferous.	*Coal Measures.*	80	II	*Clay and Limestone.*	31		71
			III	*Coal, Slaty and Limestone.*	25		
			IV	*Shales, Limestone, Coal and Clay.*	24		120
	Lower Carboniferous.	670	V	*Cherty Limestone.*	139		
			VI	*Shales.*	3		
			VII	*Drab, Cherty Limestone.*	170		420
			VIII	*Dark, Drab Limestone.*	62		
			IX	*Drab Limestone and Shales.*	30		
			X	*Hard, Blue, Cherty Limestone*	92		682
			XI	*Limestone and Chert.*	15		
			XII	*Sandstone.*	6		732
			XIII	*Chert and Limestone.*	84		790
			XIV	*Red Limestone.*	10		
	Chouteau Group.	93	XV	*Drab and Gray Limestone & Chert.*	35		
			XVI	*Dark Limestone with some Clay & Chert.*	48		883
LOWER SILURIAN. Magnesian Limestone Series.	*Trenton, Black River and Birdseye Limestone.*	421	XVII	*Clay.*	83		
			XVIII	*Blue Shales and Limestone.*	56		
			XIX	*Limestone.*	194		
				Cherty limestone and Salt Water.	5		1225
				Light and dark Limestone.	79		1304
	First Limestone.	148	XX	*Drab, Cherty Limestone.*	49		
			XXI	*Magnesian Limestone.*	99		1452
	Saccharoidal Sandstone.	133	XXII	*White and Brown Sandstone.*	133		1585
	Second Limestone.	517	XXIII	*Buff, Brown and Drab Cherty Magnesian Limestone.*	128		
			XXIV	*Buff and Drab, Cherty Magnesian Limestone.*	389		2102
	Second Sandstone.	82	XXV	*Sandstone.*	82		2184
	Third Limestone.	838	XXVI	*Buff, Drab and Gray, Cherty Magnesian Limestone.*	487		2671
			XXVII	*Magnesian Limestone with some Sand.*	172		
			XXVIII	*Sandstone.*	37		2830
			XXIX	*Magnesian Limestone.*	142		3022
	Third Sandstone.	98	XXX	*Sandstone.*	98		3120
	Fourth Limestone	384	XXXI	*Dark Magnesian Slate.*	18		
			XXXII	*Magnesian Limestone with some Sand in lower Beds.*	371		3504
	Potsdam Sandstone and Azoic.	299.5	XXXIII	*Sandstone.*	41		
			XXXIV	*Sand and Limestone.*	13		3558
			XXXV	*Brown and Red Sandstone Lower Beds Hard and Red.*	245.5		
			XXXVI	*Granite.*	40		3843.5



STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senatorial Apportionment.

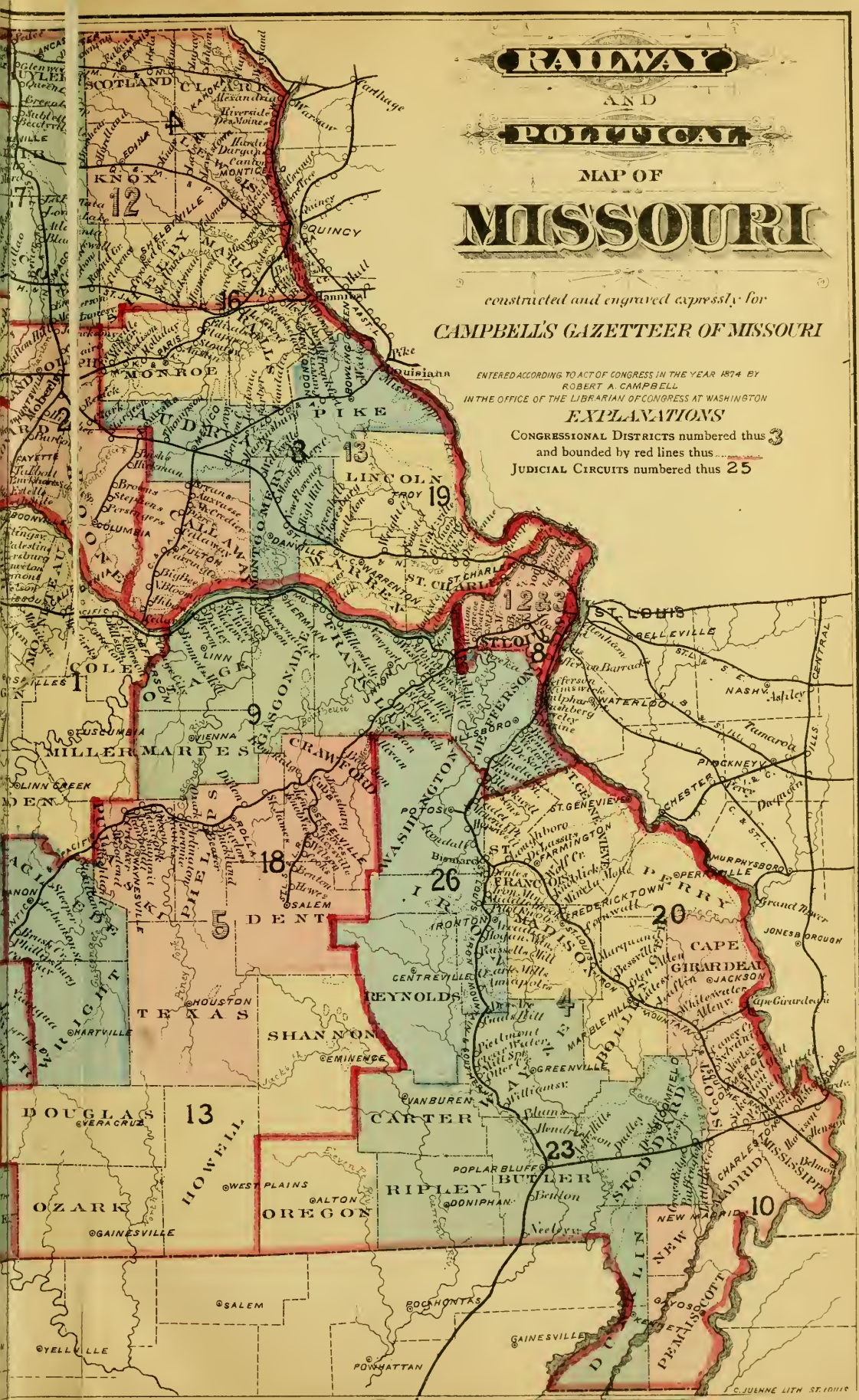
Districts. *Composed of the Counties of*

1st—Andrew, Holt, Nodaway and Atchison.
2d—Buchanan, DeKalb, Gentry and Worth.
3d—Platte, Clay and Clinton.
4th—Caldwell, Ray, Davies and Harrison.
5th—Livingston, Grundy, Mercer and Carroll
6th—Linn, Sullivan, Putnam and Chariton.
7th—Randolph, Howard and Monroe.
8th—Adair, Macon and Schuyler.
9th—Audrain, Boone and Callaway.
10th—St. Charles and Warren.
11th—Pike, Lincoln and Montgomery.
12th—Lewis, Clark, Scotland and Knox.
13th—Marion, Shelby and Ralls.
14th—Jackson, Cass and Bates.
15th—Johnson, Benton, Henry and St. Clair
16th—Dade, Vernon, Barton, Jasper and Cedar.
17th—Saline, Lafayette and Pettis.
18th—Newton, Barry, Lawrence, McDonald
19th—Greene, Christian, Stone, Taney, Webster.
20th—Polk, Dallas, Laclede and Hickory.
21st—Osage, Franklin and Gasconade.
22d—Phelps, Crawford, Dent, Texas, Wright, Pulaski, Ozark, Douglass, Howell.
23d—Washington, Jefferson, St. Francois and Ste. Genevieve.
24th—Iron, Ripley, Madison, Wayne, Butler.
25th—Mississippi, Stoddard, Dunklin Pemiscot, New Madrid and Scott.
26th—Cape Girardeau, Perry and Bollinger.
27th—Cole, Miller, Camden and Maries.
28th—Cooper, Morgan and Moniteau.
29th and 36th inclusive—St. Louis.

Representative Apportionment

St. Louis County,	- -	14 Representatives.
Jackson County,	- -	3 do
Buchanan County,	- -	2 do
Franklin County,	- -	2 do

All other Counties, each one Representative.


RAILWAY
AND
POLITICAL
MAP OF
MISSOURI
constructed and engraved expressly for
CAMPBELL'S GAZETTEER OF MISSOURI
ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS IN THE YEAR 1874 BY ROBERT A. CAMPBELL IN THE OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON
EXPLANATIONS
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS numbered thus 3 and bounded by red lines thus
JUDICIAL CIRCUITS numbered thus 25
SCOTLAND
CLARK
KNOX
SCHUYLER
ADAIR
MACON
SHELBY
MONROE
PIKE
LINCOLN
WARREN
ST. CHARLES
MONTGOMERY
AUDRAIN
CALLAWAY
BOONE
COLUMBIA
FULTON
RANDOLPH
CHARITON
LINN
SULLIVAN
GRUNDY
MERCER
PUTNAM
ADAIR
OLE
MILLER
MARIES
GASCONADE
FRANKLIN
JEFFERSON
ST. LOUIS
ST. LOUIS
CRAWFORD
WASHINGTON
IRON
MADISON
PHELPS
DENT
REYNOLDS
WRIGHT
TEXAS
SHANNON
CARTER
RIPLEY
BUTLER
STODDARD
SCOTT
CAPE GIRARDEAU
BOLLINGER
WAYNE
DOUGLAS
HOWELL
OZARK
OREGON
NEW MADRID
PEMISCOT
DUNKLIN
QUINCY
HANNIBAL
LOUISIANA
PARIS
MEXICO
CENTRALIA
COLUMBIA
DANVILLE
WARRENTON
TROY
ST. CHARLES
ST. LOUIS
BELLEVILLE
NASHVILLE
WATERLOO
PROCKNEY
CHESTER
MURPHYSBORO
PERRYVILLE
FREDERICKTOWN
IRONTON
FARMINGTON
ST. GENEVIEVE
POTOSI
CENTREVILLE
GREENVILLE
POPLAR BLUFF
JONESBOROUGH
CAPE GIRARDEAU
JACKSON
VANBUREN
DONIPHAN
NEELYVILLE
NEW MADRID
CHARLESTON
BELMONT
WEST PLAINS
ALTON
EMINENCE
HOUSTON
HARTVILLE
VERACRUZ
GAINESVILLE
SALEM
YELLVILLE
POWHATTAN
ROCKHONTAS
GAINESVILLE
VIENNA
LINN CREEK
OSCEOLA
ROLLA
SALEM
EMINENCE
1
2
3
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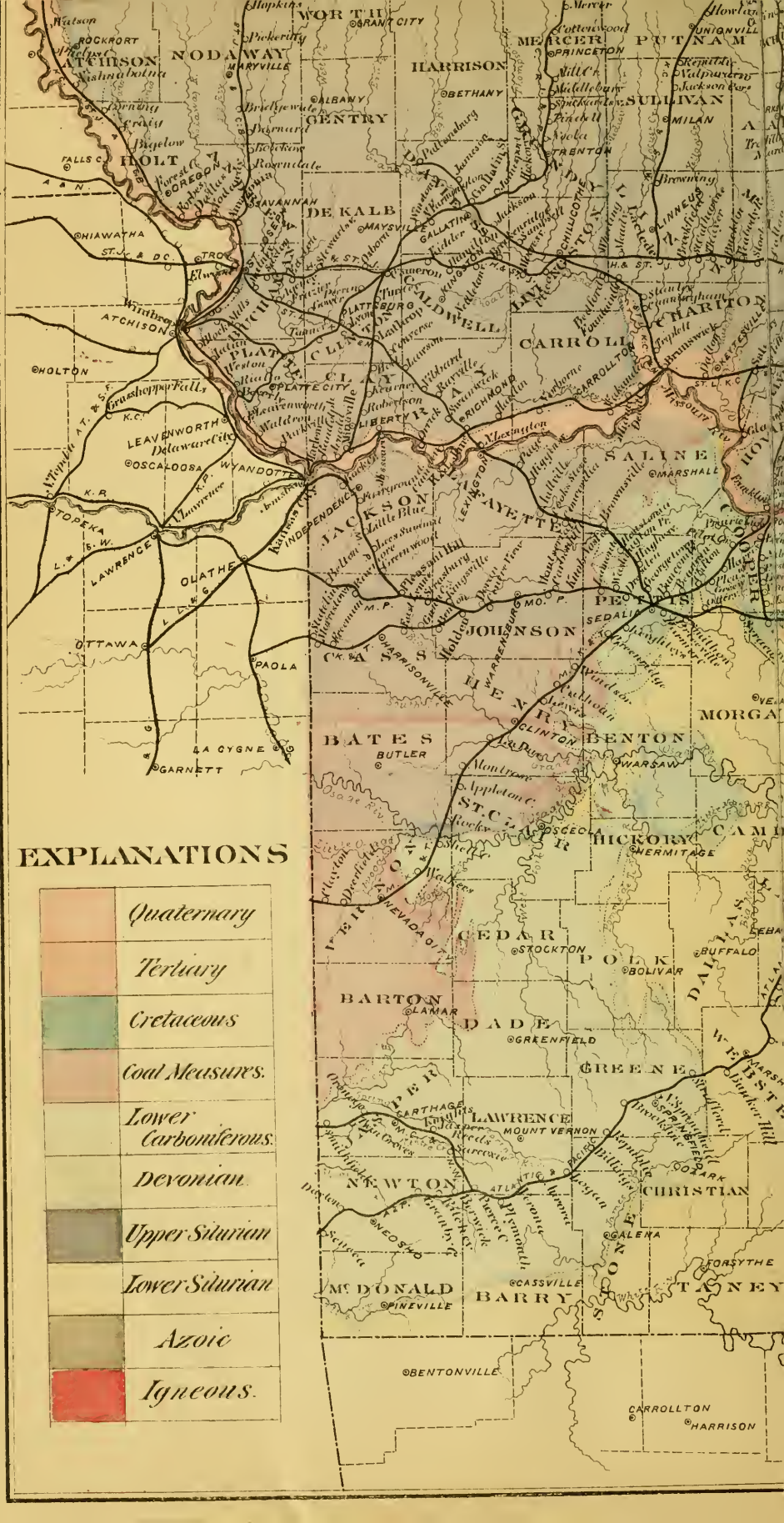
26


EXPLANATIONS
Quaternary
Tertiary
Cretaceous
Coal Measures.
Lower Carboniferous.
Devonian.
Upper Silurian
Lower Silurian
Azoic
Igneous.
NODAWAY
ATCHISON
HOLT
DE KALB
GENTRY
WORTH
HARRISON
MERCER
PUTNAM
SULLIVAN
LINN
LIVINGSTON
CALDWELL
CARROLL
CHARITON
PLATTE
CLAY
CLINTON
JACKSON
SALINE
LAFAYETTE
JOHNSON
HENRY
BATES
BENTON
MORGAN
PETTIS
COOPER
HICKORY
CAMDEN
POLK
CEDAR
BARTON
DADE
GREENE
LAWRENCE
NEWTON
CHRISTIAN
McDONALD
BARRY
STONE
TANEY
FORSYTHE
WEBSTER
WRIGHT
DALLAS
LINCOLN
WARREN
MONTGOMERY
CALLAWAY
BOONE
ST. CLAIR
VERNON
BARRY
ST. LOUIS
MISSOURI RIVER
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
ST. JOSEPH
KANSAS CITY
LEAVENWORTH
WYANDOTTE
OSCALOOSA
TOPEKA
LAWRENCE
OLATHE
OTTAWA
PAOLA
LA CYGNE
GARNETT
INDEPENDENCE
HARRISONVILLE
WARSAW
BUTLER
CLINTON
OSCEOLA
STOCKTON
BOLIVAR
BUFFALO
LAMAR
GREENFIELD
SPRINGFIELD
MOUNT VERNON
CARTHAGE
NEOSHO
GALENA
CASSVILLE
PINEVILLE
BENTONVILLE
CARROLLTON
HARRISON
MARSHALL
SEDALIA
WARRENSBURG
LEXINGTON
RICHMOND
LIBERTY
PLATTE CITY
WESTON
PLATTSBURG
CAMERON
MAYSVILLE
GALLATIN
BETHANY
ALBANY
GRANT CITY
MARYVILLE
PRINCETON
MILAN
TRENTON
CHILLICOTHE
BROOKFIELD
LINNEUS
MACON
HIAWATHA
FALLS C.
SAVANNAH
ROCKPORT
WATSON
GRASSHOPPER FALLS
DELAWARE CITY
MARYSVILLE
ALBANY
BETHANY
PRINCETON
MILAN
TRENTON
CHILLICOTHE
BROOKFIELD
LINNEUS
MACON
SAVANNAH
MAYSVILLE
GALLATIN
PLATTSBURG
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RICHMOND
LEXINGTON
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SEDALIA
MARSHALL
CARROLLTON
BROOKFIELD
HOLTON
ATCHISON
LEAVENWORTH
WYANDOTTE
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LAWRENCE
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BUFFALO
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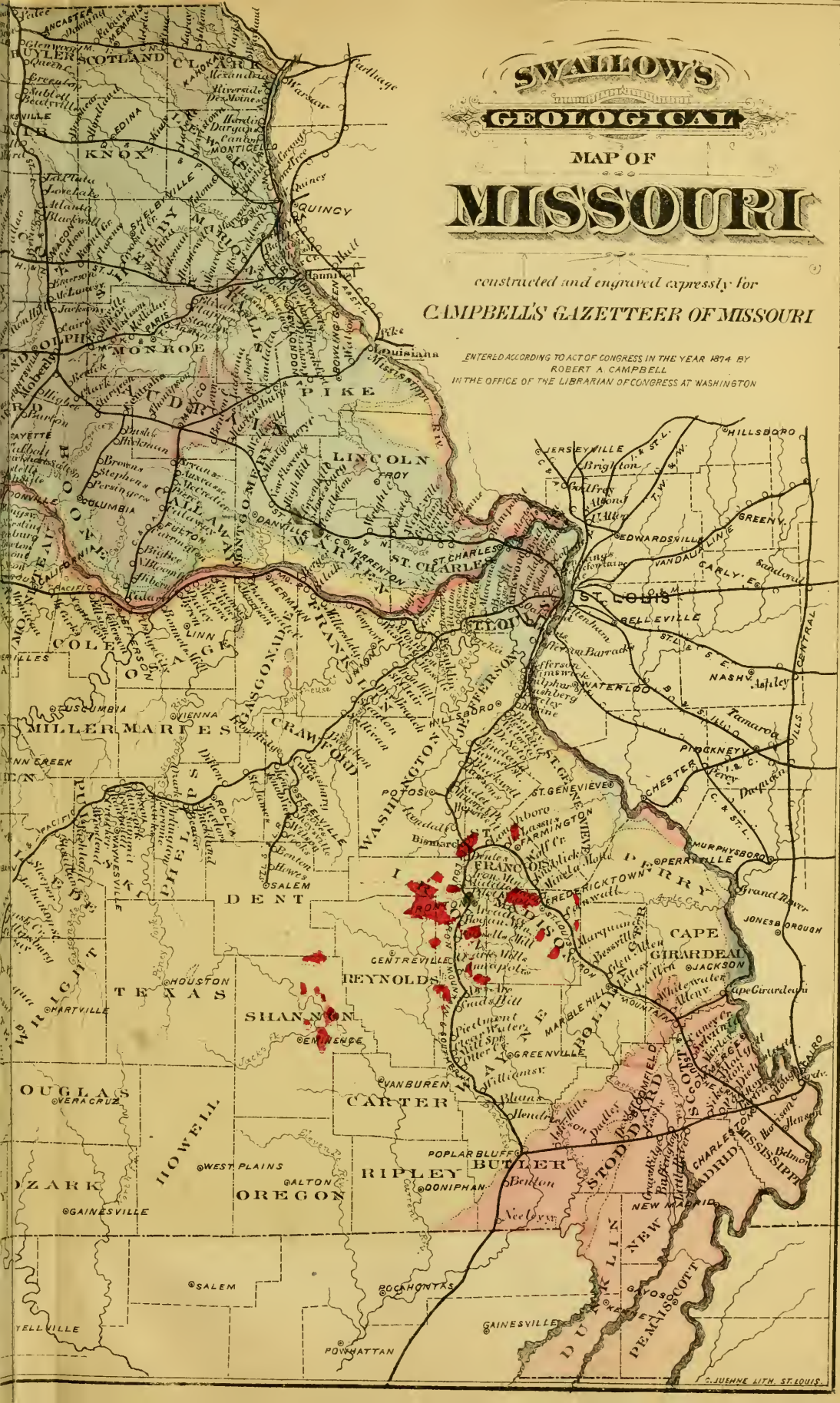
CARTHAGE
NEOSHO
GALENA
CASSVILLE
PINEVILLE
BENTONVILLE
CARROLLTON
HARRISON


SWALLOW'S
GEOLOGICAL
MAP OF
MISSOURI
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SCOTLAND
CLARK
KNOX
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RALLS
PIKE
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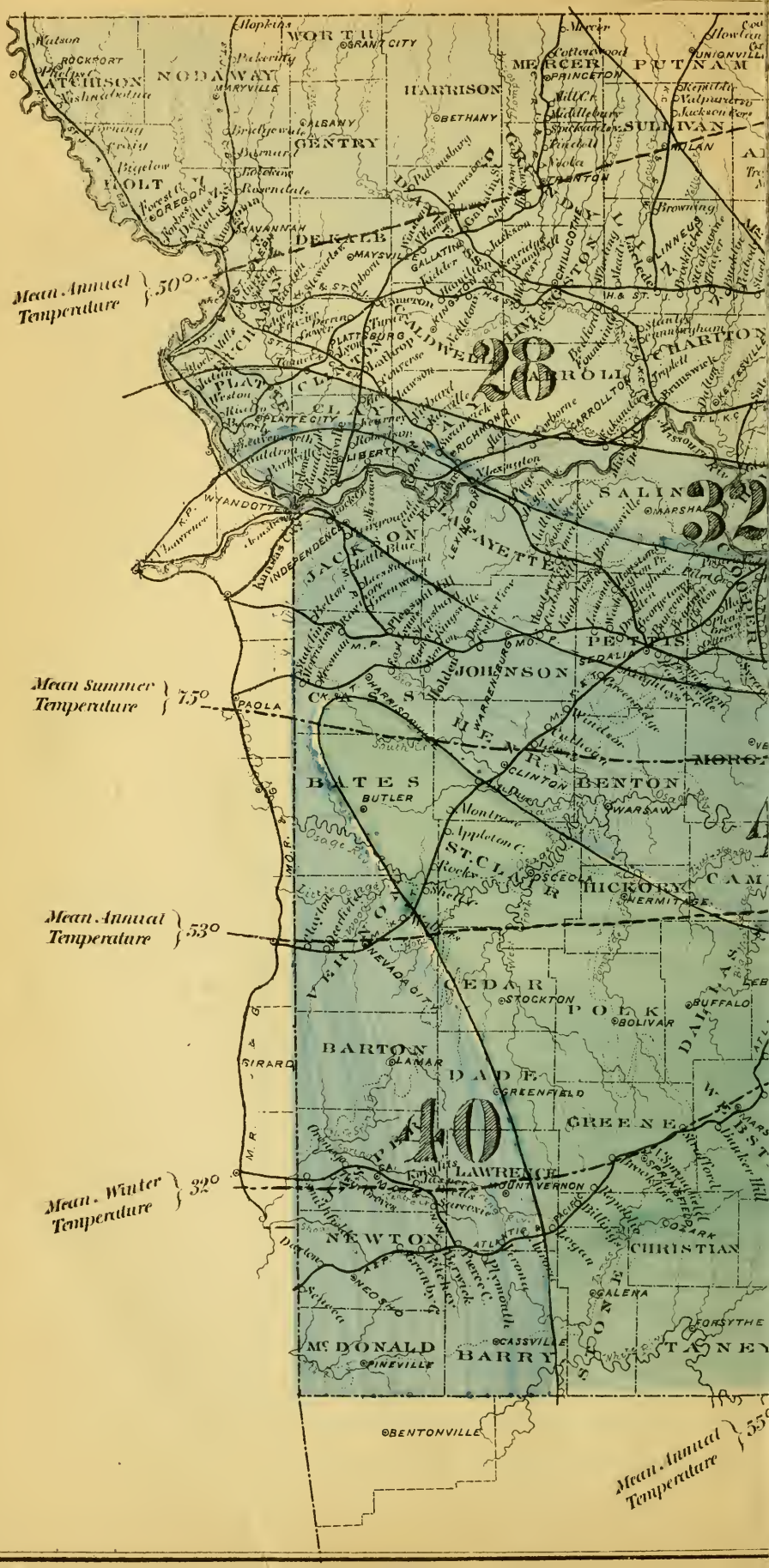
RANDOLPH
CHARITON
LINCOLN
WARREN
ST. CHARLES
MONTGOMERY
CALLAWAY
BOONE
COLE
OSAGE
GASCONADE
FRANKLIN
JEFFERSON
ST. LOUIS
MILLER
MARIES
CRAWFORD
WASHINGTON
ST. GENEVIEVE
PERRY
CAPE GIRARDEAU
PHELPS
DENT
IRON
MADISON
WAYNE
REYNOLDS
SHANNON
TEXAS
WRIGHT
HOWELL
OREGON
OZARK
OUGLAS
CARTER
RIPLEY
BUTLER
STODDARD
SCOTT
NEW MADRID
MISSISSIPPI
DUNKLIN
PEMISCOTT
HILLSBORO
GREENE
EDWARDSVILLE
ALTON
BELLEVILLE
NASHVILLE
WATERLOO
CHESTER
PERRYVILLE
JONESBOROUGH
FREDERICKTOWN
FARMINGTON
POTOSI
ROLLA
SALEM
HOUSTON
HARTVILLE
EMINENCE
CENTREVILLE
GREENVILLE
VANBUREN
POPLAR BLUFFS
WEST PLAINS
GAINESVILLE
DONIPHAN
NEW MADRID
CHARLESTON
CAPE GIRARDEAU
JACKSON
GIRARDEAU
COLUMBIA
FULTON
DANVILLE
WARRENTON
ST. CHARLES
HERMANN
JEFFERSON CITY
LINN CREEK
VIENNA
SALEM
ROCKHOUSE
POWHATTAN
YELLVILLE
C. JUENNE LITH. ST. LOUIS.


Mean Annual Temperature 50°
Mean Summer Temperature 75°
Mean Annual Temperature 53°
Mean. Winter Temperature 32°
Mean Annual Temperature 55°
WORTH
HARRISON
MERCER
PUTNAM
SULLIVAN
GENTRY
HOLT
DEKALB
CARROLL
CHARITON
CLAY
PLATTE
SALINE
JACKSON
LAFAYETTE
JOHNSON
HENRY
BATES
BENTON
ST. CLAIR
HICKORY
CEDAR
POLK
BARTON
DADE
GREENE
LAWRENCE
NEWTON
CHRISTIAN
McDONALD
BARRY
STONE
TANEY
BENTONVILLE
Kansas City
Independence
Lexington
Harrisonville
Clinton
Warsaw
Butler
Paola
Stockton
Bolivar
Buffalo
Lamar
Greenfield
Springfield
Ozark
Galena
Forsythe
Cassville
Pineville
Neosho
Carthage
Nevada City
Mt. Vernon
Maryville
Albany
Bethany
Princeton
Trenton
Gallatin
Chillicothe
Brookfield
Marshall
Sedalia
Warrensburg
Richmond
Liberty
Platte City
Weston
Savannah
Rockport
Oregon
Forest City
Tarkio
Hopkins
Grant City
Milan
Unionville
Browning
Linneus
Laclede
Stanberry
Gallatin
Kidder
Hamilton
Cameron
Plattsburg
Turney
Tuscumbia
Osceola
Appleton C.
Montrose
Rockville
Nevada
Virginia
Deepwater
Pleasant Hill
Harrisonville
Peculiar
Raymore
Belton
Blue
Lone Jack
Holden
Knobnoster
Windsor
Clinton
Warsaw
Hermitage
Buffalo
Greenfield
Springfield
Ozark
Galena
Forsythe
Cassville
Pineville
Neosho
Carthage
Nevada City
Mt. Vernon
Maryville
Albany
Bethany
Princeton
Trenton
Gallatin
Chillicothe
Brookfield
Marshall
Sedalia
Warrensburg
Richmond
Liberty
Platte City
Weston
Savannah
Rockport
Oregon
Forest City
Tarkio
Hopkins
Grant City
Milan
Unionville
Browning
Linneus
Laclede
Stanberry
Gallatin
Kidder
Hamilton
Cameron
Plattsburg
Turney
Tuscumbia
Osceola
Appleton C.
Montrose
Rockville
Nevada
Virginia
Deepwater
Pleasant Hill
Harrisonville
Peculiar
Raymore
Belton
Blue
Lone Jack
Holden
Knobnoster
Windsor
Clinton
Warsaw
Hermitage
Buffalo
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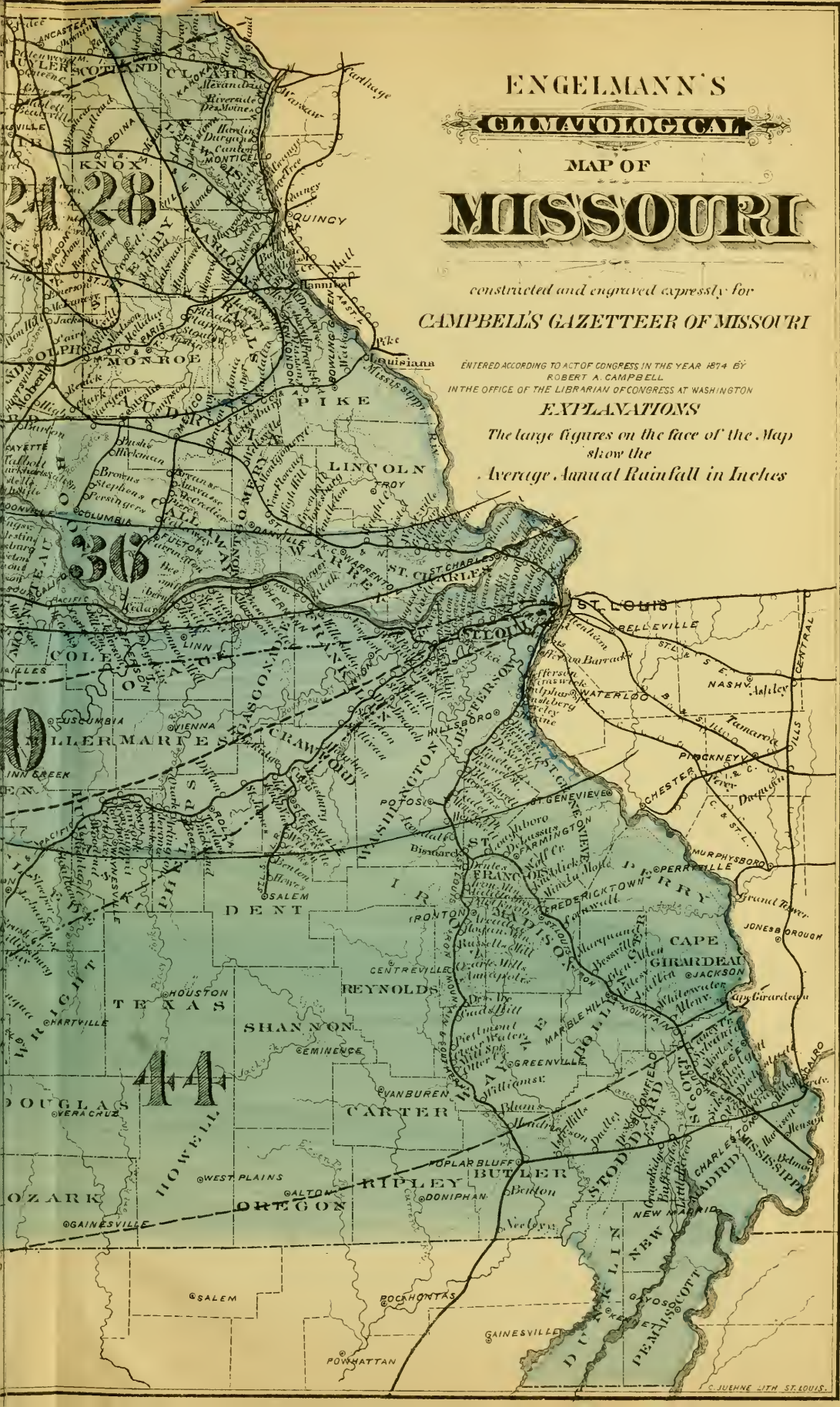
Springfield
Ozark
Galena
Forsythe
Cassville
Pineville
Neosho
Carthage
Nevada City
Mt. Vernon


ENGELMANN'S
CLIMATOLOGICAL
MAP OF
MISSOURI
constructed and engraved expressly for
CAMPBELL'S GAZETTEER OF MISSOURI
ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS IN THE YEAR 1874 BY ROBERT A. CAMPBELL IN THE OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON
EXPLANATIONS
The large figures on the face of the Map show the Average Annual Rainfall in Inches
ST. LOUIS
ST. CHARLES
WARREN
LINCOLN
PIKE
MONROE
RALLS
MARION
CLARK
SCOTLAND
KNOX
ADAIR
SHELBY
MACON
RANDOLPH
CHARITON
LINN
SULLIVAN
GRUNDY
LIVINGSTON
CALDWELL
CARROLL
CHARIT
SALINE
COLE
OSAGE
GASCONADE
MARIES
PHELPS
DENT
CRAWFORD
WASHINGTON
JEFFERSON
FRANKLIN
GASCONADE
MADISON
IRON
REYNOLDS
SHANNON
WRIGHT
TEXAS
HOWELL
OZARK
DOUGLAS
WAYNE
BOLLINGER
CAPE GIRARDEAU
PERRY
STE. GENEVIEVE
ST. FRANCOIS
BARRY
STONE
TANEY
CHRISTIAN
GREENE
CEDAR
DADE
LAWRENCE
BARTON
JASPER
NEWTON
MCDONALD
BARRY
CARTER
RIPLEY
BUTLER
STODDARD
SCOTT
MISSISSIPPI
NEW MADRID
DUNKLIN
PEMISCOT
DADE
CASS
JOHNSON
LAFAYETTE
RAY
CLINTON
DAVIESS
GRUNDY
MERCER
PUTNAM
SULLIVAN
LINN
MACON
ADAIR
SCHUYLER
SCOTLAND
CLARK
LEWIS
MARION
RALLS
PIKE
AUDRAIN
MONTGOMERY
WARREN
ST. CHARLES
LINCOLN
MONROE
RALLS
PIKE
CALLAWAY
BOONE
HOWARD
CHARITON
RANDOLPH
MACON
SHELBY
MARION
CLARK
LEWIS
SCOTLAND
KNOX
ADAIR
SULLIVAN
GRUNDY
LIVINGSTON
CALDWELL
CARROLL
CHARITON
SALINE

LIBRARY

ADAIR COUNTY,

In the northern part of the State, is bounded north by Putnam and Schuyler Counties, east by Scotland and Knox, south by Macon, and west by Sullivan County, and contains 356,420 acres.

Population, in 1850, 2,342; 1860, 8,530; 1870, 11,448; of whom 11,305 were white and 143 colored; 5,892 male and 5,556 female; 11,072 native (4,904 born in Missouri) and 376 foreign.

History.—A settlement, known to the older portions of Howard and Randolph Counties as the "Cabins of White Folks," was made near the present site of Kirksville in 1828. The little colony had been established about a year, when they were visited by a considerable body of the Iowa Indians, who insulted the women and committed many depredations. The pioneers becoming alarmed, dispatched a messenger to Randolph County for aid. The messenger reached the house of Wm. Blackwell on the night of July 24th, 1829, and before many hours the news of the threatened attack had spread through the settlement, and by the next evening a company under command of Mr. Trammel, marched to "Grand Narrows," now in Macon County, so called from a peculiar opening in the timber bordering the prairie. Here they encamped for the night, and the next day marched to the "Cabins," a distance of 44 miles. At a council on the morning of the 27th, they determined to order the Indians to leave. They marched ten miles, and formed a line in the rear of the Indian encampment and called for an interpreter. As the Indians appeared, a Mr. Myers, who lived at the "Cabins," recognized an Indian who had grossly insulted his wife, and immediately shot him dead. The Indians commenced loading, the squaws with a characteristic whoop retreated, and Capt. Trammel gave the order to fire. Fifteen guns were discharged and the remainder of the company broke and ran, the Indians pursuing for a short distance. Three of the whites were killed and several wounded, Capt. Trammel among others. They returned to the "Cabins" for the women and children, and, taking up their line of march southward, traveled all night, never halting until within 5 miles of Huntsville. The women and children were then sent on to Howard. Richardson, Guess, Myers, Gross and Blackwell, with about 60 others, under command of Capt. Sconce, returned to the battle-field and buried the bodies of Winn, Owenby and Myers, who had been killed in the fight. Three Indians were left lying where they fell. The company returned to Howard where a regiment was organized under

the command of Col. John B. Clark, which speedily drove the Indians north of the State boundary. This comparatively small affair was one of the incidents leading to the Black Hawk War.

The first permanent settlement was by Kentucky Emigrants in 1831–2, among them were John Stewart, Andrew Thompson, John Cain, Jesse Jones, Robt. and Frayel Myers, Mr. Collett, father of King Collett, James A. Adkins, Washington and Lewis Conner. Soon after they were ioined by Kennedy Ownby, David E. Sloan, and the father of Wm. H. and Ed. Parcels, both of whom were young boys at the time. For this information we are indebted to Mrs. Mary Sloan, widow of David E. Sloan, now—1874—in the 79th year of her age.

The county was organized Jan 29th, 1841, and Jefferson Collins, of Lewis County, L. B. Mitchell, of Clark, and Thomas Ferrell of Monroe, were appointed Commissioners to select the County Seat within 2½ miles of the center of the county. The first circuit court was held at the house of John Cain in 1841, Judge James A. Clark, presiding; David James, Clerk; and Isaac N. Eby, Sheriff.

In 1862, Col. Porter (Confederate) having about 2,000 newly recruited men, one-half of whom were poorly armed, or not armed at all, marched in the direction of Scotland County with the purpose of attacking about 300 Federal troops stationed at Memphis, but being closely pursued by McNeil's command, turned his course towards Kirksville, destroying bridges on the way. Porter arrived at Kirksville about noon, August 6th, an hour in advance of his pursuers, and ordering the citizens to leave town, stationed a part of his command in the houses and sent the balance on west. When McNeil came up he reconnoitered with a portion of Merrill's horse, losing one killed and one wounded by a fire from the Confederates in a corn field and behind a rick of cord wood. He then threw a battery of artillery to the front and commenced shelling, under cover of which the main force entered the town and proceeded to capture it house by house, the batteries changing position as necessity required for greater and more effective service. In three hours the town was in possession of the Federals and Porter's force, was in full flight, leaving about sixty who were taken prisoners. The Confederate loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was estimated at about 200. The Federal loss was 8 killed and a number wounded. McNeil is reported to have caused sixteen of the Confederate prisoners to be taken out and shot. But little damage was done to the town during the fight. A few houses were damaged by cannon balls, and bullet holes were quite plenty. Mrs. Coots was so badly wounded that she died a day or two after. The Confederate dead were gathered up and buried by the citizens. The Federal force left a detail to take care of the wounded and pursued Porter, who escaped across the Chariton River.

Physical Features.—The Chariton River passes through the

county from north to south, three to five miles west of the center, heavy timber extending on either side for several miles. Its principal tributaries on the west are Blackbird, Shuteye, Spring, Billey, Hog and Walnut Creeks, and on the east, Hazel, Rye, Big and Sugar Creeks. In the eastern part of the county are found South Fabius, Cottonwood and Salt Rivers, Floyd, Steer, Timber, Bear and Bee Creeks, all of which flow in a south-easterly direction toward the Mississippi. These streams in all their windings are beautifully fringed with timber, consisting principally of maple, walnut, hickory, oak, elm, linn and cottonwood. Between the rivers are rich rolling prairies, which occupy about one-half of the county. The timber land is fully as productive as the prairie.

Agricultural Productions.—The soil is mostly fertile and adapted to the raising of nearly all the cereals—wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, etc. Tobacco and other crops are also grown with profit. In grazing facilities it is hardly surpassed by any county in North Missouri, and is second to none in the North-east. Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, etc. are grown in abundance. Hay is one of the staple crops, and timothy seed is receiving increased attention, as farmers are beginning to realize that it, together with hay, is a profitable crop.

Mineral Resources.—There is an abundance of coal in the county, also some excellent quarries of limestone and sandstone.

Manufacturing Interests will be noticed under the heads of the various towns where they are located.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $10,202,000.*

Railroads.—There are two railroads in the county. The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, crossing it from north to south and having 24½ miles of track, and the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, having 13½ miles of track in the county, thus furnishing Adair a southern, eastern and northern outlet to market.

Exports as yet, are confined to agricultural products and stock. Large quantities of grain, baled hay, timothy seed, cattle, hogs, etc., are annually shipped from the several railroad stations in the county.

Educational Interests.—There are 76 public school houses in the county, with a registered attendance of 4,957 pupils. In addition to these school houses, there are other buildings used in that capacity in order to furnish room for those attending the schools; especially is this the case in Kirksville, where the school building, containing four large rooms, is not sufficient to accommodate all. The North Missouri State Normal School will be noticed under the head of Kirksville.

Brashears (Paulville)—Twelve miles east of Kirksville, on the Q., M. & P. R. R., laid out in 1872 by Richard Brashears, in honor of

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $3,362,798. Taxation for State and county purposes, $1.61 on $100. Bonded debt of the county for railroad, $75,000; Normal School, $78,000; bridges, $4,800. Benton township, $40,000; Salt River township, $6,000. Both of the latter for subscriptions to Q., M. & P. R. R. Floating debt of the county, about $2,000.

whom it is named, contains about 6 stores, a saw and grist mill, a grain warehouse, hay press, school house and church—United Brethren. It is about 2 miles s. e. of the old site of Paulville, which has principally been moved to Brashears. It is the heaviest shipping point in the county except Kirksville. Population about 200.

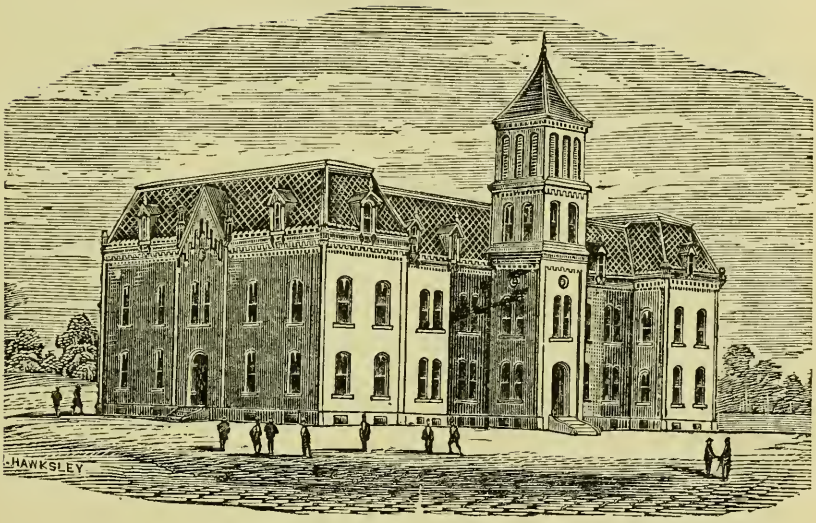
Floyd's Creek, is a post-office 8 miles n. e. of Kirksville.

KIRKSVILLE, the county seat, named in honor of Jesse Kirk, is located on a high rolling prairie, near the center of the county, and about six miles east of the Chariton River. It is on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 203 miles from St. Louis, and on the Q., M. & P. R. R., 70 miles from Quincy, and on the grand divide between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, where the best of water can be obtained at a depth of from 15 to 20 feet.

The town was laid out in 1842, and incorporated in 1857. The first Board of Trustees were M. P. Hannah, John Thomas, Wm. Lough, O H. Beeman, Jesse C. Thatcher, John D. Foster and E. W. Parcels.

Kirksville has 6 churches,—M. E. Ch., M. E. Ch. South, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Baptist, Free-Will Baptist, Christian, Episcopal and Colored Baptist, costing in the aggregate about $20,000. The M. E. Ch. South worships in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Christians with the Freewill Baptists.

The educational facilities of the town are found in the public schools, which are under the supervision of superior teachers. The State Normal School, originally established by Prof. Joseph Baldwin, as a private institution for the training of teachers and others, with primary and intermediate departments, was first opened September 2d, 1867. It was, through the laborious and untiring efforts of Prof. Baldwin and his able assistants, Profs. Nason, Greenwood and others, continued as first commenced, with increasing success, until 1871, when it was opened as a State Institution. The Legislature in 1870 made provision for two State Normal Schools, one south and the other north of the Missouri River. Several counties in North Missouri competed for the location, but by an appropriation of $100,000 voted by this county, and the donation by John W. Morris and J. A. Richter of fifteen acres of ground, beautifully situated, and the additional fact that the private Normal of Prof. Baldwin had secured more than a State reputation, the location was secured at this point, and the first session of the North Missouri State Normal School was opened January 2d, 1871, in the same building previously occupied by Prof. Baldwin. In the spring of 1872, the Legislature appropriated $50,000 to complete the building, an imposing and suitably arranged structure, which was completed and occupied the following December. The annual appropriation for the support of the school was first fixed at $5,000. In 1873, the Legislature increased it to $10,000. Tuition is free except an incidental fee of $3.00 per term, and board can be



KIRKSVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

obtained at from $3.00 to $3,50 per week. During the term commencing Sept. 2d, 1873, 400 students were enrolled. Thus it will be seen that the educational facilities of Kirksville, are equal to any in the country, and the people being generous, sociable and free in their manners, is an additional attraction to students.

There are 2 newspapers, *The Register*, W. C. B. Gillespie, editor and publisher, and *The Journal*, S. M. Pickler, editor and publisher; 2 banking houses, 12 dry goods stores, 4 clothing, 1 book, 9 grocery, 2 furniture, 4 drug, 2 jewelry and 3 hardware stores, 2 saddle and harness shops, 2 lumber yards, 1 wagon maker, 4 hotels, 1 hide, fur and wool purchasing store, 2 brick yards near town, 2 marble manufactories, 3 grain warehouses and 2 hay pressing establishments.

Kirksville has three essentials for profitable manufacturing—water, wood and coal, the latter being found in abundance about four miles west of the town—and that branch of industry is receiving increased attention. There are 2 grist mills, 1 woolen mill, 1 plow, 1 hub and spoke factory, 1 cheese factory, 1 planing mill and furniture factory.

Lindersville is a post-office 11 miles s. w. of Kirskville.

Millard, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 7 miles s. of Kirksville contains a warehouse, 3 stores, school house, church, etc. Population about 100.

Nineveh, 11½ miles n. w. of Kirksville, is in a German settlement, well located, on high ground, on the west side of Chariton River, which is bridged at this point. It has a large steam saw and grist mill, a school house, tannery, and 2 stores. Population about 100.

Paulville—See Brashears.

Prairie Bird is a post-office 10 miles s. e. of Kirksville.

Ringo's Point is 18 miles w. of Kirksville.

Shibley's Point, 17½ miles n. w. of Kirksville, has a store.

Sloan's Point, 6 miles w. of Kirksville, on the Chariton River, over which there is a good bridge, has 1 store and 2 saw and grist mills.

Sublett, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 7 miles n. of Kirksville, a shipping point of importance, has 2 stores and 1 warehouse.

Troy Mills, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. R., 4 miles s. of Kirksville, is the site of a large woolen mill.

Willmathville, 13 miles n. e. of Kirksville, contains 2 stores, a school house and church. Population about 50.

Wilson, 16 miles s. e. of Kirksville, contains 2 stores, a school house, etc. Population about 30.

Zig is a p. o. 13 miles s. w. of Kirksville.

ANDREW COUNTY,

In the north-western part of the State, is bounded north by Nodaway County, east by Gentry and De Kalb, south by Buchanan, south-west by the Missouri River which separates it from Kansas, and west by Holt County, and contains 273,025 acres.

Population in 1850, 9,433; in 1860, 11,850; in 1870, 15,137; of whom 14,736 were white, and 401 colored; 8,014 male, and 7,123 female; 14,261 native (7,254 born in Missouri) and 876 foreign.

History.—The "Platte Purchase," which now consists of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte Counties, was, up to 1836, an Indian Reservation, having been selected by the Indians, with their usual sagacity. It was considered by the early settlers of North-western Missouri, as the natural garden of the State. That far-seeing statesman, Thomas H. Benton, in 1836, secured the passage of a bill removing the Indian occupants and adding this portion of their territory to Missouri; thus giving to the State a large area of the most fertile, and at the same time, the most beautifully diversified land, and most readily accessible district in the country. The "Purchase" was soon afterward divided into counties, and settlers from all parts of the country crowded into what is now Andrew County, and from that time to the present its growth in population and material wealth has been rapid and healthy. The county was first settled by Joseph Walker, Esq., in 1837, and organized January 29th, 1841. Its remoteness from the seat of the late Civil War prevented any conflict in the county.

Physical Features.—Andrew County is considerably diversified in its topography. About three-fifths of the county is timbered, the remainder upland, rolling prairie. The bottom lands along the Missouri and in the valleys of the principal streams, are almost level, while the bluffs, except along the Missouri River, are gradually sloping, and the upland portions considerably rolling. The eastern portion of the county is peculiarly attractive in its general appearance, being high rolling prairie, with beautiful groves of timber skirting the streams, while the southern and south-western portions are somewhat broken, but scarcely an acre, except the face of Missouri River bluffs, is so steep as to be unfit for cultivation, and even these are in most cases admirably adapted to grape-growing. The north-eastern portion, known as "Empire Prairie," is the most level district in the county, and will compare favorably in beauty and fertility, with any place in the West. The county is well

watered, every portion of it abounding in running streams, and fine springs. The One Hundred And Two River, running from north to south through the centre of the county, the Platte two to six miles eastward, and the Nodaway on its western boundary, with their numerous tributaries, furnish not only excellent drainage, but also supply an abundance of water for stock. The Nodaway, which affords ample mill power, has been navigated by small steamers to State Ferry. Its principal tributaries in this county are Lincoln and Peddler Creeks, into the latter of which empties Arapahoe Creek. Emptying into the Missouri in the southwestern part of the county, are several brooks, the principal of which are Dillon and Caples Creeks. Muddy Creek and its tributary, Third Fork, traverse the eastern part of the county, a distance of 10 miles. Much the greater portion of the bottom lands has an exceedingly fertile soil, being siliceous alluvial, intermixed with clay and vegetable mold. There are, however, along the Missouri bottoms several small patches of "gumbo," a tenacious vegetable mold which cracks in drying, leaving the field lumpy and difficult to cultivate. It has, however, a sandy subsoil, and needs only deep cultivation to make it among the most fertile of alluvials. The peculiar geological formation along the Missouri, being almost identical with the loess or bluff formation of the River Rhine, renders artificial drainage unnecessary, and being deeply impregnated with salts and oxyde of iron it is peculiarly adapted to raising pears, while its fertility insures good crops of other fruits and vegetables. The timbered portion of the county has usually a dark brown calcareous soil overlaid by vegetable mold with a clay sub-soil. The timber is oak, walnut, elm, hickory, sugar maple and hackberry.

Agricultural Productions.—Corn is the principal product, and on no upland soil in the West does it succeed better; crops have been frequently made averaging 75 and sometimes 100 bushels to the acre. Winter and spring wheat are staples, while oats, barley, rye, buckwheat and potatoes, yield largely, the latter being a specialty. Grapes are cultivated with great success, large quantities being shipped in all directions, while the grasses and garden vegetables here find a congenial soil, and yield immense crops.

The Manufacturing Interests are exceedingly limited; the whole county being so well adapted to agriculture, the energies of the people are almost entirely bent in that direction. There are about 10 flouring mills in the county, and twice as many saw mills.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county, per census of 1870, $8,000,000.*

Educational Interests.—The citizens are fully alive on the subject of education, and fine school houses are a characteristic of the county. Each district has a comfortable and commodious building. The one at

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $4,936,418. Taxation, $1.00 on $100. Bonded debt, $100,000.

Savannah, is an imposing structure, built in 1872, and cost about $18,000. There are 83 districts, and 84 school houses, with 93 schools for white, and 2 for colored children. The average wages paid teachers are: male, $58; female, $39 per month. The average daily attendance at school in the county in 1872 was 3,197.

Railroads.—The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad traverses the south-west corner of the county, following the Missouri River. From Amazonia the Chicago Branch runs north, through the centre of the county, connecting with the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad at Hopkins, forming a through route from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Chicago. The county subscribed $100,000 (the bonded debt above named) to aid in building this road.

The Exports are flour, wheat, oats, rye, corn, apples, peaches, grapes and other fruits; cattle, hogs, horses, mules, and in fact everything usually raised for exportation in a strictly agricultural community.

Amazonia, the second place of importance in the county, is situated on the Missouri River, at the junction of the Chicago Branch, with the main line of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R.—6 miles s. w. of Savannah. The town has a fine, picturesque appearance, with many beautiful building sites, and is an excellent shipping point for a considerable section of country. A number of saw-mills, 1 flouring mill, 1 turning mill, and a box factory, are among its industries. It has 10 or 12 stores, and a fine graded school. Population about 400.

Bolckow, a station on the Chicago Branch of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., 11 miles north of Savannah, has a few stores, and a population of about 200.

Castle is a post-office 10 miles s. e. of Savannah.

Empire Prairie, 15 miles n. e. of Savannah, contains a Presbyterian church and a few stores.

Fillmore, pleasantly situated in a thickly settled locality, 12 miles n. w. of Savannah, is a good business point, has about 12 stores, a flouring and a saw mill, a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, and a fine graded seminary. Population about 350.

Flag Springs, 10 miles n. e. of Savannah, has a woolen, a saw and a grist mill, and several stores. Population about 100.

Nodaway is a station on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., 10 miles (by rail) w. of Savannah. Population about 100.

Parker, 17 miles n. w. of Savannah, has one store.

Rochester, on the west bank of Platte River, 8 miles e. s. e. of Savannah, has about 12 business houses, a Methodist church, and a fine seminary. Population about 400.

Rosendale is a station on the Chicago Branch of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., 6 miles n. of Savannah. Population about 100.

SAVANNAH, the county seat, and principal town, is finely located,

near the centre of the county, on the Chicago Branch of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., 15 miles n. of St. Joseph. It is situated on gently rolling ground which insures perfect drainage. The conformation of the adjacent ground gives many beautiful localities of which advantage has been taken for the erection of elegant dwellings. The town was laid out in 1842, incorporated as a city in 1854, and is settled by a thrifty and enterprising people, mostly from the Eastern and Northern States. Population in 1870, 1,256; now estimated at 1,500. It contains 1 first-class steam flouring mill, 1 wagon, 1 plow, and 1 furniture factory; 2 banks, about 30 stores, and 1 newspaper and job printing establishment—the *Andrew County Republican*, O. E. Paul, editor and proprietor. The following churches have each one building, valued at from $1000 to $3000: M. E. Ch. South, M. E. Ch., O. S. Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Christian, Episcopal, Congregational and colored Methodists. A fine graded seminary building was completed in 1873—the seven departments of which are well filled and ably taught.

Whitesville, on the Platte River, 5 miles e. of Rosendale, has a few stores and two churches—Baptist and Reformers. Population about 200.

ATCHISON COUNTY,

Situated in the north-western corner of the State, is bounded north by Iowa, east by Nodaway County, south by Holt, and south-west and west by the Missouri River, which separates it from Nebraska, and has an area of 329,751 acres.

Population in 1850, 1,678; in 1860, 4,649; in 1870, 8,440; of whom 8,405 were white and 34 colored; 4,489 male, and 3,951 female; 7,712 native (3,283 born in Missouri) and 728 foreign.

History.—Atchison is a part of the celebrated Platte Purchase. The first settlement was made at Sonora, on the Missouri River by Callaway Millsaps and his family, who reached that point Nov. 11th, 1839. His son, Joseph, was the first white child born in what is now Atchison County. Both father and son are still (1874) living. The county was organized February 14th, 1845, from a part of Holt, and Linden was made the county seat. The early settlers were generally of that brave, resolute, but unsatisfied class of men who continually keep on the frontier and open the way for the less restless people who follow to make permanent homes.

Except the depression that was general in business throughout the State, this section was not greatly affected by the late Civil War, and since its close, it has rapidly increased in population and wealth.

Physical Features.—Atchison is principally a prairie country, almost exclusively agricultural in its interests. It may be divided into three natural belts or districts: First, the Missouri bottom on the west side of the county; second, a bluff and timber district, lying between the bottom lands and the upland prairies; third, the prairie district, comprising nearly all of the east half of the county. The Missouri bottoms are exceedingly fertile, and produce good crops of wheat and smaller grains, though corn is the principal product. The whole bottom, except the timber skirting the Missouri River, is in cultivation, and is known as the "Egypt of the North-west."

The bluff and timber district lies immediately east of the Missouri bottom, and furnishes most of the native timber for fuel, posts and building material for other portions of the county. It is also the best adapted portion for fruits of the various kinds usually grown in similar latitudes. It is an average country for the production of corn, wheat, barley, etc.—somewhat better for the smaller grains than the Missouri Bottom.

The third district, consisting of about two hundred thousand acres or more, on the east side of the county, is almost wholly composed of rolling, upland prairies, diversified by numerous small but unfailing

streams of pure water. Some of the larger ones, especially the Big Tarkio, have a limited amount of timber upon them.

Streams fed by springs are numerous, and furnish all the water necessary for stock purposes, while wells dug at a small expense give pure water in the greatest abundance for all domestic uses.

The Missouri River flows in a south-easterly course along the entire western border of the county, the other streams flowing south-westwardly into the Missouri. The Nishnabotna (Good Canoe) River enters the county on the north line and follows the bluffs in a south-easterly direction. Several years ago the stream cut its channel into the Missouri River at a point near the north line, and emptied its waters into the Missouri some 40 miles above its original mouth. The K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R. Co. built a dam below its present mouth, and now most of its waters flow through the new channel. This old channel completely drains the "bottom" lands, rendering them the finest and richest in the county. Big Tarkio and West Fork, Middle Fork and East Fork of Big Tarkio, are in the north-eastern and central parts, and Little Tarkio, East Fork of Little Tarkio, and the head waters of Squaw Creek, are in the south-east.

The bluffs on the Missouri River are a striking feature in the topography of this county. They are steep, sloping or rounding in every direction, like miniature mountain peaks, from the tops of which the view is often beautiful and extensive. At a distance they apppear like walls of rock, but are "bluffs." These bluffs, extending one to two miles eastward from the river, are being cleared—orchards and vineyards taking the place of the original forests upon them.

Agricultural Productions.—Corn is the principal crop, but all varieties of wheat, oats, barley and rye, are largely and profitably raised; also hemp and tobacco to some extent. But little attention has been given to cultivated grasses, the prairies furnishing all the pasture and hay heretofore needed. Where much pastured, the prairie grass is giving way to blue grass, which will eventually supersede the wild grasses.

Apples grow to a perfection seldom found in other places. Peaches, plums and cherries all do well. Berries of all kinds adapted to this climate, produce abundantly.

Horses, mules, cattle and hogs are raised, the first principally for home use—the others for market. Stock-raising and feeding is by far the most important interest in the county. For a few years past sheep-raising has received considerable attention.

The land in cultivation approximates to only one-fourth of the entire area. The great depth of the soil and its ready absorption of water, peculiarly adapts it to agriculture; even after heavy rains plowing can be done, and the retention of moisture prevents dry weather from cutting off the growing crops.

The Manufacturing Interests have not been very much developed, although some very desirable locations for mills and manufactories can be had upon the smaller streams. Prominent among those needed are woolen mills, agricultural machinery manufactories, and a number of flouring mills.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $5,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R. runs through the county from north to south, having 26 miles of track. The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific R. R. is projected through Atchison; and the Burlington & Mo. River R. R. connects with the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R. at Hamburg, Iowa, near the northern line of the county, affording with the river, excellent facilities for transportation.

The Exports are corn, wheat, cattle, hogs, fruit and flour.

Educational.—The county has made great progress under the public school system, being well supplied in all its sub-districts with good schools and competent teachers. Many of the buildings are of brick—handsome, substantial and well furnished. The county has a school fund of $125,000.

Homer is a post-office 12 miles e. of Rockport.

Irish Grove (Milton), 5 miles n. of Corning, has a public school, 3 stores, 1 wagon shop, a large saw and grist mill, etc.

London is a post-office 18 miles e. n. e. of Rockport.

Milton.—See Irish Grove.

Nishnabotna, on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., 127 miles north of Kansas City, has 1 general store.

North Star (Scott City), 2 miles w. of Phelps and 8 miles w. of Rockport, is on the Missouri River. It has a population of about 200, and contains an M. E. Church, a public school house, 2 flouring mills, a hotel, warehouse, stock yard, and 3 general stores. There is a ferry at this place to Brownsville, just opposite in Nebraska.

Phelps City, on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., 135 miles north of Kansas City, is located in a rich agricultural region. It is a favorite resort for stock dealers and shippers. The facilities for grazing and feeding are so good in this neighborhood, that thousands of cattle and hogs are driven here, fattened and shipped. It has about 250 inhabitants, 4 stores and a lumber yard.

Rich (Sonora) is a p. o. on the Missouri River, 2 miles w. of Watson.

ROCKPORT, the county seat, 5 miles e. of Phelps City, is situated on Rock Creek, near the centre of the county. It was laid out and the records removed thither from Linden, the old county seat, in 1856. The place grew slowly at first, but since 1870 its progress has been steady and its population is now about 800. The business houses are mostly substantial brick buildings. Two new school buildings, costing $16,000, afford ample educational facilities. There are 3 churches—M. E. Ch.,

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $3,494,838. Taxation, $0.45 per $100. No county debt.

Baptist and German Lutheran—aggregate value, $12,000, and 1 Masonic and 1 I. O. O. F. Lodge. The town has about 20 stores, 2 wagon shops, 1 brewery, 1 bank, 2 hotels, and 2 newspapers—*The Atchison County Journal*, published by Dopf & McCreary, and *The Granger's Advocate*, by Hassners & Willard. There is a large flouring mill on Rock Creek, within the limits of the town, and 2 other grist mills on the same creek, within 2 miles of the town.

Scott City.—See North Star.

Sonora.—See Rich.

Watson, on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., 141 miles north of Kansas City, situated in the centre of a fine farming district, is a good trading and shipping point. It has a population of about 200, and contains 5 general stores, 1 church—Cumberland Presbyterian, also used by other denominations—and a school house.

Union City, 3 miles e. of Phelps, has a church, store, etc.

AUDRAIN COUNTY,

In the north-east-central part of the State, is bounded north by Monroe and Ralls, east by Pike and Montgomery, south by Montgomery, Callaway and Boone, and west by Boone and Randolph Counties, and has an area of 441,927 acres.

Population in 1840, 1,949; in 1850, 3,506; in 1860, 8,075; in 1870, 12,307; of whom 11,237 were white, and 1,070 colored; 6,417 male, and 5,890 female; 11,720 native, (6,433 born in Missouri) and 587 foreign.

History.—The first settlement of the county was made in 1830 by emigrants from Kentucky, who were soon followed by others from North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. The county was organized and the county seat located, Dec. 17, 1836. In these early days, when settlements were very few, and the population sparse, the people were much troubled by wolves, which made havoc among their domestic animals. The prairies abounded with elk, deer and bears, which afforded hunting sport as well as sustenance to the pioneers.

Previous to 1854, the larger portion of the lands in Audrain, were still held by the Government. In that year they were sold under the "Graduation Act," and most of them brought a "bit" an acre. This sale drew many inhabitants from adjoining counties, and the cabins of "homesteaders" arose all over the rolling prairies. Many of these still stand, but are gradually giving place to the finer dwellings of the thrifty and wealthier inhabitants of to-day.

Physical Features.—Audrain lies on the "divide," between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. The surface of the country is generally high and rolling, prairie land predominating. The soil is usually a clayey loam, with clay sub-soil that retains moisture and consequently responds liberally to the application of fertilizers, and is therefore susceptible of a very high state of cultivation. There is sufficient sand in the soil to warm it up early in the spring, thus giving vegetation the advantage of the entire season. But little of the land is too rough to plow or too low to produce good crops.

There are no streams in the county large enough to deserve the name of rivers, although one is so called. Salt River, Reese's Fork, Long Branch, Young's Creek, South Creek, Davis' Fork, Beaver Dam, Littleby and Lick Creeks, all tributaries of Salt River, and the West Fork of Cuivre River in the eastern part of the county, afford an abundant supply of water for stock at all times. There are but few natural springs—

water for domestic purposes being mainly obtained from wells or cisterns.

Timber is abundant along the streams, and much of it is of good quality for sawing. White oak, hickory and black oak are most abundant, while burr oak, elm, maple, walnut, sycamore, linn or basswood and birch are found in plentiful supply, and of a size suitable for lumber.

The Agricultural Productions are chiefly hay, corn, wheat, oats, rye and buckwheat. Potatoes and sweet potatoes succeed well. Tobacco was formerly cultivated to some extent, but since the war has not been much grown. Recently considerable attention has been given to fruit-raising, to which the climate and soil are adapted, and large orchards have been planted. Small fruits have not, so far, received the attention which they merit, but those who have engaged in their cultivation have been well rewarded. Grapes yield remarkably well.

Not half of the arable land is yet subjected to tillage. Thousands of acres of wild prairie remain unenclosed over which flocks and herds roam at liberty. The leading business of the farmers of Audrain is stock-raising. No better grass-producing country exists than this portion of Missouri, and cattle, mules, sheep and swine are raised by thousands.

Mineral Resources.—Bituminous coal is the only mineral yet found in paying quantities. It crops out near the surface of ravines, and is easily obtained by "drifting." Some shafts have been sunk and paying veins are usually found at a depth of from 20 to 50 feet below the surface. Some few ledges of fine cannel coal have been discovered, and it is believed to exist in considerable quantities in the northern part of the county.

The Manufacturing Interests of Audrain, outside of Mexico, have not been developed to any extent, being confined to a few saw and grist mills.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $8,503,407.*

Railroads.—There are 62 miles of railroad in the county, of which the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway have 27 and the Chicago & Alton Railroad 35 miles. The railroad debt is $200,000.

The Exports consist of hay, oats, corn, horses, mules, cattle and hogs.

Educational.—Audrain County is well supplied in all its sub-districts with public schools, many of them having commodious and well-furnished buildings already completed, while others are in course of construction. The system has been adopted since 1865.

Through the munificence of Hon. Charles H. Hardin, State Senator from this district, the "Hardin College" for young ladies, has recently been founded, and opened its first session with 100 scholars. Mr. Hardin generously gave the buildings and ten acres of ground, besides endowing it with $40,000. A private subscription of $30,000 is now being raised to erect a larger and more substantial edifice. This institution is located in Mexico, the county seat.

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $4,643,289. Taxation, $1.95 per $100. Bonded debt $210,000.

Barneyville.—See Hickory Creek.

Benton City, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 7 miles e. of Mexico, contains 1 general store.

Farber, on the C. & A. R. R., 19 miles e. of Mexico, has 1 store, 1 grocery, 1 hotel and several shops.

Hickory Creek (Barneyville) is a post-office 22 miles e. of Mexico.

John's Branch is a post-office 11 miles e. of Mexico.

Ladonia, on the C. & A. R. R., 15 miles e. n. e. of Mexico, has a population of about 200 and contains a good school house and 2 stores.

Le Roy, a post-office 10 miles e. n. e. of Mexico.

Littleby, a post-office 9 miles n. e. of Mexico.

Martinsburgh, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 14 miles s. e. of Mexico, has a population of about 500. It has 1 church, 1 school house, 6 stores and a cheese factory.

MEXICO, the county seat, is situated at the junction of the L. & M. R. R. R. (Mo. Br. of C. & A.) with the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W. about 108 miles from St. Louis, 51 miles from Jefferson City and 325 miles from Chicago. It was laid off as a town in 1836 by Smith & Mansfield, but being so far inland did not make much progress in population or business for twenty years. At length the opening of the N. M. R. R. in 1857 gave vigor to the apathetic town, and, arousing from the Rip Van Winkle sleep, she made rapid strides in wealth and population, until now the latter reaches 5,000, and she has become an important shipping and commercial point. Her trade extends 40 or 50 miles into the country, in all directions. Besides a handsome public school edifice, where over 600 pupils are in attendance, it has the Hardin College, already noticed under the head of Education. It has 8 churches—Baptist, M. E. Church, M. E. Church South, Christian, Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Colored Baptist and Methodist—aggregate value about $80,000. It also has 1 merchant flouring mill, 2 grist and saw mills, 1 woolen and carriage factory, 2 wagon shops, 1 plow factory, 1 machine shop, 1 soap and candle factory, 4 job printing offices and newspapers —*Missouri Messenger*, published by Milton F. Simmons; *Intelligencer*, published by Hutton & Jacks; *Leader*, published by J. Linn Ladd, and the *Agriculturalist*, published by W. G. Church. Mexico has many natural advantages as a manufacturing center. The railroads afford easy access to all parts of the country, while fuel is abundant and cheap, and in addition to this all manufacturing enterprises are exempt from taxation for many years to come.

Thompson's Station, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 5 miles n. w. of Mexico, and has 1 general store.

Vandalia, on the C. & A. R. R., 24 miles e. n. e. of Mexico, has a population of about 300, with 5 stores, 1 wagon shop, etc.

Young's Creek is a post-office 10 miles n. n. w. of Mexico.

BARRY COUNTY,

Near the south-western corner of the State, is bounded north by Lawrence County, east by Stone, south by Arkansas, and west by McDonald and Newton Counties, which separate it from the Indian Territory, and contains 501,760 acres.

Population in 1840, 4,795; in 1850, 3,467; in 1860, 7,995; in 1870, 10,373; of whom 10,320 were white, and 52 colored; 5,224 male, and 5,149 female; 10,345 native (4,946 born in Missouri) and 28 foreign.

History.—The county was first settled in 1828 by Mr. Washburn, on the prairie which now bears his name. Between that time and 1834, settlements were made on Flat Creek by the Locks and Bratins; by Jerry Fly and one, Joyce, on Joyce Creek; by Wm. Logan, on Shoal Creek; and by Daniel Meeks, on the headwaters of Sugar Creek. The county was organized January 5, 1835, and originally embraced all the territory from which the counties of Barton, Dade, Jasper, McDonald, Newton, and (in part) Cedar, have been formed. It was reduced to its present limits January 24, 1849. The "Jackson State Legislature" met in 1861 at Cassville, which was a military post, during the late war. The first battle in the county was fought in Mountain township, in the eastern part of the county, about the last of July, 1861, between the Home Guard, on one side, and the State Guards and some Texan Rangers on the other. Early in 1862, Washburn was the scene of a sharp fight between a Texas Regiment, under Col. Stone, and the First Missouri Cavalry, under Maj. Montgomery. Gadfly was, for a time during war, the headquarters of the Union element in the county.

Physical Features.—The northern and north-western parts of the county are rolling prairies, interspersed with timbered valleys. The eastern and south-eastern parts are hilly, and the southern part mountainous, with fertile valleys, while the south-western and western portions are high, undulating plains. About one-fourth of the county is prairie, the balance timber—oak, hickory, cherry, walnut, &c. The county is well supplied with water. White River runs through, and with its tributaries, Roaring River, Rock, Big and Butler Creeks, drains the south-eastern part of the county. Flat Creek with its tributaries, Rockhouse, Jenkins and Carney's Creeks, are in the north-eastern and northern; and Shoal, Joyce and Sugar Creeks in the western, and the two Capp's Creeks in the north-western part of the county.

Among the many prairies we mention King's in the north, Hickum's in the south-east, Washburn's in the south, Round in the south-west, and

Stone's in the north-west. About one-half of the county is good, tillable land, with a rich black and brown soil, having a subsoil of red or yellow clay. Roaring River Springs, and the many caves in the Ozark Mountains, in the eastern and south-eastern part of the county, are objects of interest to tourists and explorers.

The Agricultural Productions are mainly corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, potatoes—Irish and sweet. Fruits generally yield well when cultivated. There is about 100,000 acres of Government land in the county, and the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad own about 200,000 acres which they offer for sale at $5 to $10 per acre.*

Mineral Resources.—Lead has been found in nearly every township in the county, but has not been developed in paying quantities. Iron, with indications that promise well, has been discovered 7 miles s. e. and 18 miles e. of Cassville. Building stone is abundant.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $2,500,000.†

The Exports are wheat, corn, flour, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep.

Educational Interests are receiving increased attention. There are 69 public schools—including two high schools in the county.

Railroads.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad has about 6 miles of track and 1 station, Plymouth, in the northern part of the county.

CASSVILLE, the county seat, and principal town, located on Flat Creek, near the centre of the county, 22 miles from Peirce City, and Verona the usual railroad stations, contains about 8 stores and 1 newspaper —the *Cassville Democrat*, John Ray, M. D., editor and publisher. The commodious court house is used by the different denominations for church purposes. Population, 300.

Corsicana (formerly Gadfly), 12 miles n. w. of Cassville, has a few stores, a carding machine and flouring mill. Population about 100.

El Paso, a p. o. 8 miles w. of Cassville.

Flat Creek, a p. o. 17 miles e. of Cassville.

Gadfly.—See Corsicaná.

Hazle Barrens, a p. o. 18 miles s. e. of Cassville.

Herdsville, a p. o. 15 miles s of Cassville.

Keetsville.—See Washburn.

McDowell, a p. o. 12 miles n. e. of Cassville.

Mountain Cove, a p. o. 8 miles s. of Cassville.

Plymouth, on the A. & P. R. R., 285 miles from St. Louis.

Roaring River, a p. o. 13 miles s. of Cassville.

Shell Knob, a p. o. 18 miles s. e. of Cassville.

Washburn (formerly Keetsville), on Washburn Prairie, 8 miles s. w. of Cassville, has about 8 stores. Population about 200.

*The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be paid with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offer free transportation from St. Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix—Page

†Assessed valuation in 1873, $1,527,137. County out of debt.

BARTON COUNTY,

In the south-western part of the State, is bounded north by Vernon County, east by Cedar and Dade, south by Jasper County, and west by Kansas, and contains 378,100 acres.

Population.—In 1860, 1,817; in 1870, 5,087; of whom 5,068 were white and 19 colored; 2,698 male, and 2,389 female; 4,931 native (1,518 born in Missouri) and 156 foreign.

History.—This county was organized from the northern part of Jasper, December 12th, 1855. During the late Civil War it suffered much, and was almost entirely depopulated, but has rapidly recuperated.

Physical Features.—The surface of this county is generally high table lands, sufficiently undulating to be well drained, yet level enough for all agricultural purposes. These lands are principally prairie, interspersed with extensive groves of timber—linn, hickory, oak, locust, walnut, sycamore, cedar, cottonwood and elm, of which, if properly preserved, there is sufficient for all practical purposes. Muddy, or the North Fork of Spring River, in the south-eastern part of the county, is the principal stream. Coon Creek, in the south-east, North and West Forks, in the south-west, the two Drywoods in the north-west, and Horse Creek in the north-east of the county, each with their tributaries furnish an abundance of water for stock. Numerous springs are found throughout the county. Large bodies of fertile valley lands lie contiguous to all the larger streams. The soil of the prairies is a dark, sandy loam, rich and very productive. Nearly every section of the county is susceptible of profitable cultivation.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, oats and rye. Barley and buckwheat and potatoes do well. Apples, pears, peaches, plums and grapes, yield abundantly. Flax, cotton, tobacco and the castor bean, are successfully raised on a small scale. Barton has about 65,000 acres of cultivated lands. Improved farms average about $15 per acre; unimproved lands $4 to $5 per acre.

Mineral Resources.—Coal underlies the whole county, but has only been developed so far as needed for home consumption, sufficiently, however, to prove its existence in immense quantities. Iron and lead have been discovered but not developed.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $3,000,000.*

Educational.—There are in the county 49 sub-districts, about 38 good

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $1,882,939. Taxation, $1.35 per $100. Bonded debt, $27,000. Floating debt, $7,500.

frame school houses, and about 45 schools in session every year. The common school fund belonging to the county is $75,000. Lamar has a graded school of four departments.

Baker's Grove (Fairbanks) is a p. o. 10 miles n. n. w. of Lamar.

Barton City is a post-office 13 miles n. w. of Lamar.

Caput is a post-office 7 miles w. n. w. of Lamar.

Coon Creek (Midway—Dublin), 10 miles s. of Lamar, contains 2 general stores, 1 wagon shop and a lime-kiln.

Dublin.—See Coon Creek.

Doylesport is a post-office 10 miles n. n. e. of Lamar.

Fairbanks.—See Baker's Grove.

Golden City, 14 miles s. e. of Lamar, contains 4 general stores.

Horse Creek (Newport), 10 miles e. n. e. of Lamar, has a store and saw mill.

LAMAR, the county seat, centrally located on the east bank of the North Fork of Spring River, was incorporated in 1858, and at the commencement of the Civil War contained a population of about 300, but was entirely destroyed by the contending factions. It has, however, been rebuilt on its old site, and is thriving. Nevada, its nearest station on the M., K. & T. R. R., is 24 miles north; and Carthage, on the M., C. & N. W. R. R., is 25 miles south, and Fort Scott about 35 miles west. It contains 3 churches—Baptist, Catholic and Methodist. In 1870 a graded school was completed at a cost of $12,000. It contains a bank, 2 hotels, 1 flouring and saw mill, and about a dozen stores.

Le Roy is a post-office 20 miles n. w. of Lamar.

Midway.—See Coon Creek.

Milford, 10 miles n. e. of Lamar contains 2 stores.

Nashville, 18 miles s. w. of Lamar, has 1 general store.

Newport.—See Horse Creek.

BATES COUNTY,

On the western border of the State, is bounded north by Cass County, east by Henry and St. Clair, south by Vernon, and west by the Kansas State Line, and has an area of 538,638 acres.

Population in 1850, 3,669; in 1860, 7,215; in 1870, 15,960; of whom 15,840 were white and 120 colored; 8,541 male, and 7,419 female; 15,422 native (5,383 born in Missouri), and 538 foreign.

History.—The Osage Indians occupied this region until 1824, when some missionaries, who had traveled from New York in keel boats, landed near the present site of Papinville. The Indians received them in the most friendly manner, and the missionaries had no difficulty in taking possession of the 3 sections of land which the Government had donated them.

They selected for their establishment a very beautiful location above high water level, partly timber and partly prairie, near a little brook which they called Mission Branch; this with the Marais des Cygnes (Osage) River, which at this place is about 200 feet wide, running over a gravelly bed and easy of access, afforded plenty of water. They built a mill, store, blacksmith shop, church and several dwelling houses, also planted an orchard of apple trees. They called the settlement Harmony Mission, and dwelt among the Osage Indians for many years, doing what they could to teach and civilize them. After the Indians were removed to the Indian Territory, the missionaries broke up the establishment and located in different parts of the county where some of them who were then young still reside with their descendants.

The county was established January 16th, 1833, and organized January 29th, 1841. In 1854 it was reduced to its present limits, and December 4th, 1855, Butler was made the county seat.

At this date two-thirds of the land was held by the Government, but in three years it was nearly all entered, mostly by actual settlers, and from that time until the breaking out of the Civil War, there was a steady immigration induced by the rich lands and the facilities for stock-raising.

In 1861, Butler, the county seat, was a well built town with a population of about 1000, and the people generally throughout the county were in a prosperous condition. Being on the border it became the prey of Kansas jayhawkers, and Missouri bushwhackers.

In 1863, Gen. Ewing issued his famous order No. 11,* and wnen the 15 days had expired, nearly every inhabitant had crossed its border, and

*Ordering the inhabitants to leave the county within fifteen days.

for three years its history was a blank. During these years the prairie fires swept over the land, adding to the desolation. In the spring of 1866, some of the former inhabitants returned, but with a very few exceptions, not a vestige of their old homes was left, save the chimneys rising above beds of rank weeds. The richness of the land, however, could not be destroyed. Settlers flocked in rapidly, and with peace came prosperity.

Physical Features.—The county is an undulating prairie, occasionally interspersed with timber. There are a few mounds from 50 to 200 feet high. The soil is a rich loam, sometimes 5 to 8 feet thick, underlaid with red clay. The county is well watered. The Osage River, running south-easterly in the southern part, is the largest stream. It has been navigated by steamboats to Papinville, and is well adapted to driving machinery. Grand River, the next in size, and which forms part of the northern boundary of the county, also furnishes good water power. The other streams are Miami, Mormon, Elk, Deepwater, Panther, Deer, Mound, Mulberry, Walnut, Bone, Cove, Peter and Muddy Creeks, all of which furnish plenty of water for stock.

About one-fifth of the county is covered with good timber—white, black, water, post and spotted oak, black-walnut, hickory, locust, sycamore, linn, cottonwood, maple, cherry, mulberry, ash, elm, red-bud, box-elder, coffee-bean and pecan, found chiefly along the banks of the streams.

Mineral Resources.—The county seems to rest on a bed of coal. A mine 2 miles n. w. of Butler, has a 3 feet seam of excellent coal only 8 feet below the surface. 8½ miles n. w. of Butler is a mine which has been worked for a number of years, and has a 3 feet seam from 2 to 10 feet below the surface. The coal from this mine brings a higher price than any other in Butler, from blacksmiths. Two other mines of excellent coal are worked—one 6 miles n. w. and another 11 miles north of Butler.

The Manufacturing Interests are noticed under the different towns where they are located.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $8,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad has 6 miles of track in the south-eastern part of the county. The Lexington, Lake & Gulf Railroad is graded and bridged through the county, north and south.

The Exports are corn, wheat, oats, apples and stock; and it only needs a railroad to make coal a leading export.

Educational.—The county has a school fund of $95,796.86. There are about 100 sub-school-districts, each having a commodious school house.

Altona, 12 miles n. e. of Butler, laid out by Wm. Crawford January

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $5,552,011. Taxation, $0.70 per $100.

29th, 1860, is in the midst of a fine agricultural region, and has 1 public school, 1 Masonic hall, 1 flouring mill, and 3 stores. Population about 200.

Burdett, on Mormon Creek, 15 miles n. w. of Butler, was laid out by Hon. S. S. Burdett, September 27, 1870. It has one public school, 1 saw-mill, and 5 stores.

BUTLER, the county seat, is located at the center of the county, 18 miles n. w. of Rockville, the usual shipping point. The town was burned during the Civil War, but in 1866 the officers of the county returned to the site with the records, and two small houses were built, one for a court-house and one for a clerk's office. Since that time the town has been steadily rebuilding, and has a present population of 2,800. It has a handsome court-house, completed in 1872, costing $35,000, 2 public schools, 4 churches—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian—2 flouring-mills and 1 woolen factory, 7 dry goods, 6 grocery, 3 drug, 2 hardware stores, 2 hotels, 3 harness, 2 jewelry, 2 furniture, 3 tin and stove stores, 4 wagon shops, and 2 newspapers—*The Democrat*, published by Wade & Scudder, and *The Record*, published by Austin & Stone.

Chestnut Grove, a post-office, 16 miles s. w. of Butler.

Coleville is a post-office 12 miles n. e. of Butler.

Cove City is a post-office 17 miles n. e. of Butler.

Crescent Hill, 12 miles n. of Butler, has 1 public school and 7 stores. Population about 300.

Elkhart is a post-office 9 miles n. w. of Butler.

Hudson is a post-office 13 miles s. e. of Butler.

Johnstown, 16 miles n. e. of Butler, was surveyed by John Herbert in 1854, and has 1 public school, 2 hotels, 1 saw-mill and 5 stores. Population about 200. There is a valuable coal mine on the outskirts of the village.

Lone Oak is a post-office 7 miles s. e. of Butler.

Marvel is a post-office 11 miles s. w. of Butler.

Mulberry is a post-office 14 miles n. w. of Butler.

New Home is a post-office 11 miles s. w. of Butler.

Papinville, 16 miles s. e. of Butler, at the head of navigation on the Osage River, was, until 1854, the county seat of Vernon County. There is a good wooden bridge across the river, 1 public school, 1 flouring and saw-mill, 3 wagon shops and 12 stores. Population about 550.

Pleasant Gap, one of the oldest places in the county, was laid out by Joseph Smith. It is very beautifully situated, commanding a view of Papinville, Rockville, Prairie City and the timber of the Osage River. This place escaped fire during the war, and when the county government was re-organized it afforded a temporary shelter for the county records and officials.

Prairie City, 18 miles s. e. of Butler, was laid out by J. N. Darand,

May 7, 1859, and was a thriving village until the location of Rockville, on the M., K. & T. R. R.

Rich Hill is a post-office 10 miles s. w. of Butler.

Rockville, 18 miles s. e. of Butler, on the M., K. & T. R. R., 67 miles from Sedalia, was laid out by the Rockville Town Co., November 15, 1870, and has a good stone public school-house and a number of business houses.

Vinton is a post-office 12 miles n. w. of Butler.

Virginia is a post-office 8 miles n. w. of Butler.

Walnut Creek is a post-office 12 miles s. w. of Butler.

West Point, 18 miles n. w. of Butler and ½ mile from the State Line, was surveyed by Col. T. B. Arnett and Sidney Adams in 1843. At that time it had a good trade with the Miami Indians west of the State Line. It was destroyed by fire during the war, but has since been rebuilt It has 5 stores. Population about 200.

BENTON COUNTY,

In the west-central part of the State, is bounded north by Pettis County, east by Morgan and Camden, south by Hickory, and west by St. Clair and Henry Counties, and contains 468,432 acres.

Population in 1840, 4,205; in 1850, 5,015; in 1860, 9,072; in 1870, 11,322; of whom 11,002 were white, and 320 colored; 5,850 male, and 5,472 female; 10,198 native (6,166 born in Missouri) and 1,124 foreign.

History.—The county was settled mainly by emigrants from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. Among the earliest were Bledsoe, Kinkead and others, in 1834. Bledsoe's Ferry, on the Osage, was in early days a noted crossing on the road from Palmyra, through Boonville, to Fort Smith and the Cherokee Nation.

The county was organized Jan. 3rd, 1835, the courts being held in a dwelling near Bledsoe's Ferry. Stephen Houser and others settled Osage, and a post-office was established there in 1836. The name was changed to Warsaw and the county seat located there in 1838.

There originated in this county, about 1841, the Turk or Slicker War,* a feud between Hiram K. Turk, a slicker, and Howard Sutleff and others, anti-slickers, which was kept up by midnight thrashings and road-side assassinations, until the sympathies of nearly all in the vicinity were enlisted on one side or the other. Many bloody tragedies occurred, and the history of the "Turk War" has always possessed much romantic interest for the people of this part of the State. Little anxiety however was felt for the safety of person or property, outside of the leaders and their immediate partisans, as few others took any active part in the affair. It was terminated by the death or flight to Texas of those most prominent in it.

During the late Civil War the whole community was thrilled with horror by the bloody affair at Cole Camp. The German residents of the vicinity organized under Capt. Cook as friends of the Federal cause, and were encamped in and around barns about 2 miles east of Cole Camp. They

*Parties of desperate character, such as sometimes flee from justice in better organized communities, established themselves among the hills in the vicinity of the new settlements and sallied forth to steal the horses from the settled portions of the State, as well as to prey upon the cattle, hogs and other property of the backswoodmen. The latter organized a vigilance committee known as "The Slickers" from their peculiar mode of administering punishment. Deciding that some one deserved chastisement, a committee was appointed to capture him. The offender was tied to a suitable tree, usually a black-jack, and "slicked" or whipped with hickory withes. He was then usually ordered to leave the county within a given time. Personal spite often actuated the slickers beyond, and sometimes contrary to, the demands of justice, and there was organized the "Anti-Slickers." These two powers made war against each other with savage cruelty, for there were honest but misguided men in both organizations, and each professed to be actuated by a desire to put down rascality and maintain the right.

were surprised about daylight, June 19th, 1861, by two companies from Warsaw, who, knowing of the encampment, had marched all night for the purpose of attacking them. Over 100 of the Germans are said to have been killed—the remainder fleeing in every direction. The attacking party lost 6 or 7, among whom were some prominent citizens of Warsaw. No other event of the war produced such sorrow and dismay among the people of Benton County, and the animosity of the Germans towards all who were engaged in the attack has scarcely yet died out. No other battle occurred in the county. The peace of the inhabitants, however, was so disturbed by bands of marauders and bushwhackers, that large numbers of them fled, mostly to other States, not returning to their homes until peace was established. In 1867-68 and '69 large numbers immigrated to the county, and since then the influx has been moderate but steady.

Physical Features.—The general character of the county is broken—about one-third being undulating prairie, the remainder, rough timber land. The northern portion is principally prairie, and the central, along the Osage River, is broken and hilly, with excellent timber and extensive bottoms, some of which are under a good state of cultivation.

The Osage River flows centrally through this county from west to east. The large streams of Pomme de Terre and Grand River, Big Tebo and Cole Camp Creeks, flow into the Osage through the county; Big Tebo entering Grand River 4 miles above its junction with the Osage. Little Tebo, Brush and Bear Creeks flow through the county from the north, and Hogle's Creek, Little Pomme de Terre, Turkey and Deer Creeks from the south These creeks are good-sized streams. All the water courses of the county are filled with beautiful clear water, except Grand River and Big Tebo, which are generally muddy. The head-waters of Flat, Lake and Haw Creeks, tributaries of the La Mine, are also in Benton.

The bottom lands along the streams are alluvial deposits, and well adapted to agriculture.

The Clark Sulphur Springs, 4 miles, and the White Sulphur Springs, 10 miles from Warsaw, are favorite summer resorts, although as yet no commodious buildings have been erected. The waters are highly esteemed for their medicinal properties, and every summer, parties from a distance in large numbers come to derive benefit from the waters, and enjoy the novelty of camp life.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats and stock. Fruit-culture is receiving more attention, the small fruits succeeding admirably. There are about 50,000 acres of Government land and some Agricultural College lands still for sale in the county.

Mineral Resources.—This county is situated in the midst of one of the great iron-bearing districts into which the State is divided by Prof. Pumpelly's Report on the Geology of Missouri. The existence of iron

was not generally known to the people of the county until 1872. Since then many valuable beds have been found. Scattering particles of ore are found in many places where digging does not develop any masses. There are probably as many as 100 ore-beds in the county—many of these of great richness. The ore is mainly brown hematite, but red hematite and blue specular ores are also found, the former in considerable quantities. Capitalists are now prospecting for new banks and developing those known, and Benton will undoubtedly soon take rank as one of the great iron-producing counties of the State.

Lead has long been known to exist in many places in the county, and has to some extent been mined for market. New discoveries are constantly being made, but seldom in sufficient quantities to warrant mining. There is also in Benton an abundance of building stone and sand, also clay for brick.

The Manufacturing Interests of Benton County are yet in abeyance, though there are rich natural deposits and fine water power—plenty of fuel and excellent timber. There are 4 flouring and 7 saw-mills, also a mill recently erected on Grand River for cutting out timber for wagons, plows, etc. These, with those noted under the different towns and the usual complement of wagon, blacksmith and other shops, constitute the present manufactories of Benton.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $4,000,000.*

Railroads.—24 miles of the Osage Valley & Southern Kansas R. R. are graded from Warsaw to a point east of Cole Camp. This railroad is projected to Versailles in Morgan County, from which point it is graded to Tipton on the Mo. P. R. R. The debt of $165,000 is part of $200,000 of bonds issued for this road.

The Exports are wheat, stock, and prospectively iron.

Education.—The public school system has been fully organized, good houses built, competent teachers employed, and the schools are in a prosperous condition. According to the returns of 1872, there were in the county 5,014 children of school age, 85 teachers, and 71 school-houses.

Cloverdale, a post-office 14 miles n. w. of Warsaw.

Cole Camp, 20 miles n. e. of Warsaw, on the O. V. & S. K. R. R., laid out by Blakey & Brother in 1857, has 1 church, 1 hotel, 5 stores, and 1 flouring and 1 saw-mill. The country south is timbered; on the north, east and west it is a fine undulating prairie.

Dell Delight, a post-office 7 miles s. e. of Warsaw.

Duroc, a post-office 17 miles e. of Warsaw.

Fairfield, on the Pomme de Terre River, 8 miles s. of Warsaw, contains 2 stores, and 2 saw and grist-mills. Population about 75.

* Assessed valuation for 1873, $2,820,813. Bonded debt, $165,000. Floating debt, a few warrants. Taxation, $1.79 per $100.

Fort Lyon, a p. o. 19 m. n. w. of Warsaw and 8 m. s. of Windsor.

Garrett's Mill, on Grand River, 3½ miles n. e. of Warsaw, does a large business in sawing, planing, hub and spoke manufacturing, etc.

Haw Creek, 22 miles n. e. of Warsaw, contains 1 general store.

Heimsath's Store.—See Lake Creek.

Kreizel's Mill, a post-office 15 miles n. e. of Warsaw.

Lake Creek (Heimsath's Store), a post-office 24 miles n. e. of Warsaw.

Lincoln, 13 miles n. of Warsaw and 15 miles s. e. of Windsor, has 3 stores, 1 saddle-tree manufactory, and 1 grist-mill. Population about 100.

Mount View, 13 miles s. e. of Warsaw, has 1 general store.

WARSAW, the county seat, on the left bank of the Osage River, is 38 miles from Sedalia and 24 miles from Windsor (on the M. K. & T. R. R.). It has a population of about 500, contains 2 churches—valued at $1,200 each, 1 hotel, 1 public school-house, 1 bank, 15 stores, 1 carding machine, 1 flouring and 1 saw-mill and 2 newspapers—*The Times*, S. W. Smith, publisher, and *The Benton County Democrat*, Ben. R. Lingle, editor and publisher.

BOLLINGER COUNTY,

In the south-eastern part of the State, and bounded north by Perry County, east by Cape Girardeau, south by Stoddard and Wayne, and west by Wayne and Madison Counties, contains 381,081 acres.

Population in 1860, 7,371; in 1870, 8,162; of whom 8,116 were white, and 46 colored; 4,135 male, and 4,027 female; 7,823 native (5,677 born in Missouri) and 339 foreign.

History.—Bollinger County was settled in 1800 by North Carolinians, and organized from parts of Cape Girardeau and Wayne, March 1, 1851, and named in honor of Maj. Bollinger, one of the early settlers, proverbial for his honesty and generosity—many of whose descendants still live in the county. There were two engagements in this county during the late Civil War; one in 1861 near Patton, and one in 1863 near Marble Hill (then Dallas), besides several skirmishes between scouting parties, and many murders and robberies by guerrillas.

Physical Features.—The general surface of the county is broken and hilly, and in one part—Turkey Hill—mountainous, and is thoroughly drained by Castor, Big White, Water and Little White Water Rivers, and Crooked, Hurricane and Perkins Creeks. The soil is rich, and the land well timbered with oak, ash, hickory, walnut, cottonwood and pine. Many relics of the Indians still remain, such as mounds, granite tomahawks, flint spikes, etc.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, tobacco, sorghum, and the various grasses, all of which yield abundantly. Apples, peaches, plums, pears, apricots, grapes, and all of the small fruits do well. But few farmers in this region have as yet given their attention to fruit-growing. There are in the county small amounts of Government and swamp lands, and Hon. Thos. Allen has about 14,000 acres for sale on liberal terms.*

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $2,106,000.†

The Mineral Resources of this county have not been developed, but it gives promise of being very rich in iron, lead, zinc, clays and ochres.

Kaolin used in the manufacture of porcelain ware, cornish stone for the manufacture of ironstone china ware, pipe clay and fire clay, have been discovered in large quantities.

Hematite iron ore is being mined and shipped extensively.

* For full particulars see Appendix—Page

† Assessed valuation in 1873, $1,709,001. Floating debt about $2,500.

The Manufacturing Interests are chiefly confined to three steam and four water-power flouring-mills, and a number of saw mills.

Railroads.—The Iron Mountain Railroad traverses the county from north to south, a distance of almost 20 miles, affording easy and speedy access to market. There are about 4 miles of the Illinois, Missouri & Texas Railway projected across the south-eastern corner of the county.

The Educational Interests are taken care of in 45 sub-districts, all of which are supplied with public schools at least 4 months each year.

There are 50 churches in the county, consisting of Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic.

Bessville, on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 9 miles n. w. of Marble Hill, has 1 store, and is a shipping point for a considerable quantity of choice lumber.

Bollinger's Mill, 16 miles s. of Marble Hill, has a large flouring-mil. and 1 store.

Buchanan, a post-office 18 miles s. w. of Marble Hill, has 1 store.

Castor, a post-office 16 miles w. of Marble Hill.

Dolles Mills, 22 miles n. of Marble Hill, in a rich agricultural region, contains a large water-power flouring-mill and 1 store.

Glen Allen, on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 3 miles n. w. of Marble Hill, has 1 store.

Laflin, on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 5 miles s. e. of Marble Hill, has 1 store, and is an important shipping point for railroad timber.

Lutesville, on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 133 miles from St. Louis, and within a mile s. w. of Marble Hill, is a thriving village, containing 1 church—Methodist—1 public school building, 1 newspaper—*The Herald*, T. S. Adams, publisher; 1 hotel, 1 iron furnace in course of construction, 1 carriage and 1 stave factory, and about half a dozen stores. Population, including Slaybaugh's addition, about 900.

MARBLE HILL, the county seat, built upon a hill of the same name just above the confluence of Hurricane and Crooked Creeks, near the centre of the county, was located under the name of Dallas, in 1852, and incorporated as Marble Hill in 1868. Its high elevation renders it free from any malaria that may arise from the low lands near it. It contains a church, public school building and court-house, 1 newspaper—the *Standard*, D. A. Burton, publisher; 1 steam saw and grist-mill, 1 carriage factory, 1 paint mill, one fair hotel several shops and about half a dozen stores. Population, about 500.

Patton, 15 miles n. w. of Marble Hill, has 1 store.

Sedwickville, 18 miles n. e. of Marble Hill, has 2 stores.

Vinemont, about 5 miles s. e. of Marble Hill, in the centre of a German settlement, has 1 store and a Catholic church.

BOONE COUNTY,

In the north-central part of the State, is bounded north by Randolph and Audrain Counties, east by Audrain and Callaway, south by Cole and Moniteau, and west by Cooper and Howard Counties, and contains 430,600 acres.

Population in 1821, 3,692; in 1830, 8,859; in 1840, 13,561; in 1850, 14,979; in 1860, 19,486; in 1870, 20,765, of whom 16,727 were white, and 4,038 colored; 10,420 male and 10,345 female; 20,439 native (14,990 born in Missouri) and 326 foreign.

History.—The first settlement, in what is now Boone County, was made in 1812–13, at what a few years afterwards was called "Thrall's Prairie," by John Berry and Reuben Gentry; the latter was the father of Gen. Wm. Gentry, of Pettis Co. In 1815, immediately following the treaty by which the Indians relinquished all their country in Missouri Territory, north of the river. Robert Hinkson, William Callaham, William Graham, Reuben and Henry Cave located along the old "Boone's Lick" trail, or old St. Charles Road, leading from St. Louis to Old Franklin, which was made by Benjamin Cooper and others in 1810. In 1816, Augustus Thrall, Dr. Geo. B. Wilcox, Tyre Harris, Overton Harris, Anderson Woods, Wm. Leintz, the Wilhites and others settled on what is now Thrall's Prairie, in the western part of the county. These settlers are remembered as the honest and substantial pioneers of Boone, and are now represented by a line of worthy descendants, who have nobly developed the work of civilization and progress, which their courage and energy inaugurated. The years 1817 and 1818 witnessed a great influx of population to the "Boone's Lick Country," as all Central Missouri was then familiarly called. The immigrants were a solid class of people, who possessed the intelligence to perceive the undeveloped resources and bright future of Missouri, and the heroism to overcome the difficulties in its attainment. These early settlers were mainly from Kentucky (principally Madison county), Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina. Of late years all sections of the Union have been represented, and a cordial reception awaits the honest immigrant. The county was organized from Howard, November 16th, 1820, and named in honor of Daniel Boone. The county seat was located at Smithton, 1 mile west of the present Columbia court-house, and named in honor of General T. A. Smith. The first county court was held February 23d, 1821, with officers as follows: Anderson Woods, Lazarus Wilcox and Peter Wright, justices; and Warren Woodson, clerk. The first circuit court was held at

Smithton, beneath the branches of a sugar maple, on April 2nd, 1821: David Todd, judge; Roger N. Todd, clerk; Overton Harris, sheriff; Hamilton R. Gamble, circuit-attorney.

The county seat was removed from Smithton to Columbia, November 15th, 1821, on account of a failure in digging wells to strike veins of water in the former place.

The first circuit court held in Columbia, was December 7th, 1821. The first election in the county was on August 5th, 1822, at which 557 votes were polled.

Physical Features.—About 76,800 acres of the county is beautiful undulating prairie, and the remainder 353,800 acres is timber land, which is rolling, except that along the creeks and the Missouri River, which is hilly. The timber is mainly white oak, sycamore, cottonwood, black and white ash, hackberry, linn, black and white walnut, maple, birch, cherry, elm, white and shell-bark hickory, honey locust, box elder and sassafras. Along the bluffs red cedar grows to perfection. The most valuable kinds of timber are still abundant.

Boone is well watered. Cedar Creek in the east is a part of the eastern boundary line between Boone and Callaway, and empties into the Missouri about 3 miles below the south-east corner of the county. Petite Bonne Femme (Little Good Woman) rises near the center of the county and flows in a south-easterly direction to the Missouri. The Roche Percee (Pierced Rock), the most important stream in the county, rises on Grand Prairie in the extreme northern part, flows southward receiving on the east, Hinkson, Rocky Fork, Silver Fork, Graves' Fork, and on the west Lick's Fork and Sugar Creek, so called from the sugar maples on its banks. The Moniteau, or river of the "Great Spirit," interlocks its head waters with those of the Roche Percée, forming a portion of the western boundary, and empties into the Missouri River near Rocheport. The larger streams, though rapid and containing a great quantity of water when swollen by heavy rains, are not, ordinarily, reliable as water powers.

There is no richer soil in the State than can be found in Boone County. It is diverse in character, and is adapted to the growth of all products known to the latitude.

Professor G. C. Swallow enumerates the various soils of the county as follows: "The Elm, Resin Weed, Hickory and Equivalent Prairie, the White Oak and the Magnesian Limestone lands. The Elm lands abound, near Thrall's Prairie, in the west, and the Hickory lands around Columbia and between that city and Rocheport the White Oak lands in the south-east, west and north-west. The rich bottom lands have been greatly diminished in the last thirty years by the treacherous encroachments of the Missouri River, and, unless saved by artificial means, will all finally be swept away."

All the cereals are cultivated with great success. The farming community are very prosperous as a rule. Many farmers within a few years have amassed fortunes, relying alone on the marketable products of the soil and raising of stock.

About 7 miles north-west from Columbia is Conner's Cave, the entrance of which is 20 feet wide and 8 feet high, which has been penetrated for several miles. A short distance above Rocheport are high cliffs of rocks, containing Indian hieroglyphics and numerous caves and springs. There is a natural bridge of considerable interest at Rockbridge, or McConathy's Mills, 6 miles south from Columbia, and in the southern part of the county there are numerous Indian mounds.

On the University grounds at Columbia is a mineral spring possessing superior medicinal qualities. The analysis of one gallon of the water by Paul Schweitzer, Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the University, gives the following result : silicic acid, 1.458 grains ; alumina, 0.787 ; sulphate of lime, 95.777 ; sulphate of magnesia, 31.342 ; sulphate of soda, 16.224 ; bi-carbonate of lime, 14.527 ; bi-carbonate of iron, 5.505 ; carbonic acid (free), 15.517 ; organic matter, 0.073 ; total, 181.210. The free carbonic acid, as found in the water, amounts to 32.147 cubic inches. This favorable showing must, in course of time, render this spring a frequent resort for invalids.

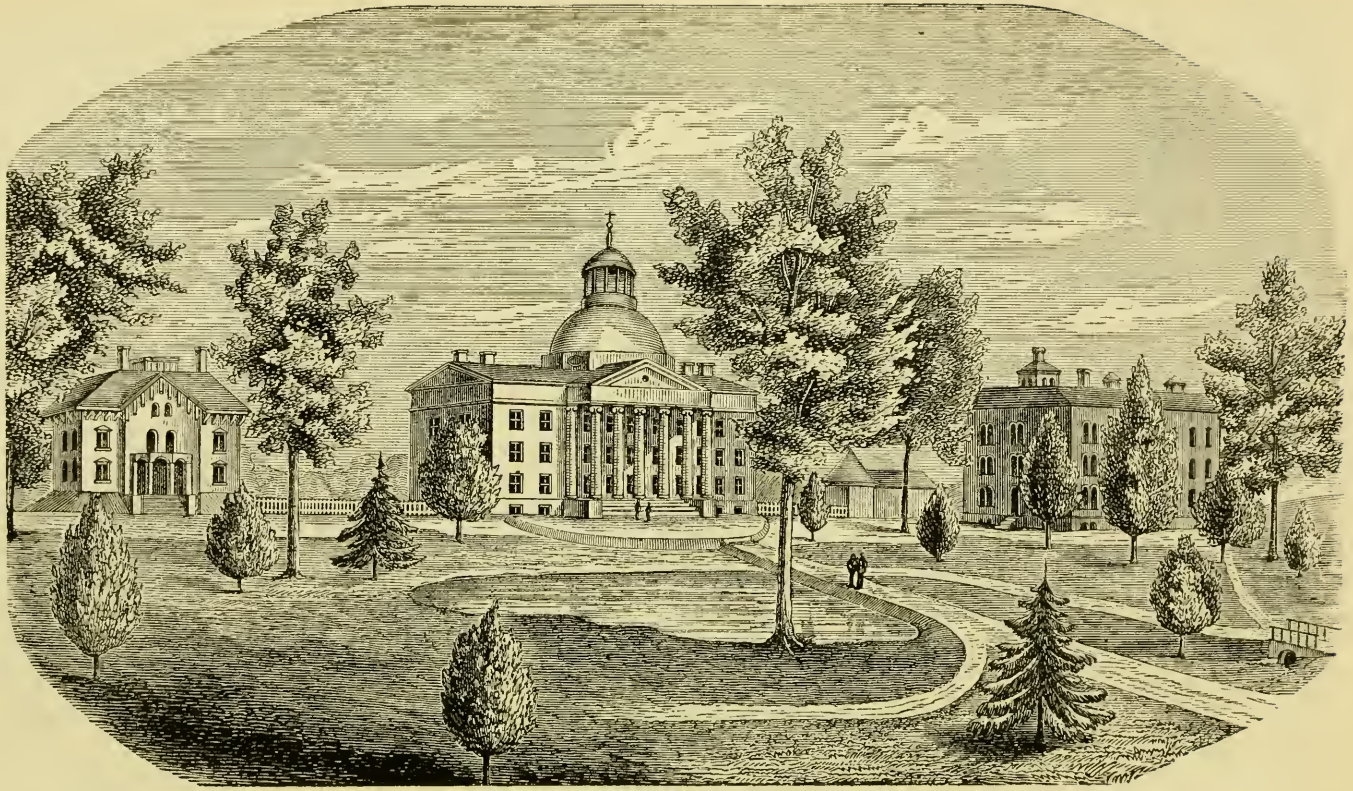
Agricultural Productions.—The various soils of the county are adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, beans, potatoes, sorghum, hemp and tobacco ; the latter principally of a coarse quality. Much of the land is adapted to grape-culture, and this branch of business is largely on the increase. Great numbers of new vineyards are being planted every year, and soon the wine product will be an important item.

This is the home of blue grass ; it often keeps one-fourth as much stock through the winter as in summer. During the summer, with the blue grass there is a fine growth of white clover, which is indigenous to the soil.

The advantages which Boone possesses for the shipment of stock and produce, with the great Missouri on its south-western boundary, its railroad connections, and its 60 miles of splendid turnpike, are not surpassed by those of any county in the State.

A few Alderneys have been imported, and many short-horned cattle are annually reared in the county. Many of the leading farmers are turning their attention in this direction.

Great improvement has been made in hogs, by the importation of Berkshire, Essex, Suffolk and the mixed breeds, Poland-China and Chester White. Cotswold, Leicester, Southdown and Merino sheep have been imported, and great improvement effected thereby. The " Prize Model Farm " of the State is on Thralls Prairie, and owned by Hon. John W. Harris, a son of one of the first settlers.



STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBIA.

Good farming and stock-raising lands, accessible to market and well-improved, sell at from $20 to $30 per acre. The best quality of land sells at from $40 to $50 per acre.

Mineral Resources.—But little has been done toward the discovery and development of the mineral resources of the county. Coal is the most important mineral product, and its development is increasing. More than one-half the northern part of the county is underlaid with superior coal, which generally lies near the surface. There are five beds, varying in thickness from one to five feet, and producing block coal, valuable for smelting iron, also a gas coal, nearly equal to that of Pittsburg. Of other minerals, hydraulic limestone, fire clay, potters' and brick clay, limestone and sandstone suitable for building purposes, sand and limes for cements and gravel for roads and streets, all abound in large and superior quantities. Iron ores of fine quality are also found in several places. Lead has been found, but its extent is unknown. Sulphur also exists in considerable quantities.

The Manufacturing Interests, aside from the country flouring and saw-mills, consist of tobacco, wagon and woolen factories, and are noticed under the different towns.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $15,000,000.*

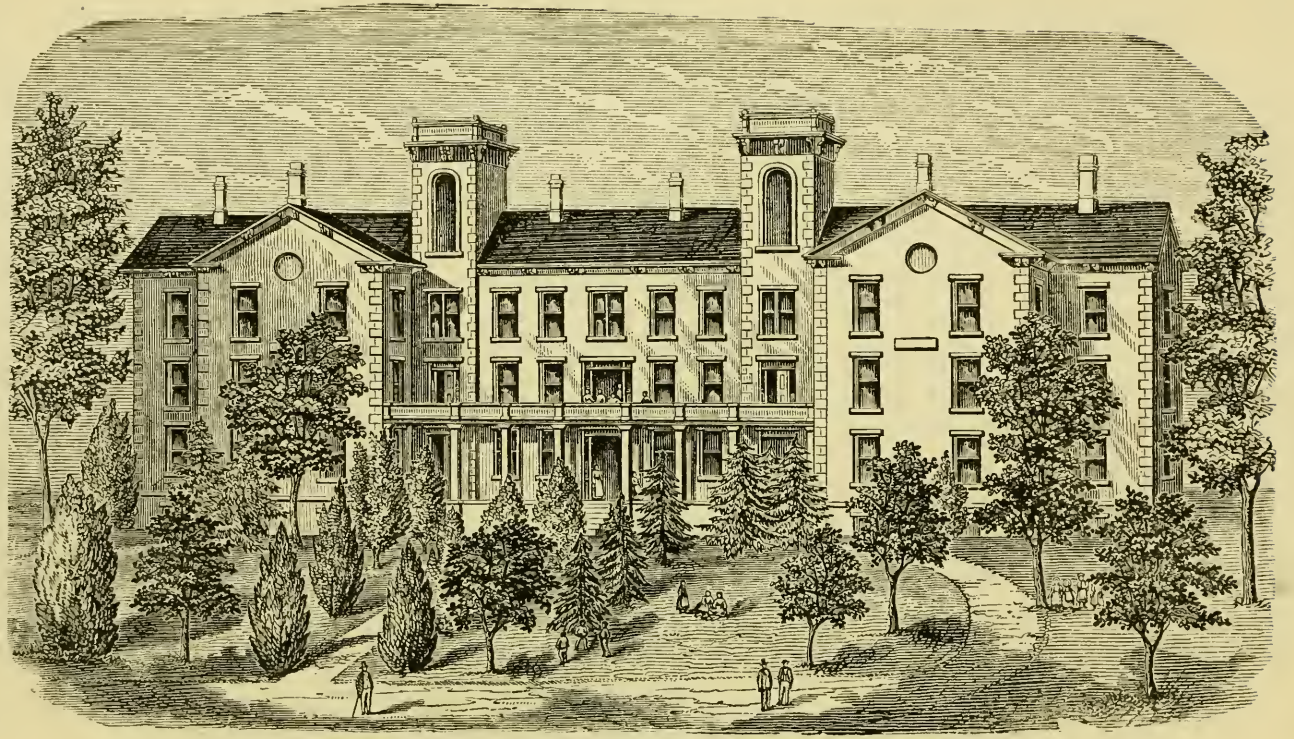
Railroads.—The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. W. traverses one-half of the northern border of the county, having 12 miles of track. A branch of this road, 22 miles in length, connects Columbia with the main road at Centralia. To aid in the construction of these roads, the citizens of the county subscribed $325,000. They also subscribed $50,000 to aid the Louisiana & Mo. River R. R., which has been surveyed and graded through the county from east to west.

Boone County has 4 excellent turnpike roads radiating from her county seat—one to Rocheport, west, distance 13 miles; one to Rocky Fork Church, in the north-western portion of the county, distance 7 miles; one east to the Callaway border, distance 10 miles, and one to Claysville on the Missouri River, *via* Ashland, in the south-eastern part of the county, distance 28 miles. The principal streams are bridged, and the roads are kept in splendid condition, and through them the farmer has, at every season of the year, a ready and easy market communication.

The Exports are corn, wheat, rye, oats, tobacco, fruit and stock.

Educational Interests.—The public schools of this county are in a flourishing condition. There are in the county 115 sub-districts, 113 school-houses, valued at $60,910, furniture worth $4,260; 8,981 children of school age, 5,671 attending school, and 136 teachers. The annual cost of the public schools is about $38,000. There are also a number of

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $7,164,284. Taxation, $1.35 per $100. Bonded debt, $383,600. Rocky Fork and Percle Township have $50,000 bonded debt for the L. & M. R. R. R. Between 1866 and 1874 the county paid $45,900 on bonds and interest, which promptness places it in excellent credit.



CHRISTIAN COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, COLUMBIA.

Established in 1851.

excellent private schools and colleges noticed under the different towns, and the University of Missouri and Agricultural College described under heading of Columbia.

Ashland, 14 miles e. s. e. of Columbia, in the center of a rich farming country, has a wagon manufactory, 1 church—Baptist, 1 public school, several stores, and a brisk trade. Population 300.

Brown's, on the Col. Branch of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. R., 8 miles n. of Columbia.

Burlington, near the Missouri River, 18 miles s. of Columbia and 14 miles n. w. of Cedar City, has a few stores.

Bush's, on the Columbia Branch of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. R., 6 miles n. of Centralia.

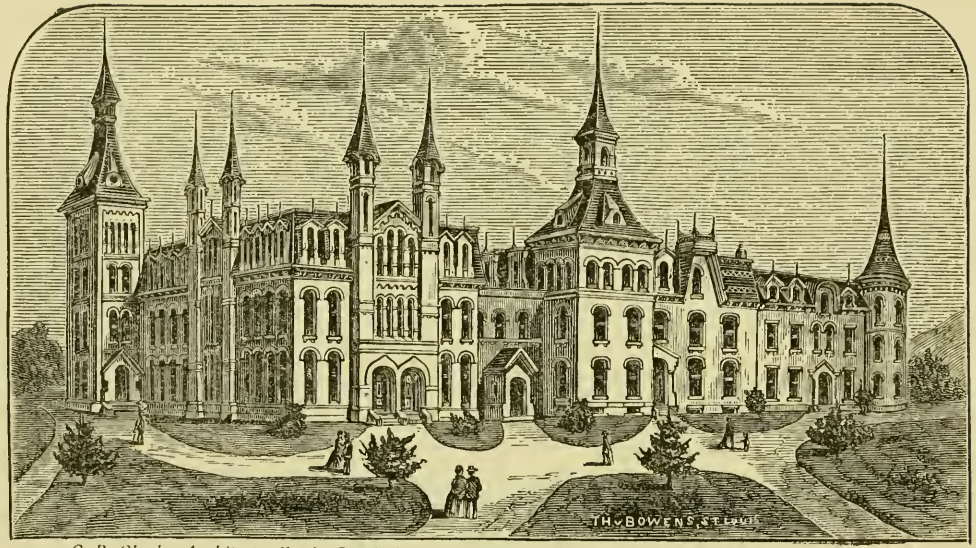
Centralia, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. R., 122 miles from St. Louis, at the junction of the Columbia Branch, beautifully situated on the dividing ridge between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, was laid out in May, 1857, incorporated in 1867, and is surrounded by a beautiful, fertile and well cultivated prairie. It contains an excellent public school and several private ones, 1 newspaper, *The Guard*, published by Adam Rodemyre, 2 churches—Christian and M. E. Ch. South, 3 hotels, 1 wagon-shop, 1 hay-press, 1 lumber-yard, 1 flouring-mill, and about a dozen stores. The famous "Bill Anderson Massacre," of September 28th, 1864, occurred at Centralia. Population about 700.

Claysville, near the Missouri River, 6 miles n. w. of Cedar City, and 28 miles s. e. of Columbia, contains a few stores.

COLUMBIA, the county seat and principal city, on the Columbia Branch of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 22 miles s. of Centralia (junction), is located in a rich and healthy region of timber, near the center of the county. It is one of the most delightful places in the State, its streets being regularly laid out, many of them nicely paved and shaded with beautiful trees. The business houses are generally substantial brick buildings, some of them elegant and imposing. Its outskirts are bordered with fine lawns, in which stand elegant residences.

The enterprise, culture and intelligence of the people of Columbia have won for it the honored and classic title of "The Athens of Missouri." It is the acknowledged seat of learning of the State, and bases its prospects and its hopes chiefly on its educational interests. For such reason it will necessarily continue to be the abode of much refinement and wealth.

The State University, located at this place, is the most prominent educational institution in Missouri. It was established by an act of the Legislature in 1839, upon an endowment made in 1820 by Congress, in the form of two townships of land, known as the "Seminary Lands." This endowment had grown by accumulation to the value of $100,000, when the institution was founded. The present endowment is about



C. B. Clarke, Architect, office in Court House, St. Louis.

STEPHENS FEMALE COLLEGE, COLUMBIA.

REV. E. S. DULIN, D.D., LL.D., PRESIDENT.

$223,000. The citizens of Boone County contributed the generous sum of $117,500 as a bonus for the location of the University at Columbia. The first president was J. H. Lathrop, LL. D., elected in 1840. The present incumbent, Daniel Read, LL. D., was elected in 1866. The supervision of the University is vested in a Board of Curators, who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; and upon this Board devolves the duty of selecting the president, professors and tutors. The University contains a library of 7,000 volumes, a cabinet with 120,000 specimens, and an edifice erected by private subscription at a cost of $85,000. The University embraces at present in its group of schools, besides the regular academic course, a preparatory school, an agricultural college, a college of normal instruction, a school of mines and a law and medical school. All these schools are located at Columbia, except the school of mines, which is at Rolla, Phelps County. The advantages of the University are extended to women on equal terms with men. All resident youth in the State, upon the payment of an entrance fee of ten dollars, are entitled to the benefits of the University, except in the strictly professional schools.

Christian College, for young ladies, under the patronage of the Christian denomination, is a flourishing institution, justly celebrated for its able management as well as for the culture and proficiency of its pupils. Annual attendance about 200. President, Elder J. K. Rogers.

Stephens College, for young ladies, under the patronage of the Baptist denomination, was located here in 1870, and named in honor of Hon. James L. Stephens, who gave it a munificent endowment. It is not surpassed in the State as a seminary for young ladies. It has a liberal patronage from Missouri and other States. President, Rev. E. S. Dulin, D. D., LL. D. There are also numerous other schools, well conducted and in a prosperous condition.

There are 7 churches—Baptist, Christian, Presbyterian, M. E. Ch., Episcopal, and colored Baptist and colored Methodist.

There are two newspapers. *The Statesman*, published by Wm. F. Switzler, was established in 1843, and, except the *Missouri Republican*, is the oldest newspaper in the State; and *The Herald*, published by E. W. Stephens, is one of the leading papers in central Missouri; also two monthly papers, the *University Missourian*, published by the students of the State University, and the *Chaplet*, published by the students of Stephens College. The Masonic fraternity is represented by large lodges of the various branches of their order, and the Odd Fellows have a lodge of about 100 members which is increasing rapidly.

The ground on which Columbia now stands, was purchased at the Government Land sale, November 14th, 1818, by the Smithton company, who, in 1819 laid out Smithton, one mile west of the present Columbia court house, but failing to find water in that locality, the town was

transferred to the present site of Columbia in 1821, and it was incorporated the next year. The population of Columbia was in 1823, 130; 1835, 700; 1840, 770; 1848, 1,008; 1850, 1,022; 1852, 1,139; 1860, 1,541; 1868, 2,501; 1870, 2,954; 1874 (estimated), 3,500. The city contains 2 banks, 2 hotels, 1 flouring-mill, 1 saw-mill, 1 woolen-mill, 2 wagon and plow manufactories, 1 pork-packing house, 1 carriage manufactory, 3 lumber yards, 1 flower store and green-house, 1 brewery, and about 40 stores, with the usual number of shops and smaller industries.

Dripping Springs, a p. o. 9 miles n. w. of Columbia.

Eureka, on the Missouri River, 20 miles s. of Columbia, contains a few stores.

Hallsville, (Hickman,) on the Col. Branch of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 9 miles s. of Centralia, is a good business point. Pop. about 60.

Harrisburgh, 16 miles n. w. of Columbia, and surrounded by a fine farming country, is on the line of the proposed L. & Mo. River R. R. Population about 100.

Hickman.—See Hallsville.

Midway, a p. o. 7 miles w. of Columbia.

Persinger, on the Col. Branch of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., is 17 miles s. of Centralia.

Providence, on the Missouri River, 10 miles s. of Columbia, has several good stores, and a shipping business of considerable consequence.

Rocheport, on the Missouri River, 14 miles w. of Columbia, surrounded by a fine country, is substantially built upon an old "New Madrid claim;" it was laid out in 1825, and for a time promised to be the city of the interior. It contains 1 three-story brick high-school building, which is usually conducted with ability and well attended, 3 churches—Baptist, Christian and Methodist. The society in Rocheport is far above the average of that of towns of similar size. The splendid agricultural country adjoining, and the ferry across the Missouri, make it a thriving business place, and one of the best shipping points on the Missouri River. It contains 1 large tobacco factory, 1 large steam flouring-mill, 3 wagon and plow factories, 1 tannery, 1 carding-machine, 1 pottery, 1 bank, 12 stores, etc. Population, about 1,000.

Stephens, on the Col. Branch of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 16 miles s. w. of Centralia.

Sturgeon, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 7 miles w. of Centralia, the center of a rich and thickly settled country, has a population of about 700 enterprising people, who have established good public schools and the Sturgeon Academy. This place was named in honor of Hon. Isaac H. Sturgeon. It has 1 newspaper—*The Leader*, published by Thos. S. Carter, and 3 churches—Christian, Catholic and Methodist, 2 hotels, 1 flouring-mill, 1 lumber-yard, and about 12 stores.

Youngers, a p. o. 8 miles s. e. of Hallsville.

BUCHANAN COUNTY,

In the north-western part of the State, is bounded north by Andrew County, east by DeKalb and Clinton, south by Platte, and west by the Missouri River, which separates it from Kansas, and contains 272,329 acres.

Population in 1840, 6,237; in 1850, 12,975; in 1860, 23,861; in 1870, 35,109; of whom 33,155 were white, and 1,953 colored; 19,175 male, and 15,934 female; 28,796 native (15,495 born in Missouri) and 6,313 foreign.

History.—The first white person who visited what is now Buchanan County, was Joseph Robidoux, Sr., of French descent, in 1799. His connection with the American Fur Company induced him to locate, in 1803, near the confluence of the Black Snake Creek with the Missouri River, where, for 33 years, he remained as a fur-trader among the Indians. In the selection of his building spot, he evinced the same shrewdness and good taste which has characterized the location of the more intelligent settlers throughout the West. He chose a plain having an area of several miles, surrounded by mound-shaped bluffs so artistically arranged, and so beautifully diversified in shape and size as to resemble more the work of art than that of nature. The most prominent of these bluffs is "King Hill," which has indications of having formerly been used as a place of burial by the Indians. Mr. Robidoux's keen perception, and his knowledge of the character of the surrounding country, convinced him that this was a choice location, and as he viewed the adjacent territory and considered its central locality, and looked forward to what he deemed the future demands of the country, he was more and more pleased with the location he had selected.

Many years—long weary years, no doubt, to the solitary man—passed before anything but the little clearing and log cabin of a single pioneer designated the present site of the city of St. Joseph. Eventually others came and settled thereabouts, but the immigration was limited until after the "Platte Purchase."

In 1836, Congress annexed to the State of Missouri that part of the then Indian Territory since known as the "Platte Purchase," and now comprising the counties of Atchison, Andrew, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, and Platte; and in 1837, by treaty with the Indians, removed them west of the Missouri, leaving the newly acquired territory completely in possession of the "pale faces." The county was organized Feb. 10th, 1839, and the first county court was held April 1st, 1839, in the log house of

Richard Hill, who, with Wm. Harrington and Samuel Johnson, were county judges. Their first order was the appointment as county clerk of Wm. Fowler, a resident of the then Black Snake Hills, now the city of St. Joseph.

The first circuit court of the district was held at the log house of Joseph Robidoux, July 15th, 1839. Hon. Austin A. King, afterwards Governor of Missouri, presiding; P. H. Burnett, circuit attorney; Edwin Toole, now of St. Joseph, clerk; and S. M. Gilmore, sheriff. The only resident attorney at that time was Gen. Andrew Hughes.

The county seat was located near the centre of the county, May 25th, 1840, on a quarter section of land selected by the county commissioners, and called Sparta. The first court-house at this place was built of logs and completed in 1843 at a cost of $300, and is now occupied (1874) as a dwelling house.

Soon the fame of the "Platte Country" spread far and wide, and scarce a day passed without the arrival of new-comers, to make their homes upon the newly-acquired territory. In 1843, Mr. Robidoux became the proprietor of the present site of St. Joseph—land which he had occupied for years; and to supply the imperative and increasing demands of the rapidly growing community, he proceeded to lay out a village, which is now shown on the city map as the "Original Town." The new place increased rapidly in population and importance, and in 1845 received a charter.

In 1846 the county seat was removed to St. Joseph and soon after the records and officials followed, and most of the buildings and people of Sparta, the site of which has since been abandoned. There remains only an old church, the old court-house and hotel to mark the place, while its successful rival now numbers nearly 30,000 inhabitants.

Physical Features.—This county is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, high and steep bluffs, low and gentle declivities and gently-undulating surfaces. Along the north line there are wide bottoms rising by very gentle slopes into the neighboring hills. The country drained by the Platte River and its tributaries is mostly gently undulating, with low hills near the streams. But nearer the Missouri Bluffs the hills seem higher, or, more properly speaking, the streams cut deeper and the slopes are more steep. The bluffs on the interior streams are from 50 to 60 feet in height. The Missouri Bluffs near the north county line are about 145 feet high, and appear to retain about that elevation, sometimes higher and sometimes lower, until they pass southward to St. Joseph. King Hill, 2 miles south, is 255 feet above the bottoms. There is a bluff about 8 miles south-west of St. Joseph which is 310, and one between 3 and 4 miles east of Winthrop 250 feet high. The other bluffs along the river are lower. The tops of these hills are probably of the same elevation as most of the interior upland. The Missouri Bottoms are wide, flat, and seldom marshy—nine-tenths of them being arable.

The Missouri, in a tortuous course, washes the western boundary, and receives Black Snake, Malden, Contrary, Lost, and some minor creeks. The Platte traverses the east-central part of the county from north to south, receiving from the west One Hundred And Two River, Bee Creek and smaller streams, and from the east Third Fork of Platte, Castile Creek, etc. Contrary Creek is so named as it runs near and nearly parallel with the Missouri River, but in an opposite direction. There are many good springs in the county, the streams are clear, and an abundance of good water can be easily reached by digging.

Lakes form an important feature of this county. Contrary Lake, 5 miles south-west of St. Joseph, fed by Contrary Creek, is a considerable body of water, in shape some like a half-circle, half a mile wide and nearly 6 miles in length. This lake affords an abundance of perch, black bass and other fish for the St. Joseph market. It is also a pleasant resort for fisher sportsmen and residents of the city. Horseshoe, Muskrat, Lost, Singleton, Prairie, Sugar, and Mark's Lakes are also found in this county in the townships bordering on the Missouri River. Sugar Lake contains also an abundance of fish. The eastern and northern portions of the county near and on the "divide" consist mostly of prairie or of thickets covering what was formerly prairie. The country near Platte River, for several miles east and west, also most of the southern and western portions of the county, are heavily timbered. The timber on the Platte River and its tributaries is oak, walnut, elm and hackberry; on the Missouri Bottoms it is mostly elm, cottonwood and hackberry, and on the bluffs and uplands, oak, walnut, hickory, linn, ash, elm and maple. The "Platte Country" has a world-wide fame for its fertility; the deep soil producing all kinds of grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables found in this latitude.

King Hill, situated about 2 miles south of St. Joseph, is celebrated as a battle ground, fort and burying place of the Indians, who, only a few years ago, were the lords of this region.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, barley, hogs and live stock, for staples; with considerable amounts of hemp, grapes, apples, peaches and small fruits.

The wine and grape interests are considerable. Several persons have large vineyards, and not less than six have recently engaged in the manufacture of wines of excellent quality. The exportation of wine from this point will assume commercial importance in the early future. Concord and catawba grapes are the choice varieties.

The Mineral Resources so far as developed, consist of an abundance of building stone and brick clay, with indications of coal.

Manufacturing Interests.—Aside from saw and flour mills in every township, the manufacturing interests receive but little attention, except in St. Joseph. However, the county has timber, streams and many facilities which invite capital and skilled labor to engage in the work of establish-

ing manufactories. The attention of the people is now turned in the direction of manufacturing as a sure means of increasing the value of lands and farm products.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $20,000,000.*

Railroads.—A glance at a good map will give an idea of St. Joseph as a railroad centre. First, the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. extends east across the State. The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. W. gives direct communication with St. Louis. The Atchison Branch of H. & St. J. R. R. leads to Atchison, Kansas. The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R. extends south to Kansas City, north to Council Bluffs, and via Hopkins, on the Iowa State line, opens a direct route to Chicago. The St. Joseph & Denver City R. R. extends west into Kansas and Nebraska, connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney. The Atchison & Nebraska R. R. at Troy, with the Missouri Pacific; the Atchison & Topeka and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific at Atchison, have also direct communication with the city, over the great iron bridge at St. Joseph. These make St. Joseph, in fact, the centre of 11 railways. Other roads are in contemplation, as the St. Joseph & Texas Railway, a road on the west bank of the river to Omaha, and the Chicago & Burlington R. R. now completed except about 60 miles.

The Exports are mainly corn, wheat, cattle, hogs, tobacco, hemp and manufactured articles, among which are starch, furniture, wagons, and agricultural implements.

Educational.—J. T. Riley, superintendent of schools, reports 72 organized sub-districts in the county, outside of St. Joseph. The schools generally are in a flourishing condition, and the people are alive to the needs and interests of education. Churches also are situated in each township, and the spirit manifested in behalf of learning and religion indicates a just appreciation of a high social and moral standard.

Agency, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 12 miles s. e. of St. Joseph, at the crossing of the Platte River, is a thriving town of about 700 inhabitants. It was formerly an Indian Agency and point for the distribution of Indian annuities, hence its name. It contains a steam flouring and steam saw-mill, and several stores. The Platte River can here be utilized for manufacturing purposes.

Arnoldsville, a post-office 15 miles s. e. of St. Joseph.

Bridgeport, on the Platte River, 8 miles e. from St. Joseph.

DeKalb (formerly Bloomington), on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., 11 miles east of Winthrop and the same distance s. w. of St. Joseph, contains about 600 inhabitants.

Easton, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 12 miles east of St. Joseph, contains about 600 inhabitants. The *Banner, Times, and Observer* is published here by David Loudon.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $12,800,727. Taxation, $2.15 per $100. Bonded debt, $400,000.

Eveline.—(Hall), is a p. o. on the K. C., St. J. & C. B, R. R., 11 miles s. w. of St. Joseph.

Frazer (Jordon, Rock House Prairie), on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 15 miles s. e. of St. Joseph, has a store, a few shops, etc.

Garrettsburgh, is a p. o. on the Platte River, 8 miles s. e. of St. Joseph.

Goffsville is on the One Hundred And Two River, 5 miles e. of St. Joseph.

Hall.—See Eveline.

Halleck (formerly Taos), 14 miles s. of St. Joseph, has about 250 inhabitants.

Jeanette (Wallace), a station on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., 16 miles s. of St. Joseph.

Jordan.—See Frazer.

Lake Station, on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., 4 miles s. of St. Joseph, has a glue factory.

Matney, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 7 miles s. e. of St. Joseph, is a flag station.

Platte River, a post-office 18 miles s. e. of St. Joseph, contains an excellent water-power flour and saw-mill, and 1 store.

Rockhouse Prairie.—See Frazer.

Rushville, on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., 15 miles s. w. of St. Joseph, and on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., 5 miles n. e. of Winthrop, is a vigorous town of about 500 inhabitants, and is the oldest village in the county.

ST. JOSEPH, the county seat, named in honor of its founder, Joseph Robidoux, is beautifully situated on an undulating plain in a bend of the Missouri River, 545 miles from its mouth, 310 miles from St. Louis by railroad and 565 by river. Up to 1843, St. Joseph contained only two log houses and a small frame flouring mill, situated on Black Snake Creek.

Joseph Robidoux allowed no settlers upon his claim till he obtained his title to 160 acres of land in May, 1843. He laid off the town in the June following, and had a sale of lots in September. He then sold inside lots at the uniform price of $100 and corner lots at $150 each.

At the close of 1845 the town contained about 600 inhabitants. The first store after Mr. Robidoux's was opened in a log house, by Elias Perry and A. M. Saxton, in the summer of 1843, with a stock of assorted merchandise worth $3,000. The first postmaster, Fred. Smith, in 1843, carried the mail in his hat—postage 25 cents. The first frame dwelling and store house was built by Julius C. Robidoux, 1843. Samuel Hall was the first Justice of the Peace, in the same year, and he carried his docket and kept his office, as Fred. Smith did the post-office, in his hat. The first school for small children was kept by a Mrs. Stone, in 1844. In the same year A. M. Saxton, then a bachelor, pre-empted by actual settlement

and the building of a log cabin, a quarter section of land, one and a half miles east of the Patee House, and paid for the same to the State in three annual payments of $66.66⅔ each—the price per acre being $1.25. Said section of land is now worth with the improvements $32,000. The first church, a house 20 by 30, was erected in 1845 as a Union Church, by Rev. T. S. Reeves, Elder Patton, Bishop Marvin and Elder Rush, half a block east of the site of the present Pacific Hotel. In 1846, owing to the extreme scarcity of money, John Corby obtained the possession of 80 acres of land, now Corby's Grove, for $200. The same year John Patee purchased 320 acres, now Patee's Addition to St. Joseph, for $2,400.

The principal citizens in and adjoining St. Joseph, from 1844 to 1846, were Joseph Robidoux, Wm. P. Richardson, Fred. Smith, Simeon Kemper, R. W. Donnell, Dr. D. Benton, John Corby, Jos. C. Hull, Elias Perry, A. M. Saxton, Rev. T. S. Reeves, Isadore Poulin, Dr. Dan'l Keedy, Israel Landis, Henry M. Vories, B. C. Powell, Jonathan Levy, I. & J. Curd, John D. Richardson, Wm. H. Edgar, Robt. I. Boyd, Ben. F. Loan, Jas. B. Gardenhire, J. M. Bassett, Lawrence Archer, Thos. Mills, Solomon L. Leonard, Wm. Ridenbaugh, Michael Miller, Elisha Gladdin, Elisha Sollers, Joseph Davis, J. G. Karns, Jas. Highly, C. Carbry and W. P. Hall.

St. Joseph was incorporated as a village, Feb. 26, 1845, with Joseph Robidoux as first President of the Board of Trustees. A city charter was obtained Feb. 22, 1851, and has been sixteen times amended. Thos. Mills was the first mayor. The first daily mail was in 1857—now the city has thirteen daily mails.

The population was in 1845, 600; 1850, 3,460; 1860, 8,932; 1870, 19,625; and in 1874 estimated at 30,000. The value of property as shown by the city assessment was in 1845, $40,000; 1850, $583,016; 1855, $847,860; 1860, $4,355,693; 1865, $3,167,200; 1870, $11,283,435.

The location is favorable for trade, having superior facilities for the transportation of goods both by land and water. The Missouri River and, virtually, 11 railways extend the commerce of the city to the whole northwest of the State, and to large portions of Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. Even the merchants of Idaho, Colorado and Montana, seek this city for supplies, thus making the mineral wealth of these territories tributary to St. Joseph. St. Joseph has all the advantages of a *central location.* It is midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, British America and the Gulf. An air line from Chicago to Santa Fe passes through this city. On a direct line from the mouth of Columbia River to Charleston, S. C. St. Joseph is half the way. A straight line drawn on the map from Augusta in Maine to San Diego in Lower California, passes through Detroit, Chicago and St. Joseph, and the latter city is an equal distance from either extreme. The North and the South, the East and the West will in all future time exchange products, and short lines of communication pass through St. Joseph.

Manufactories.—St. Joseph is fast becoming a city of manufactories. The Internal Revenue receipts for 1873, for beer made in the city, amounted to $12,107; for distilled spirits, $148,078; for cigars, $8,806.50; the whole collection of the district amounting to $333,045.65. The value of manufactured products in the time mentioned reached $4,000,000. There are 37 manufacturing establishments using steam power, as follows: 1 axe-handle factory, 1 boiler-making works, 5 breweries, 2 cracker bakeries, 1 spice mill, 2 distilleries, 1 feed mill, 4 flour mills, 2 foundries, 2 furniture factories, 1 glue manufactory, 1 planing mill, 2 plow factories, 4 pork houses, 3 printing and book-making houses, 2 saw-mills, 1 soap factory, 1 starch manufactory, 1 stone saw-mill, 1 tannery, 1 wagon factory and 1 woolen mill. Besides these, St. Joseph has a large boot and shoe manufactory, a car and machine shop, a clothing manufactory, 17 cigar manufactories, 6 farm wagon shops, 4 buggy and spring wagon shops, 5 cooper shops, 2 galvanized iron works, 2 vinegar works, 1 pottery and terra cotta ware works, 2 iron shutters and iron works, 1 trunk and valise factory, 1 broom factory, 2 saddle, harness and collar manufactories—making a grand total of 84 manufacturing establishments in the city, besides the large number of shoemakers, tailors, glove makers, shirt makers, brick makers, box makers, etc.

The city has 8 first-class banking houses, which had for 1873 an aggregate deposit account of over $30,000,000.

The city is supplied with 6 newspapers. The *Gazette*, daily and weekly, Democratic, J. A. Corby & Co., proprietors. The *Herald*, daily and weekly, Republican, under the editorial management and control of Wilkinson & Bittinger. The *Westliches Volksblatt*, German, daily and weekly, Republican, C. Eichler & Co., proprietors, H. W. Kastor, editor. The *Evening Commercial*, Independent, daily and weekly, C. C. Scott, editor and proprietor. The *Little Monitor*, monthly, Sunday School paper, conducted by the Sunday School of Christ Church. The *St. Joseph Standard*, weekly, Industrial, devoted to home news and the encouragement of the productive industries in the West, R. R. Calkins, editor. Each of these papers indicates a prosperous condition, with a large and increasing circulation. All in all, the St. Joseph press compares favorably with other cities of 30,000 inhabitants.

The work of building elegant and costly churches has not lagged behind in the progress of St. Joseph. The city has 23 church edifices, representing all the various denominations, and the value of church property is not less than $200,000. Of the churches 5 are Catholic, 1 Episcopal, 4 Presbyterian, 6 M. Episcopal, 4 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 German Evangelical, 1 Jewish, and 1 Congregational.

The public schools employ 48 teachers, with a daily attendance of nearly 2,500 pupils. The city now owns 6 large brick school buildings and 2 small ones—the whole valued at $118,000.

In addition to the public schools may be mentioned the Young Ladies' Institute, 67 pupils; Mrs. O'Rourke's school, 35 pupils; Seminary of the Sacred Heart, 200 pupils; St. Patrick's Parochial School, 110 pupils; Saint Joseph College, 175 pupils; St. Joseph's School, 119 pupils. The value of these various institutions is estimated at $119,500.

Among the Benevolent Institutions of the city are the City Hospital, County Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital, at all of which the sick and unfortunate are kindly and properly cared for.

Among the benevolent and social organizations are 4 Masonic Lodges, 1 Chapter, 1 Council and 1 Commandery, 4 Odd Fellow's Lodges and 2 Encampments; 2 Lodges of Knights of Pythias, 2 Lodges I. O. R. M., 1 Lodge I. O. B'nai Brith, 1 Lodge I. O. G. T., St. Andrew's Benevolent Society, St. George's Benevolent, St. Patrick's Benevolent Association, Hibernian Benevolent Society, St. Joseph Catholic Union, German Benevolent Association, St. Joseph Temperance Society, St. Joseph Maennerchor, St. Joseph Turnverein, Ladies' Society Children of Mary, and the Young Men's Society.

St. Joseph has many beautiful private residences. The stores and business houses generally are of a substantial character, built of brick with iron and stone fronts. The Tootle Opera House may be mentioned as one of the best in the country. The City Hall, the Court House and the Insane Asylum, now in course of erection, will be stately and ornamental buildings. The city owns the railroad, wagon and foot bridge over the Missouri at this point. This bridge is pronounced the best which spans the wild and turbid Missouri. The sub-structure consists of 6 piers of solid masonry, resting on the bed-rock about 50 feet below the surface of the water. The superstructure is iron; the length, 1,345 feet; the cost about $1,000,000. The bridge was located July 14, 1871, and its completion was celebrated May 31, 1873.

The place is supplied with gas, has nearly 40 miles of macadamized streets, and all the thousand interests that make a busy, bustling city.

The property of the Fire Department consists of 2 steam fire engines, 1 hand engine, 1 hook and ladder truck, 3 hose carts, 1 coal wagon, 2,500 feet of hose, 3 alarm bells, 6 horses, and an elegant building—the hook and ladder house on Francis street. The firemen number about 120.

The city has one of the best industrial exhibition buildings in the West. The Union Stock Yards are large and conveniently located. Connected with the Exposition grounds is a fine race track, a mile in length. St. Joseph is strongly fortified against stagnation in trade or a "money panic." With cash balances in her favor in Wall Street, and transacting business on her own capital, her solid millions are all her own. The wholesale trade of the city in 1873 aggregated over $13,000,000, and the retail trade nearly $10,000,000. There are 60 wholesale houses, and the retail stores are numerous and prosperous.

Corporate Associations.—St. Joseph has two fire insurance companies, now doing a large home and agency business. *The Merchants' Insurance Company* was organized in 1866; *The St. Joseph Fire and Marine*, in 1867. Both of these companies are well conducted, and enjoy the full confidence of the public.

The St. Joseph Improvement and Manufacturers' Aid Association has for its object the promotion of manufacturing interests.

The St. Joseph Building Company was organized March 7th, 1871, under the general incorporation law of the State, and on December 8th following, the demand for an excellent class of loans having become very large in the State of Kansas, a part of the Directory of the St. Joseph Building Company, in connection with five gentlemen of Kansas, organized the St. Joseph & Kansas Loan & Building Company, and incorporated it in the States of Kansas and Missouri.

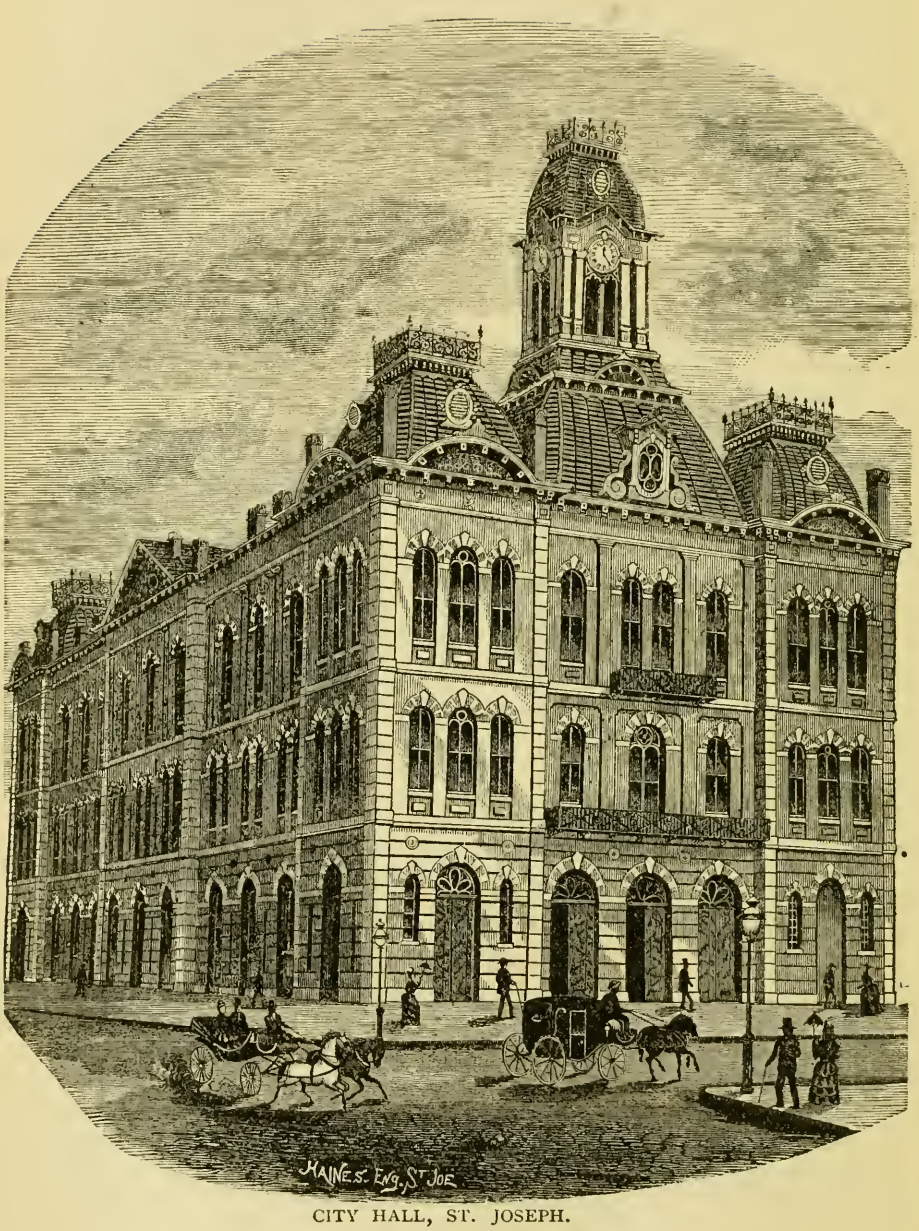
A large demand for a character of loans not negotiated by either of the aforementioned Companies induced the parties composing the Directory of the Missouri Loan & Trust Company to organize and incorporate it December 6th, 1872.

Public Buildings.—The Northwest State Lunatic Asylum, just east of the city limits, is a large and beautiful building, finished (1874), at an expense of $250,000. The county is building a new court-house to be the largest in the State (outside of St. Louis), costing over $200.000. The corner stone was laid August 19, 1873, and the stone work is now finished. Col. John Doniphan, in his address at the laying of the corner stone, said:

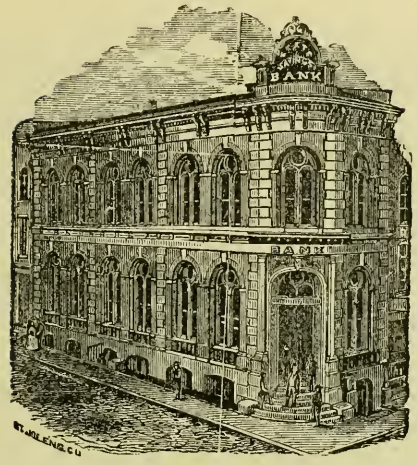
"From the progress we have made in thirty-five years and the evidences of permanency around us, with such an active and enterprising population, we may be permitted to anticipate a magnificent future for our county and city. This building will doubtless stand to serve as a seat of Justice for a quarter of a million of population. Churches, colleges and palaces will be scattered over miles of the adjacent country, our court-house and iron bridge still standing as monuments of the giant energy of the men of 1873."

The Supreme Court holds two sessions at St. Joseph each year, and there is a large and valuable law library kept for their use which has been contributed by the city bar and the county.

The City Hall is an imposing building, the best of the kind in the State. It is 70 by 170 feet, and the main dome is 112 feet high. This building cost $50,000, and is *one* example of an "honest job," built by R. K. Allen, contractor. The view on the next page was engraved by J. W. Haines, and photographed by J. T. Needles, both of St. Joseph.

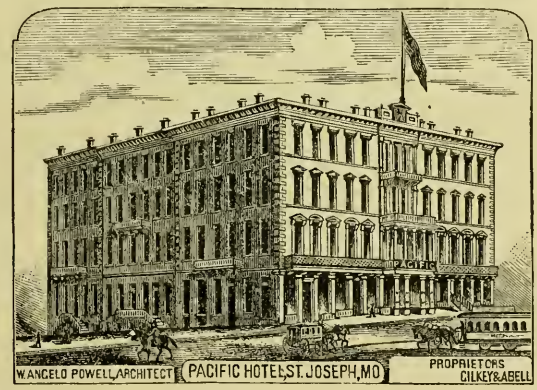


CITY HALL, ST. JOSEPH.



STATE SAVINGS BANK, COR. FOURTH AND FELIX STS., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

This bank was organized in 1859, with R. W. Donnell, (now Donnell, Lawson & Co., of New York,) president, and A. M. Saxton, cashier, till 1871. C. B. France was teller for 8 years previous to 1871, when he was elected cashier, and A. M. Saxton, president, which offices they hold at the present time. Many of the old citizens who have since passed away, have been directors in this bank, among whom may be mentioned John Curd, Wm. K. Richardson, Solomon L. Leonard, John Corby, Robert Boyle and John Patee.



The Pacific Hotel is known as a first-class house in every respect, to every traveler who visits St. Joseph. It is the largest hotel in the city, with accommodations for 300 guests. R. D. Gilkey and John J. Abell are the proprietors, both favorably known to the traveling public. The latter, familiarly called "Uncle John," is a landlord of no ordinary merit.

TOOTLE'S OPERA HOUSE, COR. FIFTH AND FRANCIS STREETS, ST. JOSEPH.

This magnificent building was erected in 1872 by Mr. Milton Tootle, of this city. It is located on the corner of 5th and Francis streets, fronting north. The Opera House proper is four stories high, with mansard roof, though portions of the whole building, as seen in the cut, are used for theatrical purposes. The cost of the whole building was near $200,000.

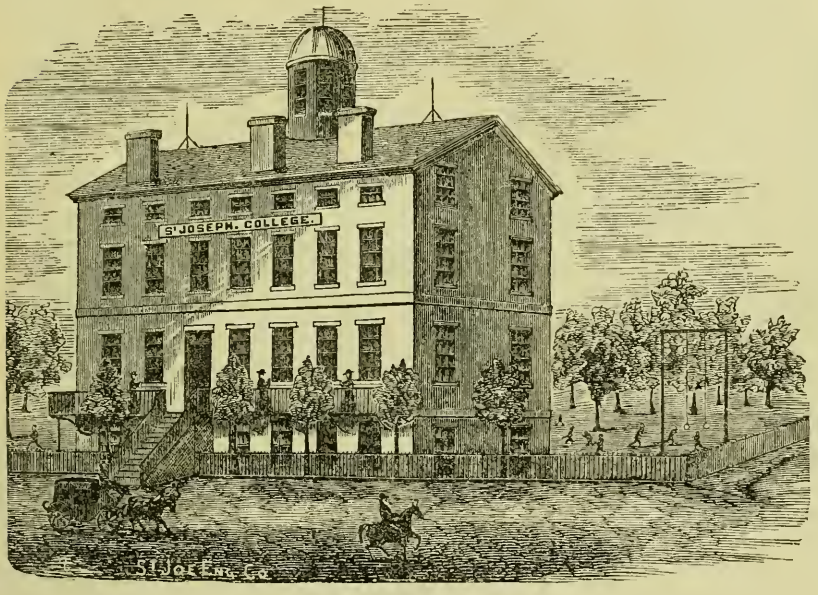
The auditorium, on the second floor, is 66 x 120 feet; the stage 66 x 45 feet. The drop curtain, a beautiful artistic work, is 35 feet wide and 34 feet high. The main entrance is from Francis street, and admission to the building is gained by a wide hall and an easy flight of stairs—the stage entrance is from 5th street. The seating capacity is 1,500, divided into parquette, dress circle, balcony and gallery. Four elegant proscenium boxes are so arranged as to give a view of the stage and the audience. The room is lighted with a handsome chandelier with 160 jets, and numerous ornamental brackets in all parts of the house. The seats are patent orchestra chairs, with plush upholstering. The walls and ceiling are beautifully frescoed with artistic designs and allegorical representations. The exterior of the building is profusely ornamented with fine cut stone in front, and embellished with ornamental cornices. In every way and in all of the appointments the ideal finds a counterpart in the reality.

The stage is furnished with all the modern appliances—12 working traps, 17 pairs of flats, with wings, borders and a great variety of set

scenery; also, carpets, properties and furniture. Nothing is wanting for the presentation of any play in the whole range of the drama. The green room and 5 dressing-rooms are convenient to the stage, and they are most elegantly and expensively furnished.

This splendid temple was first opened to the public on Monday evening, December 9th, 1872, with Maggie Mitchell as the leading star, in the popular play of Fanchon.

The grade floor is occupied for stores, among which may be noticed the large and elegant salesroom of Chas. Lang, manufacturer and dealer in fine furniture, and the business rooms of Jas. M. Street, president of the Building and Loan Associations.



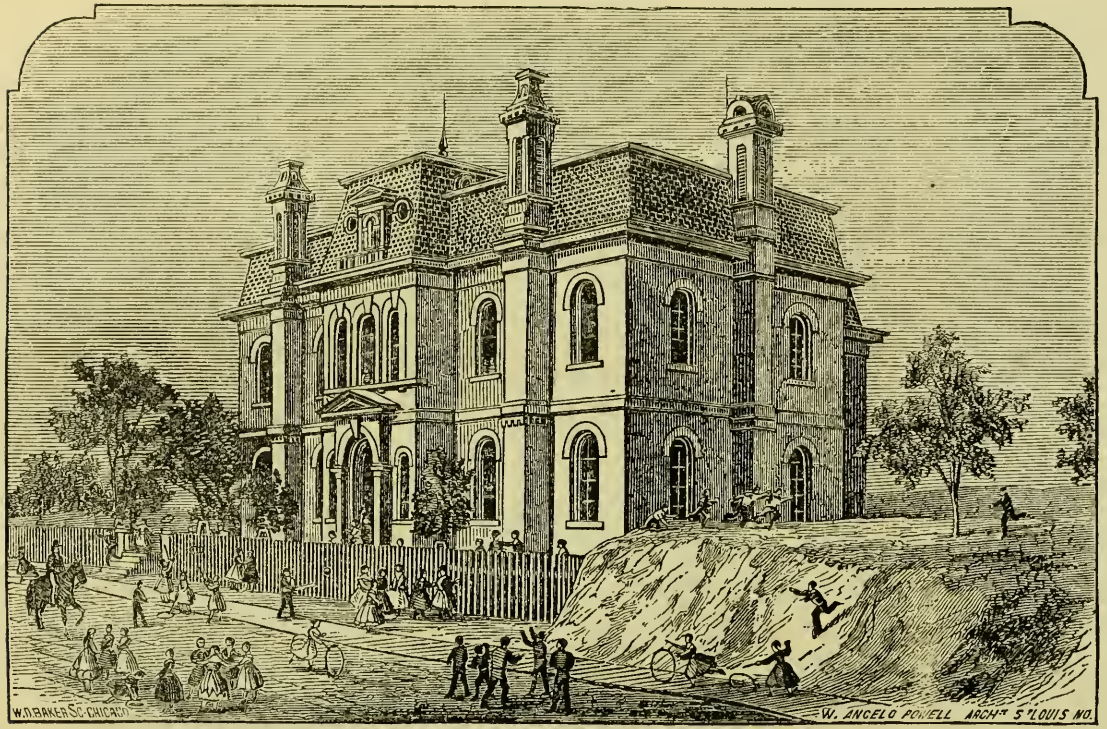
ST. JOSEPH COLLEGE, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

This building was erected in 1858, was opened as an educational institution in 1867, and empowered to confer degrees in 1872. The college is under the direction of the Christian Brothers, an order solely and exclusively devoted to teaching. The object of the faculty is to confer a thorough classical and commercial education. The Institution is at present under the charge of Bro. Agatho, president, an able and popular educator.

STORE OF BAILEY, TOWNSEND & CO.,

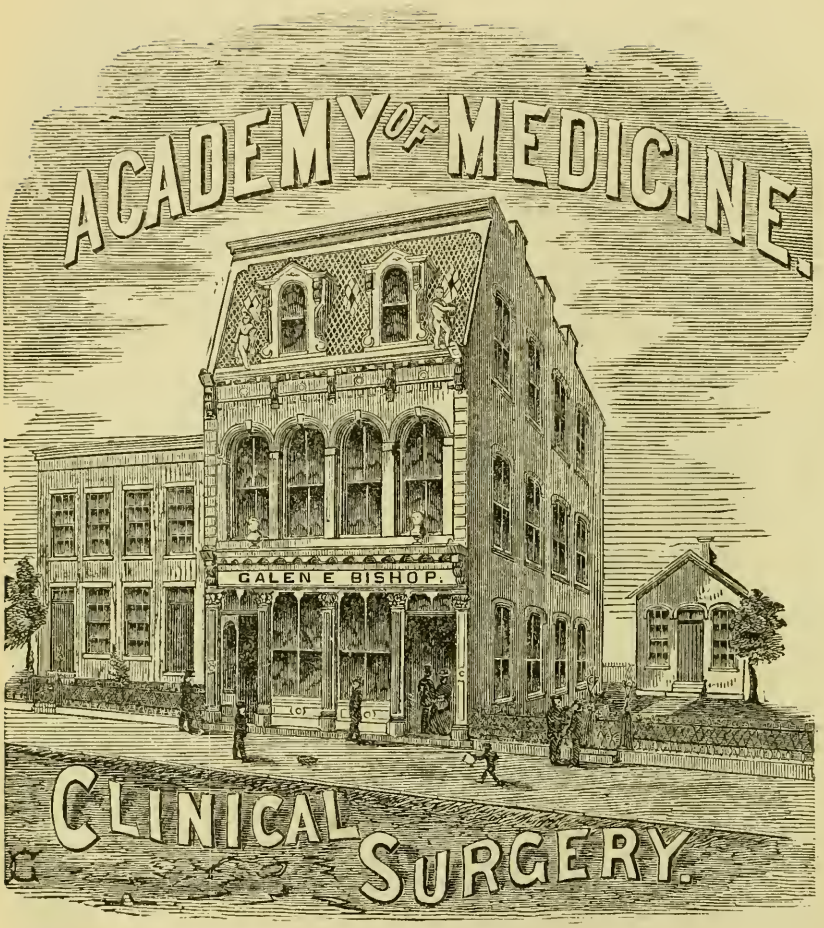
Corner Fifth and Felix Streets, - - St. Joseph, Mo.

The retail department of this house, on the grade floor, is 40 by 110 feet, with large basement, and contains the largest stock of staple and fancy dry goods to be found in the North-west. The second and third lofts, occupied for the wholesale trade, are 40 by 140 feet. The firm carries a stock of $200,000, and began business in September, 1873. The house is deservedly popular and enjoys eminent success.



WASHINGTON SCHOOL BUILDING, NORTH FIFTH STREET, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

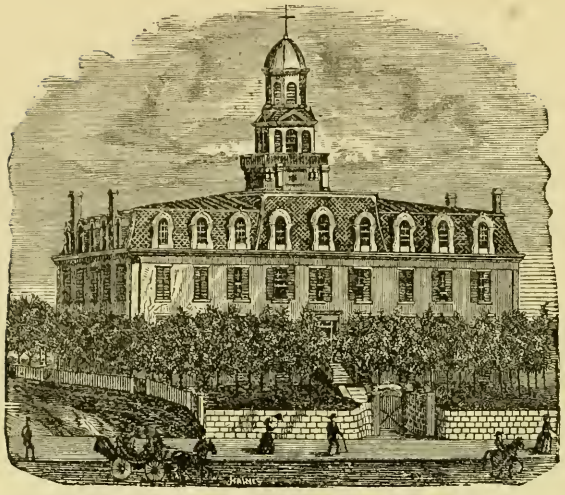
The above is a view of one of the seven large and elegant Public School buildings of the city. It contains six rooms, with seats for 360 pupils



Dr. Bishop claims a new system of the philosophy of medicine, and an entirely new modification of practice, founded upon a collation from high stand-points of the experience of the various pretensions of old and new systems, and sects of theorists and practitioners. He claims this a new and true system of medicine, superior to all others and known only to himself, and denominates it, "Iateria Zoopoioun — Medico-Theopneusty," or Divine system.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COR. 7TH AND JULE STREETS, ST. JOSEPH.

Rev. J. C. Fackler, Pastor.



SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART, ST. JOSEPH.

The Seminary of the Sacred Heart, standing on a commanding eminence, and half hid by shrubbery and trees, is one of the first buildings which attracts the attention of visitors to this city. The school, under the direction of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, is in a flourishing condition, with 160 pupils in attendance. The course of instruction is complete and practical, embracing the elementary and higher branches of a refined and finished education. The charges of this institution are moderate. For full information, address Lady Superior, care of Seminary of the Sacred Heart, St. Joseph, Mo.

San Antonio is a post-office 7 miles n. n. e. of St. Joseph.

Saxton, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 6 miles n. e. of St. Joseph, is a growing village of about 600 inhabitants.

Taos.—See Halleck.

Wallace.—See Jeanette.

Winthrop, on the Missouri River, opposite Atchison, is on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., 20 miles s. w. of St. Joseph and 50 miles n. w. of Kansas City. It is the terminus of the Atchison Branch of the H. & St. J. R. R., and also of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. It contains about 500 inhabitants.

BUTLER COUNTY,

In the south-eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Wayne County, east by the St. Francis River, which separates it from Stoddard and Dunklin, south by the Arkansas State Line, and west by Ripley and Carter Counties, and contains 437,935 acres.

Population in 1850, 1,616; in 1860, 2,891; in 1870, 4,298, of whom 4,275 were white, and 21 colored; 2,167 male, and 2,131 female; 4,265 native (1,780 born in Missouri) and 33 foreign.

History.—What is now Butler County was a favorite hunting ground of the Indians, and at a very early period in the history of Louisiana, a few white men resorted there for the same purpose. They would build a log hut, spend a season, perhaps, and then depart. In 1800, cabins of a more permanent character were built and hunters lengthened their visits, and, in 1805, some land was cleared and cultivated. Among the earliest settlers were Messrs. Howard, Asher, Winn, Huskey, Epps, Hudspeth, Kittrell, Bollinger, Lewis, Stephenson, McMurry, Brannum, Sandlin, Vandover and others.

Having no easy communication with the outer world, the growth of the county was necessarily slow, and the privations of the settlers many. For years their supplies were hauled from the Mississippi, a distance of from 70 to 90 miles. They seem to have lived in harmony with the neighboring Indians, who, for many years after it was settled, continued to visit the county for game, for not a single story of bloodshed or depredation of any sort has come down to us. The county was organized from a part of Wayne, Feb. 27th, 1849, when almost all the land belonged to the Government. For several years the taxes were chiefly paid in furs and peltries, there being little money in circulation.

During the late Civil War the county was not permanently held by either army, but was a skirmishing or scouting ground for both. A few valuable lives were taken, and good citizens were carried off, on false or trivial charges, by each party. Lawless bands prowled about, running off stock, plundering citizens, burning houses, and occasionally taking life. On the whole, Butler was as unsafe and unpleasant as any county of south-eastern Missouri, and at the close of the war there were only 4 families residing in Poplar Bluff, and but few in the whole county. The county was slowly rallying from this prostration, when the building of the St. L. & I. M. R. R. gave the needed impetus to immigration and improvement, and now Butler compares favorably with the other counties of that section.

Physical Features.—A little more than one-third of the area of this county lies east of the Big Black River, a beautiful, clear stream which runs south through the entire county; a large portion of the land east of this river, and of the southern third of the county, is one vast expanse of heavily timbered bottom, much of which is dry and needs only to be cleared for cultivation.

The Legislature in 1853 granted 250,000 acres of these swamp lands to the county for reclamation, with the provision, however, that a certain portion of their proceeds should be reserved for a school fund.

West of the Big Black are Cane and Copeland Creeks, and Little Black running in a southerly direction and furnishing many fine mill-sites. The central and northern parts of the county are diversified with broad fertile valleys, poor "ridges" and fair uplands. The high lands are timbered with oak and pine, the latter in large quantities, in the north and north-western parts of the county. The bottoms are covered with oak, walnut, poplar, maple, elm, ash, gum, etc. Large groves of cypress are found in the southern part of the county, and everywhere the different varieties of wild fruit grow in wonderful perfection. In the north-western part of the county are two caves of interest; they have not yet been fully explored.

Agricultural Resources.—The soil is peculiarly adapted to small grains, and also to tobacco. Cotton is a paying crop and is cultivated to some extent. Wheat, corn and vegetables are successfully cultivated. Stock is raised with but little trouble and expense, as the wild grasses flourish in great luxuriance. The Government lands are valuable only for timber and minerals. The St. L. & I. M. R. R. have about 3,500 acres, the C. A. & T. R. R., about 100,000 acres, and Hon. Thomas Allen about 100,000 acres of land in this county, for sale on liberal terms.*

Mineral Resources.—Some prospecting has been done, especially near Hendrickson, with encouraging indications of iron, but the want of capital has prevented conclusive developements. There is a tradition that the Indians found silver here, and carried it to an early settler, a Mr. Howard, who smelted it for them.

The Manufacturing Interests are only such as are common to a new country—a few saw and grist-mills, blacksmith shops, and one stave factory. The fine forests of timber and the numerous excellent mill-sites indicate that the manufacture of lumber will ultimately be a great source of wealth to Butler.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $1,100,000.†

Railroads.—The Arkansas Branch of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain

*For full particulars, see Appendix, page———.

†Assessed valuation in 1873, $1,178,935. Taxation, $1.60 per $100. Bonded debt of the county, $45,000; floating debt, $5,000.

Railroad passes through the county from north to south, a distance of 36 miles. The Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad has about 12 miles of track; it enters the county about midway on the eastern boundary, and at Poplar Bluff forms a junction with the Arkansas Branch of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. The Illinois, Missouri & Texas (Cape Girardeau & State Line) R. R., is located through this county to Poplar Bluff.

The Exports are stock, lumber, tobacco, corn, wheat, peanuts, etc.

The Educational Interests are greatly neglected. Some of the districts have neither public nor private schools, and of the 2,000 children of school age not more than 500 attended school any portion of 1873. There are signs, however, of an awakening interest of the people on this subject.

Ash Hills, a station on the C., A. & T. R. R., 10 miles e. of Poplar Bluff.

Fredie, a post-office 12 miles s. w. of Poplar Bluff.

Gillis Bluff, situated on Black River, 27 miles s. e. of Poplar Bluff, and 2 miles north of the State Line, has 1 store, and is remarkable as being the traditional place where the Indians discovered silver ore.

Hendrickson.—See Reeves Station.

Neelyville, on the St. L. & I. M. R. R.. 16 miles s. of Poplar Bluff, has 1 store, 1 cotton gin and 1 saw-mill, and is surrounded by a fine farming country.

POPLAR BLUFF, the county seat, at the junction of the St. L. & I. M. with the C., A. &. T. R., 165 miles s. of St. Louis and 179 miles n. e. from Little Rock, was laid out in 1850. It is beautifully located on the west bank of Black River, on an elevation 25 or 30 feet above the adjacent valley, and has a population of about 1,000. This town is surrounded by valuable timber lands, and is an important shipping point for a large region of country.

It has one newspaper, *The Black River News*, published by Andrew Gibbony and Geo. H. Kelly; 2 drug stores and 4 general retail stores, 1 grist-mill, 1 public school-house and 1 seminary; the latter, worth about $2,000, is occupied by a good private school.

Reeves Station (Hendrickson), on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 12½ miles n. of Poplar Bluff, was laid off in 1873, and has 1 store. There are indications of immense deposits of iron in this vicinity, which has given importance to the place.

Shiloh, a post-office 18 miles n. w. of Poplar Bluff.

CALDWELL COUNTY,

In the north-western part of the State, is bounded north by Daviess, east by Livingston and Carroll, south by Ray, and west by Clinton and DeKalb Counties, and contains 275,480 acres.

Population.—In 1840, 1,458; in 1850, 2,316; in 1860, 5,034; in 1870, 11,390, of whom 11,106 were white and 284 colored; 5,959 male and 5,431 female; 10,715 native (4,072 born in Missouri,) and 675 foreign.

History.—Among the first of the bold and hardy frontiersmen who were attracted to what is now Caldwell County, by the fertility of the soil and the beauty of the broad rolling prairies, fringed about with belts of excellent timber, was Jesse Mann, who settled near the present site of Kingston in 1830. The same year, Rufus Middleton settled on Shoal Creek. In 1832 Zephaniah Woolsey, and in 1834 Robert White, Richard Beemer and —— Logeton settled in the eastern portion of the county. They were joined by Thomas Skidmore in 1835, followed in 1836 by Wm. Boyce, Thos. Crandell, Abe Jones, Squire McGuire, Frank McGuire, and others. The county was organized December 26th, 1836, from a part of Ray. That year John Whitmer and a few others, who had been sent forward to look out for a Mormon home in the wilderness, where they would not be abused and persecuted by the Gentiles, selected the site of Far West, in the western portion of the county. The Mormons immediately began to flock in from Jackson and Clay Counties. The leading spirits among them were Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, John Carroll, Sidney Rigdon, Edward Partridge, W. W. Phelps, Philo Dibble, Elias Higbee, Oliver Cowdery, John Clemmison, John Daley, John and David Whitmer, and the Bozarths.

Far West was selected as the grand rallying point, and Joseph Smith and their chief officers were located there. It was to be one of the mighty cities of the world, and under the influence of their missionaries, who were canvassing all the Eastern States and many parts of Europe, the young city promised much. Converts settled all over the county, and especially along the streams and belts of timber. Farm houses sprang up as if by magic, and the wilderness was in a few months transformed into a busy, promising industrial community. Their settlements extended into Livingston, Daviess and Clinton Counties, but Far West, their only town, was their commercial center, and became the county seat. In 1839 it contained from 2,500 to 3,000 inhabitants. In 1837, the Mormons began

work on what was intended to be one of the most magnificent temples in the United States. In the center of the town a large square had been laid off as the site of the temple. It was approached by four main streets, each 100 feet wide. In 1838 the corner stone was laid with great ceremony, but the temple was never built.

The prosperity of the Mormon settlement had drawn thither many good and industrious men, and also many desperadoes and thieves, who soon obtained full sway in their councils. They boldly declared that "the Lord had given the earth and the fullness thereof to His people," and that they were "His people," and consequently had the right to take whatsoever they pleased from the Gentiles. In pursuance of this declaration of rights, bands of the more lawless of them strolled about the country, taking what they pleased. As they largely outnumbered the Gentiles, and as the county officers were mostly Mormons, they were enabled to act with impunity until their lawless course excited the indignation of the other settlers, who, not being able to obtain justice in a lawful manner, also resorted to mob violence and retaliation in kind, until many a dark and unlawful deed was perpetrated on both sides.

In 1839 the discord became so great, and the clamor for the expulsion of the Mormons so imperative, that Gov. Boggs issued a proclamation, ordering Maj. Gen. David R. Atchison to call out the militia of his division to put down the insurgents and enforce the laws. He called out a part of the 1st brigade of the Missouri State Militia, under command of Gen. Alex. W. Doniphan, who proceeded at once to the seat of war. The militia were placed under the command of Gen. John B. Clark. The Mormon forces, numbering about 1,000 men, were led by G. W. Hinkle. The first skirmish took place at Crooked River, in the southwestern part of the county, but the principal engagement was fought at Haun's Mills, 5 miles south of the present site of Breckenridge. The Mormons of the eastern portion of the county had concentrated there and entrenched themselves in the mill and in the blacksmith shop, where the militia, numbering about 125 men, attacked and captured them. One militia man was wounded and 18 of the Mormons killed—some of them after their surrender.

When the militia appeared at Far West, where the principal Mormon forces were gathered, Jos. Smith surrendered, agreeing to Gen. Doniphan's conditions, viz.: That they should deliver up their arms, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and that the remainder of the Mormons should, with their families, leave the State.

The leaders were taken before a court of inquiry at Richmond, Judge Austin A. King presiding. He remanded them to Daviess County, to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of treason against the State. The Daviess County jail being poor, they were confined at Liberty. Indictments were found against Jos. Smith, Hyrum Smith, Sidney

Rigdon, Lyman Wright, Col. Hinkle, —— Baldwin and —— Lyman. Sidney Rigdon was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The others requested a change of venue, and Judge King sent their cases to Boone County for trial. On their way to Columbia, under a military guard, Jos. Smith and his fellow prisoners effected their escape. It is claimed, and generally believed, that the guard was bribed.

In connection with the removal of the remainder of the Mormons, according to the terms of the surrender, there were many terrible scenes. Many of the Mormons were poor and had invested their all in lands from which they were about to be driven. Valuable farms were traded for an old wagon, a horse, a yoke of oxen, or anything offered that would furnish means of transportation. In many instances conveyances of lands were demanded and enforced at the muzzle of the pistol or the rifle. At this time there were about 5,000 inhabitants in the county, nearly 4,000 being Mormons, most of whom went to Nauvoo.

In 1842 the county seat was moved from Far West to Kingston, named in honor of Gov. Austin A. King. Immigrants flocked in to occupy the homes deserted by the Mormons.

In 1859 the H. & St. J. R. R. was completed through the county, giving direct communication with eastern markets. Prior to that time goods had to be brought from the Missouri River.

On April 19th, 1860, the court-house, with all its records, except those of the probate court, was burned.

In July, 1864, the Confederates, under Maj. Thrailkill, entered the south-eastern part of the county, capturing Peyton Davis, whom they compelled to act as guide. The Home Guards were at Daniel Michael's awaiting their commander, Captain Fortune. They were surprised by the Confederates, who, on their march thither, had shot John Phillips and Joseph Kain, and severely wounded Daniel Toomey. A part of the Home Guard escaped, and those captured were soon released through the representations of Judge S. D. Davis and others. Thrailkill marched to Tinney's Grove, thence into Carroll County, and two days later returned to Kingston. The Home Guards, finding themselves outnumbered, withdrew to Hamilton, and many of the citizens took to the brush.

The Confederates broke open the court-house vault and safe, taking therefrom about $8,000 belonging to the school fund. They burned all papers relating to the enrollment of the militia, but did not harm the other records. They broke open and rifled the store of Northup & Lewis. Among the citizens captured at Kingston were John C. Lillard, James M. Hoskinson, George Young and Hugh Chain. From Kingston they proceeded to Mirabile, breaking open the stores and scattering the goods in the streets, and took from Dr. Crawford's safe, which they broke open, a large sum of money. The next day they passed on to Plattsburg.

Physical Features.—Shoal Creek, the principal stream, runs through

the central portion of the county from west to east, and with its numerous small tributaries, affords an abundant supply of water for stock. Crooked River drains the extreme southwestern corner of the county. The creeks are skirted with timber, so that the supply is ample for all reasonable wants of an agricultural community, and it is so evenly dispersed over the county that there are few sections of land destitute of wood. The prairies are gently rolling. The soil is a deep, rich, black, sandy loam of great fertility. There are not 100 acres of non-arable land in the county.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, the various grasses, which are a never failing crop, and cattle, horses, mules, sheep and hogs. It is one of the finest grazing counties in the State, owing to the very nutritious grasses. The soil is well adapted to fruit-growing, and there are several fine vineyards in the county.

Mineral Resources.—The county is well supplied with a superior quality of building stone, which is shipped to many of the cities and towns along the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.

The Manufacturing Interests are mentioned in connection with the various towns in which they are located.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $7,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. traverses the northern part, and has 26 miles of track in the county.

The Exports are corn, cattle, hogs, wheat, hay, potatoes, etc.

Educational Interests.—School-houses dot the prairies in every direction, and are mostly new and commodious. At the principal towns there are high schools of a superior order.

Black Oak, 12 miles s. e. of Kingston, has 1 general store. Population about 25.

Breckenridge, 11 miles e. of Hamilton, on the H. & St. J. R. R., laid out in 1858 by J. B. Terrill, Henry Gist and James A. Price, is the second town in the county, and has 1 large steam flouring-mill, 1 brewery, 1 broom, 1 cabinet, 3 carriage and 1 plow factory, and about 20 stores; 1 lumber yard, 2 hotels, 1 bank, 1 large grain depot, 5 church buildings, with 7 organized church societies. Several of the business houses are substantial brick structures. The private residences are mostly new, neat and comfortable. The school-house is a fine two-story brick building, with capacity for 400 pupils, and cost about $15,000. The town does a large business in shipping grain, cattle, and hogs.

Catawba, a post-office 10 miles e. of Kingston.

Hamilton, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 156 miles from Hannibal and Quincy, 50 miles from St. Joseph, 69 miles from Kansas City, and 249 from St. Louis, is the principal commercial town, and the shipping point for Kingston and the interior portions of the county. The surrounding country is beautiful, undulating prairie, very fertile and productive.

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $3,799,173.

The town was settled in the spring of 1855, and incorporated in 1868. From 1856 to 1858 it contained only three families, in 1859 and 1860 it improved a great deal, but during the war made little progress; since its close, emigration from the East has poured in, until now (1874) it contains about 1,400 inhabitants. It has 1 steam flouring-mill, 1 wind grist and feed-mill, 3 wagon, 1 cooper and 3 harness shops, 3 hotels, 2 commission houses, about 30 stores, 1 bank, 2 lumber yards, 1 grain elevator, 10 dealers and shippers of live stock, 1 brick-yard, 1 newspaper and job printing office—*The News*, M. A. Low, editor and proprietor; 1 school building, erected in 1871 at a cost of $15,000; 4 church buildings—M. E. Ch., Presbyterian, Congregational and Episcopal.

Kidder, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 7 miles w. of Hamilton, has about 300 inhabitants. It has 3 stores, 1 foundry and machine shop, 1 hotel and 2 church buildings. It is in the center of a most delightful country, is settled chiefly by New England people, and is the location of Thayer College, under the patronage of the Congregational Church.

KINGSTON, 8 miles s. s. w. of Hamilton, has been the county seat since 1842. It has about 500 inhabitants, and contains a good court-house and jail, 12 stores, 3 wagon and blacksmith shops, 1 boot and shoe manufactory, 2 churches, 1 hotel, 1 fine two-story brick school-house, 1 steam saw and grist-mill, and 2 newspapers—*The Sentinel*, Mills & Spivey, publishers, A B. Mills, editor and *The Citizen*, J. T. Lentzy, editor.

Mirabile, 7 miles s. w. of Kingston, in the most thickly settled portion of the county, has 4 stores, 1 hotel, and several churches. Population about 200.

Nettleton, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 5 miles e. of Hamilton, has 1 general store.

Polo, 7 miles s. of Kingston, a new and brisk town, has 3 stores, 1 wagon and carriage manufactory, and a flouring-mill. Population about 50.

Proctorville, 14 miles e. of Kingston and 8 miles s. of Breckenridge, named in honor of Dr. Daniel Proctor, an old and influential citizen, has 1 general store, a steam flouring and saw-mill, a church, school-house, etc.

CALLAWAY COUNTY.

In the central part of the State, is bounded north by Audrain County, east by Montgomery, south by the Missouri River, which separates it from Osage and Cole, and west by Boone County, and contains 517,736 acres.

Population, in 1830, 6,159; in 1840, 11,765; in 1850, 13,827; in 1860, 17,449; in 1870, 19,202; of whom 15,768 were white, and 3,434 colored; 9,916 male, and 9,286 female; 18,498 native, (13,317 born in Missouri) and 704 foreign.

History.—The earliest history of Callaway is merged into the mythical and legendary. Long before any American ventured into its unbroken wildernesses, the French had made a settlement and established a trading post at *Cote Sans Dessein.* The post was so called from its location near an immense rock which, in the remote ages, had been separated, by some convulsion, from its kindred rocks on the other side of the river, and left like a solitary sentinel in the alluvial bottom. This rock is about one mile in length, rises to an average hight of sixty feet, and is, perhaps, three hundred feet in thickness at the base.

There are those now living who saw the post in 1803; and a gentleman still (1874) residing in Callaway who visited it in 1815, says it was "an old place" when he first saw it. Trapping and trafficking with the Indians constituted the chief employment of the inhabitants. They had gardens principally cultivated by the women, and they raised a few vegetables within the limits of the post; but of agriculture proper they knew little and practiced less. Through the encroachments of the river the town itself has entirely disappeared, and there are no descendants of the first French settlers now alive who have accurately preserved the traditions of their fathers. Though there are no certain data by which to date the first occupancy of the village, it is probable that it was older than the present century, and that its earliest struggles belong to the Spanish and French history of the Territory. Survey No. 1837 upon which it stood was granted by the Spanish government to Baptiste Douchouquette in 1800; but it is probable that the village had been occupied at a much earlier day. This survey was confirmed in 1814 to Baptiste Douchouquette who, in 1816, deeded it to Pierre Chouteau of St. Louis. When commissioners on the permanent seat of government for Missouri were appointed, they selected Cote Sans Dessein as the site of the State Capital, but owing to the confusion and uncertainty of titles the idea was abandoned and Jefferson City was chosen.

To reach the inexhaustible deposits of cannel coal which lie adjacent to this survey and extend over a vast area, an Eastern company, as early as 1845, constructed a railroad from Cote Sans Dessein on the river to a distance of five miles in the hills. This was the first railroad built in the State. The cost of construction, unsuccessful management, and the inconvenience of shipping to a foreign market, rendered the enterprise an expensive one, and the scheme of utilizing the coal was abandoned, and the iron and rolling stock were subsequently sold under execution.

In 1808, Col. Nathan Boone acted as a guide for Capt. Clemson, of the United States Army, after whom Fort Clemson on Loutre Island was named, and passed through Callaway in going to establish Fort Osage. On an oak tree in the southern edge of Nine Mile Prairie, near the middle of the eastern border of the county, is still to be seen the following inscription carved with a knife: "D. B., 1808." This is supposed to have been executed by Col. Daniel Boone himself. In the summer of 1815, Col. Nathan Boone, son of Daniel Boone the great pioneer, with a company of fifty men, surveyed and marked out the "Boone's Lick road" from St. Charles to the "Lick" in Howard County. Previous to that time the traveler pursued his route wholly by courses and trails through forest and prairie, and as the lick furnished salt for the eastern portion of the Territory, it became necessary to have a distinct and direct road between the two points. This road pursues a west-by-north course, and bisects Callaway at a distance of eighteen miles on the east, and twenty-six miles on the west side from the Missouri River. It passes alternately through forest and prairie, and traverses a rich agricultural country. It was not long, therefore, after the location of this road till the county began to grow in population, settlers coming in from Kentucky, Virginia, and other States.

In the autumn of 1815, John Ham and Jonathan Crow located about ten miles south-east of the present county seat, on Big Auxvasse Creek. This creek derives its name from the following circumstance: At an early day, Lilburn W. Boggs, afterward Governor of the State, was traveling with a company of Frenchmen, and coming to the stream attempted to cross. In doing so some of the trains mired, and were extricated with the greatest difficulty. Hence, the party called it *Rivière Aux Vases*—river with miry places. Ham and Crow were probably the first permanent American settlers in this county, but they spent their time in hunting, trapping and fishing; they lived in camps, and did not at first build residences. Both names are permanently identified with the history of the county. About the same time a number of American gentlemen from the eastern part of the Territory, looking out eligible homes further west, visited Cote Sans Dessein with a view to locating claims in that section, but made no settlement.

In January, 1816, Capt. Patrick Ewing, who still resides in Callaway,

built the first residence ever erected in the county outside the village of Cote Sans Dessein. There were other parties building at the same time, but Capt. Ewing completed his first, and is fairly entitled to the credit of being the first American resident of the county. His house was built about ½ mile north-west of the present village of St. Aubert, near the Missouri River, and eight miles below the French village.

In April 1816, James Van Bibber, of Kentucky, located at Van Bibber's Deer Lick on Big Auxvasse Creek, near where the Fulton and St. Louis road now crosses that stream, nine miles north-east of the present site of Fulton. He was the same year employed as a marker of trees, when his son Joseph, then with Col. Nathan Boone, surveyed the eastern part of the county. Just here a correction of current history may be properly made. It has been said that Isaac Van Bibber married Susan, eldest daughter of Daniel Boone, and the first white child born in Kentucky. This is a mistake. Susan. Boone married Wm. Hays, and their eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Isaac Van Bibber.

Mrs. Minerva Davis, wife of Wm. J. Davis of Coats' Prairie, a daughter of James Van Bibber, referred to above, is the oldest living woman born in Callaway County. She is (August, 1874) fifty-six years and six months old. Two of her brothers, Francis and Daniel Van Bibber, still reside in Callaway, the latter of whom, by a singular misplacement of the pupil of the eye, can only read with the lines perpendicular to, instead of horizontal with, the ordinary plane of vision. He is a very intelligent gentleman, and to both we are indebted for interesting facts.

The first settlements on the Boone's Lick road were those of Aaron Watson in the spring of 1816, and John Ward in the summer of 1817. In the fall of the latter year, Rev. Wm. Coats and James Coats, Robt. Read, Thomas Kitching, Wm. Pratt, John Gibson, John Logan and Joseph Callaway, settled on Coats' Prairie, in the south-eastern part of the county. All of them, except Mr. Kitching, have left numerous descendants who are still residents of Callaway. During 1816 and 1817, Joseph Evans and Col. Nathan Boone surveyed and sectionized most of the county. Evans surveyed the west side of the county, Col. Boone taking the east side. In the territory of the former were four Spanish grants and twenty-seven New Madrid claims, which had been located in the county. The four Spanish grants embraced an area of 11,760 acres. All of these claims were near the river, except one of 640 acres near Concord, in the northern part of the county, which was purchased by James Leeper, and upon which he settled his two sons.

The settlers prior to 1817, as far as can be ascertained, were, in and near Cote Sans Dessein, Jean Baptiste, François, Joseph and Louis Roi, Joseph Rivard, Joseph Tibeau, Baptiste Graza, François Tyon, Baptiste and Louis Denoya, —— Urno, Louis Labras, Louis Vincennes, Nicholas Foy, and

Louis Laptant, French Catholics; Patrick Ewing, Asa Williams, Thos. Smith, Jonathan Ramsey, Maj. Jesse and George Evans. Further north were John Ham, Jonathan Crow, Rev. Wm. Coats, Thomas Kitching, Wm. Pratt, Joseph Callaway, John Ward, Aaron Watson, Felix Brown and John French.

In December, 1818, the eastern part of the county was offered for sale at the land sales in St. Louis; those lands lying on the west side were nearly all sold in February, 1819, at the same place. In the winter of 1818, Capt. Samuel Boone and J. P. Martin, the former dead, the latter still living there, settled near the south-eastern edge of Nine Mile Prairie, which was so called from its being nine miles in length. During the years 1818, '19, '20, the emigration to Callaway was very large. The emigrants at first settled in the timber along the creeks, where they were convenient to wood and water. The prairies were not cultivated to any considerable extent for many years after. Indeed, the prairie lands were looked upon as almost wholly worthless except for grazing, they being wet, marshy, and infested with flies that were exceedingly annoying and even dangerous to stock. Around their edges some efforts were made at tillage, but they generally proved unsuccessful, while now they are the most certain, fertile and valuable lands in the county, and all in a high state of cultivation.

Previous to 1818, all the meal and flour were obtained either from St. Charles, the nearest mill, or by grinding in a hand mill. In that year, J. T. Ferguson built a horse mill, which was a great convenience to the settlers, and the first mill built west of St. Charles, and soon after Harry May built another on May's Prairie. In those early times it was not uncommon for the settlers to go ten or twenty miles to assist their "neighbors" in erecting their log tenements, and those "log raisings" are still referred to by the pioneers as seasons of the utmost enjoyment. They were too poor to pay in money for services rendered in that way; but they made it up in hospitality, good cheer, and a promise to reciprocate the service when occasion demanded.

Callaway County was organized November 25th, 1820, and named in honor of Capt. James Callaway, a grandson of Col. Daniel Boone, Sr. Capt. Callaway was killed in a fight with the Indians, near Loutre Lick. (For particulars, see Montgomery County.) He was a brave and intrepid pioneer, and well deserved the honor bestowed. Immediately after the organization of the county, the county-seat was established at Elizabeth (so named in honor of Mrs. Henry Brite), on Ham's Prairie, about six miles south of the present county town. The first circuit court was held there, in the house of Henry Brite, February 5th, 1821, Hon. Rufus Pettibone presiding. The first county court was convened at the same place, February 12th, 1821, Benjamin Young and Stephen Dorris (both of whom were appointed by Gov. McNair) acting as justices. Irvine O.

Hockaday was appointed by Judge Pettibone as circuit clerk, and by the county court as county clerk. Wyncoop Warner was the first sheriff, and so small was the business of both courts that he carried the papers of his entire office in his hat. George Bartley, who subsequently served eighteen years as circuit clerk, was appointed deputy clerk. On the 11th of April, 1821, Robert Criswell was appointed assessor for the county. With this organization the county-seat remained at Elizabeth until 1826, when it was removed to its present site. George Nichols donated to the county fifty acres of land on which to establish the county town, which was laid off in lots and sold in the spring of 1825. The place was at first called Volney, in honor of the French infidel author, but at the suggestion of Robert Dunlap, sr., the name was soon after changed from Volney to Fulton, in honor of Robert Fulton, whose name at that time was the synonym of progress. John Yates was the first merchant in the county, outside of Cote sans Dessein, having located at Elizabeth, keeping his stock of goods in Henry Brite's house.

Following the county seat, he purchased a lot and built the first house in Fulton. David Dunlap, sr., taught the first school opened in Fulton. The first court-house was built by J. S. Ferguson in 1826-'27. It was 36 feet square, built of brick, two stories high, with brick floor in the lower story, and cost something over $1,300. The principal part of the funds for this building was obtained in the following manner: One Hiram Bryan stole a horse and was detected; he was put under a heavy bond for his appearance at the next term of the circuit court, and Wm. Bryan became his bondsman. Hiram concluded to dispense with a trial, and so ran away, leaving his security to pay the forfeited bond. This, with some of the county money, was appropriated to the construction of the finest court-house west of the Mississippi at that time.

Jonathan Ramsey was the first representative in the legislature, from Callaway County, and also a delegate to the first constitutional convention. He was at that time the largest property owner in the county, his tax reaching the enormous sum of six dollars. Irvine O. Hockaday, in addition to being circuit and county clerk, was also the first county treasurer, and held this office until 1825. The first grand jurors were James Van Bibber, Samuel Miller, James Goothrige, Patrick Ewing, Thomas Hornbuckle, Robert Craighead, Robert Criswell, Josiah Ramsey, Richard Humphreys, James Henderson, sr., John Nevans, Arthur Neill, Robert Read, William Coats, William Langley, William Duncell, John Gibson, William Hall, John Evans, and Thomas Smith. Captain Patrick Ewing still (1874) survives.

These early settlers were a hardy, industrious and honest class of men. The primitive method of their real estate transfers is shown by the following double deed in the recorder's office :

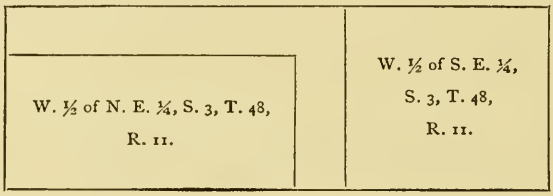
"Know all men by these presents, that we, A B and C D, go into the following

arrangement in relation to the sale of real estate, as follows: A B agrees to give to C D, off of the north end of his eighty acres, one hundred and sixty feet, the eighty acres on the west half of the south-east quarter of section 3, township 48, range 11, for sixty feet off of the west part of the eighty acres belonging to C D, described as follows west half of north-east quarter of section 3, township 48, range 11; the same both parties are formally bound to guarantee and make good these two deeds in one to each of us this day witness our hands and seals. A B.

"[SIGNED.] C D.

"P. S.—Observe this, in the presence of E F, viz: That the sixty feet of land wide, running north and south on the east side part of C D's land, must run far enough south so that there will be width of sixty squares out of the land sold of C D to A B reserved or won't belong to C D in part, so that the two strips will not corner, but come side by side, as you see in plat below, the scale not made according to Gunther.

"[SIGNED.] A B.
C D."



Notwithstanding the absence of all acknowledgment, the absence of the females interested, the failure of consideration, the vagueness of the transfer, and the impossibility of telling by the instrument where the land lay, no difficulty has ever arisen in regard to the possession, and their descendants have ever since held and enjoyed the property, or, when selling, have always given warranty deeds.

In the earlier history of the county, cotton was raised to some extent, and coarse fabrics were manufactured. There was no power gin nearer than Boone County, and the raw cotton was taken there or ginned by hand. The fibre is described as coarse, but strong, making durable and excellent garments. It was carded, spun and woven by hand.

Of the pioneer Christians, perhaps Rev. David Kirkpatrick preached the first Presbyterian sermon ever delivered in the county. As early as 1821, the different denominations of Christians met at private houses and held divine service; but little attention was paid to organization. In 1826, a log building, 20 x 36 feet, was erected on Big Auxvasse Creek, about twelve miles north-east of Fulton, and dedicated to the worship of God. The church (Presbyterian) organized with thirteen members, and has steadily increased in numbers and influence. In a few years the old log building gave place to a large brick house, which within a few years was itself displaced, and in its stead was substituted a very stylish frame edifice. Revs. James E. Welch and John M. Peck, United Baptists, preached in Callaway in 1817-'18-'19. Rev. William Coats,

Regular Baptist, preached here as early as 1817. At an early day, south of Millersburg, in the western part of the county, lived Abraham Ellis, and near his residence was a famous camp ground that witnessed the early struggles and triumphs of Methodism. Rev. Andrew Monroe was among the pioneer preachers of that denomination. The first Sunday school was organized in 1830, in Fulton, by Maj. Daniel Nolley and Mrs. Samuel Dyer.

In the county are ten prairies, viz: Tate's Prairie, settled in 1823, by James Tate; Cote Sans Dessein Prairie, settled by the French; Nine Mile Prairie, settled in 1819 by Samuel Boone, J. P. Martin, and E. and A. Fruite; Hancock's Prairie (so named from a Mr. Hancock who was killed there by the Indians), settled in 1819 by James Shannon; Coats' Prairie, settled in 1817 by Rev. William Coats, from whom it derived its name; Ham's Prairie, (so called because John Ham, before referred to in this history, cut his name on a tree near its edge, in 1816); settled in 1819 by Henry Brite, S. and W. Moore and Benjamin Young; Round Prairie, nearly round, settled in 1817 by Enoch Murray; May's Prairie, settled in 1820 by Harry May; Garden Prairie (so named from its diminutive size and great fertility), settled in 1823 by Richard Berry; and Grand Prairie, the largest in the county, settled in 1839 by W. R. Benson.

During the late civil war, the county suffered much from the incursions of the soldiers and guerrillas; but by its recuperative energy it has recovered more than its loss, and now ranks among the first counties in the State. It was during this period that the county received the title of "Kingdom of Callaway"—a title which, having been adopted by the people of the State and accepted by the people of the county, will be likely to go down into history. In political faith the county was almost a unit, and although most of her citizens were disfranchised during the war, still she steadily sent to the legislature men who would not be accepted by the majority of that body. One after another they were ejected as they handed in their certificates, but the next was no improvement on the last. So determined were the people to have their political views properly represented, and so persistently did they send southern men to the legislature, that she obtained from the opposite side the name, "Kingdom of Callaway," as she seemed determined to set up a separate government.

In 1872, a railroad was completed from Mexico, in Audrain County, to Cedar City, in the south-western part of Callaway, traversing the county for 41¼ miles from north-east to south-west. For the construction of this road bonds of the county were issued to the amount of $640,000. It passes through a rich agricultural and mineral country, and is of great advantage to the citizens. It gives a choice of three routes to the metropolis of the State, viz: *via* Mexico and St. L.,

K. C. & N. Railroad; *via* Cedar City and Missouri River; or *via* the Mo. Pacific Railroad. It also opens up direct communication, *via* C. & A. Railroad, with Chicago, the great lakes and the east. Notwithstanding all these advantages, lands are very low, and well-improved farms can be bought for from $15 to $30 per acre. The people are principally descendants of Virginians, Tennesseeans and Kentuckians, but there is a considerable proportion of natives of other States. Many of the farms are in a high state of cultivation, and the farm-houses erected within the past few years, as also the barns and other out-houses, will compare favorably with those of the older and more populous counties.

Elder Theodorick Boulware was born in Essex County, Va., in 1780, and came to Callaway County in 1827. From that time until 1867 he was the pastor of the Old School Baptist church in Fulton, and had charge of a number of churches in the county. In the earlier years of his residence he taught, two and a half miles north of Fulton, a popular private school for young men and women. He was a man of great mental vigor, marked peculiarities, highly esteemed for his candor, firmness and christian consistency. He removed to Kentucky in 1867, where he soon after died.

Capt. Patrick Ewing was born in Lee County, Va., in 1792. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and with his uncle emigrated to Missouri in 1814. He taught school a year in St. Charles County, near Old Daniel Boone's, whose two grandsons were his pupils. In the fall of 1815, having previously married, he settled at Cote Sans Dessein, and early in 1816 built a house near St. Aubert, where he lived for thirty-five years, until he moved to the farm on which he now resides, ten miles south of Fulton. Captain Ewing was a captain in the Black Hawk War, the second sheriff of this county, and is still (August, 1874) living, universally esteemed for his upright deportment and christian walk.

Major John Gibson, a native of North Carolina, settled in St. Charles County in 1809. In 1811 he assisted in the building of several forts, and, joining the Northwestern Army under Capt. Nathan Boone in 1812, he was employed in the secret service as a spy. He was participant in many of the battles of that war, and present when Capt. Callaway was killed. In 1817, he settled on Logan Creek, near the present site of Portland, where he died at the age of ninety-three. His aged widow, living with an only son, Col. Marshal Gibson, now, (1874) at the age of eighty-seven years, recounts with great distinctness of memory, the perils and hardships of pioneer life.

Judge Irvine O. Hockaday was born in Clark County, Kentucky, July 11, 1797. Resigning the position of cashier of the Clark County Bank, he removed to Missouri in 1820, and settled at Elizabeth, the first county seat of Callaway. In 1821 he was appointed clerk of the county and circuit courts, which position he filled continuously and with great acceptance to the people for eighteen years. He was the first treasurer of Callaway, and held for a time the office of probate judge. He was always an active man in the political affairs of the country, and was conspicuous for his benevolence and great decision of character. He was President of the Western Bank at Fulton in 1860. He died in 1864.

Major John Harrison was born in Bourtetourt County, Virginia, October 2, 1791. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, was married in 1816, emigrated to Missouri, locating in what is now Saline County in 1817, changed his residence to Boone County in 1819, and in 1827 settled on Harrison's Branch, Callaway County, where he resided until his death, February 19, 1874. Major Harrison was descended from a noble family in the north of England; was nearly related to the inventor, John Harrison, the statesman and jurist, Robert H. Harrison, and to President William Henry Harrison. He was an honest, hospitable, high-toned citizen, always ready to respond to the calls of the needy.

Maj. John P. Martin emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri in 1816, and settled in Callaway County in May 1819. In the earlier years of his residence, he raised cotton, which was spun at home, and made into cloth on the first loom ever seen in the county. This loom was made by his wife, and was used to produce all the cloth for

domestic use. Major Martin (1874) still lives at the old homestead, with his son, J. W. Martin.

GEO. W. BURT was born August 8, 1798, in the Connecticut Valley, New Hampshire. When about fifteen years of age, he was captured by the British soldiers, and held a prisoner of war. In 1815 his father removed to Ohio, where Mr. Burt remained until 1821, when he came to Missouri. He stopped first at Loutre Island, and built a saw and grist mill on Massy's Creek, for Col. Pitman. Thence he moved to Callaway, building mills for various parties, and settling, in 1822, on the farm on which he now resides. He was married in 1826, at Loutre Lick, to Miss Reberta, youngest daughter of Major Isaac Van Bibber, and a great grand-daughter of Daniel Boone.

CAPT. SAMUEL BOONE, was a son of Geo. L Boone, and nephew of Daniel Boone. He settled in Nine Mile Prairie township, now in Callaway County, in October, 1818. He was a man of strong mind, sound judgment, and excellent heart, and his counsel was sought by all who were in distress. He died—aged eighty-seven—at the house of his son, S. T. Boone, lamented by all who knew him.

CAPT. JOHN JAMESON was born March 6, 1802, and died January 24, 1857. He was a man of a superior order of mind, a sound thinker and able speaker and reasoner. He was twice elected to Congress from this district, and possessed great influence in the House of which he was a member.

COLONEL ISAAC TATE was born in Green County, Kentucky, January 29, 1808, came to Missouri in 1829, settling on Grand Prairie where he remained until 1847, when he moved to Tate's Prairie, where he now resides. He was in 1834 elected an elder in the Auxvasse Presbyterian church, which position he still holds. The Colonel married Miss Jane Henderson, accumulated a large fortune, and raised and educated a large family.

JUDGE JOHN YATES, the first merchant of Callaway County, was born in Kentucky October 25, 1794, moved to St. Louis in 1816, and engaged as clerk in a dry goods store. In 1822, as partner of his former employer, he opened a store at Elizabeth. He built a house in Fulton in 1825, and opened the first store there. He accumulated a large fortune, was Judge of Probate, and died in 1853.

HENRY F. RENOE, one of the most extensive farmers and live stock raisers in Callaway, was born in Prince William County, Virginia, on the 27th of December, 1805, and came to Missouri in 1829. This estimable citizen has accumulated a large fortune, raised a large family of children, educated and given each of them a good home, and now, in his sixty-seventh year, is hale and a hard worker.

W. B. GARRETT, a soldier of the War of 1812, was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, November 1, 1795, was married June 3d, 1827, came to Missouri in 1829, and settled on Hancock's Prairie, in Callaway County, where he has made a fortune, raised a large family of children, educated and given them homes. Being a man of fine information, he has been a most useful and highly esteemed citizen.

S. T. GUTHRIE was born in Garrett County, Kentucky, January 3d, 1793, came to Missouri in 1820, settled in St. Charles County, was made Tax Assessor, held that office one year, moved to Callaway in 1821, and settled near the present site of Guthrie, which bears his name. He raised, educated and provided well for a large family, and died April 24, 1872.

MAJOR SWAN FERGUSON was born in Virginia in 1796, settled in Cote Sans Dessein in 1820. He purchased a farm and lived on the same forty-six years, raised and educated seven children, six of whom are living. At one time he was surrounded by Indians on his return from Santa Fé, and made his escape in a shower of arrows from the savages. This successful, temperate, charitable, consistent and highly respected Christian, now in his seventy-ninth year, lives with his most excellent son-in-law, Col. C. W. Samuels, an ex-member of our State Legislature, and a prominent merchant at Cedar City.

HONS. JAMES S. AND JOHN S. HENDERSON settled in Callaway County in 1823. The former has been County Treasurer and County Judge two terms, and since 1851 Treasurer of the lunatic asylum. The latter is one of the most successful farmers of the county. These gentlemen, to whom we are under obligations for many interesting facts, have won an honorable name for intelligence and integrity.

SAMUEL DYER, the second merchant of Fulton and an estimable citizen, was born in Albermarle County, Virginia, December 17, 1790. He, with his family, settled in Fulton in 1823, and engaged in merchandizing, from which he realized a fortune. He died March 7th, 1834.

DANIEL M. TUCKER was born in Amherst County, Virginia, in 1819, came to Mis-

souri in 1830. Commencing business early in life with limited means, his good judgment and great energy have enabled him to accumulate a fortune. The large dry goods house of Fulton of which he is principal, is second to none outside of the cities. He was for years one of the managers of the lunatic asylum, a railroad director, and a director of one of the banks at Fulton, and at different times attended to large farms of his in the county.

JUDGE GEORGE BARTLEY was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, September 2, 1799, and died November 25, 1873. He settled in Callaway County in 1821, and was soon after appointed Deputy Circuit and County Clerk, which office he held for several years. He was elected Circuit Court Clerk in 1841, and held the office for eighteen consecutive years. He was afterwards elected County Judge for three different terms.

COL. ENOCH MURRY was born in Virginia April 19th, 1799, and settled on Round Prairie, now in Callaway, in 1817. He was a useful citizen, amiable, charitable and highly esteemed. He died in 1856. His estimable sons, A. R. and B. F. Murry, still represent him in Callaway

GEORGE NICHOLS was born in Kentucky August 21, 1774, came to Callaway County in 1824, settled where Fulton now stands, in 1825, and donated to the county fifty acres of land, upon which the present county seat is located. He was a most excellent christian gentleman, a consistent member of the Old Baptist Church. He died in 1829, leaving a large family of children, only one of whom, Mr. Felix G. Nichols resides in this county, and has proven himself worthy of such an honored parentage.

MAJOR DANIEL NOLLEY was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, March 11, 1796, came to Fulton in 1829, and commenced merchandising which he followed many years. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church at Fulton, in which he was an Elder. He assisted in organizing the first Sabbath school in Fulton, and has been alternately its superintendent or teacher ever since. The Major has been one of the commissioners, and also secretary of the deaf and dumb asylum for the last eleven years.

COUNTY OFFICERS OF CALLAWAY COUNTY.

Representatives.—Jonathan Ramsey, 1822, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7; J. B. Grant, 1828; Frank Buford, 1830; John Jameson, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836; Peter G. Glover, 1832; Jas. B. Thompson, 1836; Wm. Wilkerson, 1836; J. A. Bent, 1838; Isaac Curd, 1838; Benjamin Young, 1838; W. H. Russell, 1840; Henry Tutt, 1840; Jas. K. Shelley, 1842; Joseph T. Bryan, 1844; Geo. Maupin, 1844; T. W. Langley, 1846; W. H. Bailey, 1848, 1850; J. D. McGary, 1850; C. H. Hardin, 1852, 1854, 1858; G. E. O. Hockaday, 1852; H. S. Turner, 1854; Jeff. F. Jones, 1856; W. R. Kidwell, 1856; I. W. Boulware, 1858; I. D. Snedecor, 1864; C. A. Bailey, 1860, 1864; C. R. Scholl, 1860; W. J. Jackson, 1862; M. W. Robinson, 1862; A. F. Brown, 1868; C. W. Samuels, 1870; Robt. McPheeters, Jr., 1872, 1873.

Circuit Clerks.—Irvin O. Hockaday acted as Circuit Clerk, from 1821 to 1836; James Basket, from 1836 to 1842; Geo. Bartly, from 1843 to 1859; T. B. Nesbit, from 1859 to 1866, Joseph T. Bryan, from 1866 to 1874.

County Clerks.—Irvin O. Hockaday, from 1821 to 1836; I. B. Grant, from 1836 to 1854; T. B. Harris, from 1854 to 1860; George Gamble, 1861; W. R. Wilson, from 1863 to 1867; W. H. Bailey, 1867 to 1871; James Rickenbaugh, 1871 to 1874.

County Court Judges.—Benjamin Young, Stephen Dorris, 1821; Israel B. Grant, Sam'l T. Moore, 1822; Enoch Fruit, 1824; Bethel Allen, 1825; George King, 1825, 1840; John Conger, 1825, 1827, 1836; Sam'l Boon, 1825; Isaac Black, 1825; James S. Henderson, 1826; Thos. Henderson, 1826; Thos. Fisher, 1826; Wm. Martin, 1826; Wm. Miller, 1826; James McKinney, 1827, 1832; Sam'l T. Moore, 1827; Peter T. Glover, 1830; James Grant, 1831; Larkin Craig, 1834; John Yates, 1834; Sam'l Baker, 1834, 1838; J. R. Paten, 1834; W. Wilkerson, 1835; Martin Basket, 1835; G. B. Hopkins, 1836, 1844, 1854, 1870; Wm. Smart, 1837; Joseph Freeland, 1838; J. S. Henderson, 1839; Wm. Cleveland, 1840; James McClanahan, 1844, 1848; John A. Bert, 1846, 1850; G. W. Morris, 1847, 1848; J. B. Leeper, 1850; Michael Bright, 1850, 1852; W. H. Bailey, 1851, 1852; Wm. Carrington, 1854; C. A. Ming, 1856; Joseph Flood, 1856, 1860; Geo. Maupin, 1862; G. E. O. Hockaday, 1862, 1868; S. B. Collier, 1862; Geo. Bartly, 1862. 1868; J. B. Veach, 1864; Henry F. Renoe, 1864; J. J. P. Johnson, 1865; Henry S. Turner, 1865; Thos. Ansell, 1865; Harvey Newsour, 1867; W. F. Dunn, 1868; W. H. Wilkerson, 1872; in 1866, M. Bright and T. J. Ferguson, were elected, but Gov. Fletcher refused to commission them; E. V. Dyson, 1873. T. B. Nesbit, 1869 to 1872.

Sheriffs.—Wyncoop Warner, 1820; Patrick Ewing, 1826; W. W. Snell, 1828; James Basket, 1832; John Coats, 1836; James McCampbell, 1838; Robt. E. Baker, 1842; George E. O. Hockaday, 1846; Thos. B. Nesbit; 1850; W. T. Snell, 1854; S. H. Berry, 1858; Wm. King, 1862; John T. Henderson, 1868; M. T. Moore, 1870; Geo. W. Law, (deceased) 1872; Wm. Scholl, 1873.

Among the principal stock men of the county we may mention:

Mules and Horses.—Wm. Harrison, McCredie; A. B. Fant, Fulton; Dr. Christian and B. S. Bigbee, Guthrie.

Fine Short-horn Cattle.—H. Laramore, Charles Bailey, Fulton; Sam. Grant, Williamsburg; and A. L. Robinson, McCredie.

Cattle Shippers.—C. H. Brown, Sen., Concord; Frank and Thos. Harrison, Auxvasse; Sam. Harrison, Auxvasse; Robert and John Brown, Concord; Joseph and C. H. Brown, Jr., Concord; H. Tincher, McCredie; J. M. Bennet; Wm. and James McKinney; Wm. and James Holeman; James and John Pratt, McCredie; Jacob Maddox, McCredie; A. O. Washington, Williamsburg; Michael Bright, Stephens' Store.

Sheep and Wool Growers.—J. Morton McKame in the north-western, and R. D. Rude in the eastern part of the county.

Bees and Honey.—H. Hamilton and J. Sallee.

Among the large farms are Thomas Harrison's of 2000 acres in the eastern, and C. H. Brown's of 3000 acres in the western part of the county.

PIONEERS.

Among the pioneers of the county we mention the following:

Ansel, Thos.,
Adcock, Joel,†
Allen, Archibald,†
Allen, Bethel,
Anderson, Wm.,
Armstrong, Wm.,
Arnes, D. C.,*
Baker, Jacob,
Bailey, Benjamin,*
Bailey, John,
Baily, King,
Baker, Edmond,*
Baker, Martin,
Baker, William,*
Baker, James,
Barlow, John,
Barnes, Albert,†
Bartley, John & Geo.,
Basket, Martin,
Benson, C.,
Berry, Richard,
Berry, Sam. H.* & E. G.,
Bird, Marcus,*
Blunt, Sam.,*
Board, John,*
Boone, Albert,
Boone, Jessu,
Boone, J. M.,
Boone, Capt. Sam.,
Boulware, Stephen,
Boulware, Theodrick,
Boyd, Col. John,
Boyd, Rev. Joseph,
Brite, Henry,
Broadwell, Wm.,
Brooks, Thomas,
Brown, Felix,
Bright, Michael,*
Bryant, J. T.,*
Bryant, Sam.,
Buford, Frank,
Burney, S. H.,*
Burt, Georgia,*
Burt, Gordon,*
Burt, John & Henry,
Bush, Jordan,*
Callaway, Joseph,
Campbell, John,*
Carrington, Randolph,
Carter, C. C.,*
Caswell, Thos.,
Chany, Rubin,
Chase, E.,
Childs, J. H.,*
Buchanan, Wm.,
Cheatham, C. D. H.,*
Clark, John,
Coats, James & Wm.,
Coats, Rev. Wm.,
Collins, Barba,†
Conger, Dr. John,
Cook, Zoah,
Coons, Henry,
Craig, C. F.,*
Craig, Talliver,
Craig, Larkin,
Crump, J. S.,*
Crump, Richard,
Craighead, R. M.,
Craighead, J. R.,*
Craighead, Solomon,
Craighead, Wm. & Stephen,*
Criswell, Robert,
Criswell, George & Wm.,*
Crow, R. H.,*
Curd, Dr. Isaac,
Darno, George,
Davis, John & James,
Davis, Robert,
Day, Charles A.,
Dozier, Wm.,
Driscol, James,*
Duncell, Wm.,
Duley, Wm.,
Dunlap, David,
Dunlap, Robert,
Dyer, John,
Dyer, W. H. &. Sam.,
Edwards, Wm.,
Ellis, Ben.,*
Ellis, Henry & Abraham,
Evans, Jesse, Geo. & John,
Everhart, J.,*
Ewing, James,
Dowson, E.,
Ewing, Patrick,†
Ferguson, John,
Ferguson, J. S., Sr.,
Ferguson, J. S.,*
Ferguson, Swarm,*
Ficklin, Wm.,
Fisher, Thos. & Jos.,*
French, John,
Fruit, E. & A.,
Gathright, M.,*
Galwith, J. W., oldest man in county, 93 years.
Games, Gideon,†
Garrett, W. B.,†
Gibson, Maj. John,
Gill, James,*
Glendy, S.,
Glover, Jesse,† & Sam.,
Goodridge, James,
Grant, Israel B., & L. B.
Grant, Sam.,*
Grant, Wm. & Joseph,
Gray, Wm. & John B.,*
Guerant, Stephen,
Guthrie, S. L.,

Hall, Wm.,
Ham, John,
Hamilton, James,
Harding, Ben.,†
Hardey, George,
Harper, John,
Harrison, Major John,
Harrison, Thos. Sr..
Harrison, Thos. Jr.,
Harrison, M. V.,
Hart, S. L.,
Hart, Wilson,
Hayes, H.,
Hays, John,
Henderson, James, Sen.,
Henderson, A.,
Henderson, David,
Henderson, James S..*
Henderson, John S.,*
Henderson, John,*
Herring, G.,
Hockaday, Irvin O.,
Hopson, Sam , M.D.,
Holeman, Henry,*
Holt, James,*
Hopkins, Geo. B.,*
Hord, A.,
Hord, R. L.,*
Horn, John,
Hornbuckle, T. & M.,
Howard, Chilester,
Howson, John,
Huff, P. & S. L.,*
Hughes, Absalom,†
Humphries, Jas. & Richard,
Hunly, Nehemiah,
Hurney, George,†
Hyten, H.,
Hyten, Stephen,†
Kemp, Wm.,*
Kenady, David,
Kidwell, Wm.,
King, George,
Kitching, Thos.,
Knight, Wm.,
Kouns, Dr. Nathan,
Jackson, R. B.,
James, B. & L.,
Jameson, John, Jr.,
Jameson, Sam.,*
Jolley, John,†
Jones, Col. Jeff.,*
Langley, Asa,
Langley, James & William,
Level, Geo.,†
Logan, Alexander,
Love, C. & James,*
Love, Phillip,
Loyd, J. W.,*
Lucas, Wm. D.,
Leeper, James B.,
McClanahan, James,
McClelland, Robert,
McClure, Sam.,
McCracking, O.,†
McCredie, Geo.,
McCubbins, A.,*
McFarland, Geo.,
McGary, H. H. & J. D.,*
McLaughlin, Wm.,
McKillip, James,*
McKinney, James,
McMurtry, L.,
McPheeters, Robert, Sr.,*
Martin, B. B.,
Martin, Billy,
Martin, John P.,*
Martin, John,
Martin, Sam.,*
Maupin, George,*
May, Harry,
Miller, H.* & M.,
Miller, John & Sam.,
Miller, Thomas,
Ming, J. & A.,
Moore, Charles,*
Moore, John & Sam.,*
Moore, Wharton,
Murry, Enoch,
Nash, Wm.,
Newsome, Judge Harvey,*
Nichols, F. J.,*
Nicholas, George,
Nesbit, T. B.,*
Nesbit, John,
Nolly, Daniel,*
Overton, James,*
Overton, Lewis,
Overton, R. B.,
Pace, Rev. Wm. & Wyatt,
Palmer, Joel,†
Patten, John & Thos.,
Patten, J. & Wm.,
Pemberton, Ed.,
Phillips, John,
Pledge, J. A.,
Pratt, Thos.,*
Pratt, Wm.,
Price, Thos.,
Prince, Oliver,
Ramsey, John, Jr.,
Ramey, Jonathan,
Read, John,
Read, Robert,
Renoe, Baylis,
Renoe, H. & R. D.,*
Reynolds, John,*
Rice, Absalom.*
Robinson, J. A.,*
Robinson, John,
Riley, Sam.,†
Scholl, Jesse,
Scholl, Joseph,*
Scott, Capt. J. D.,*
Scott, John,
Shannon, James,
Sitten, John,*
Smart, Wm.,
Smith, Elkanah,*
Smith, R. B. C.,*
Smith, Thos.,
Smith, Wm.,*
Snell, W. W.,
Stephens, Rev. Peyton, & E.,
Suggett, James & William,*
Suggett, Thos.,†
Tate, Isaac,
Tate, John & James,
Thomas, S.,
Truett, Thos.,
Trimble, John,
Tucker, St. George,
Tuman, Wm.,
Turner, Henry S.,
VanBibber, Daniel,*
VanBibber, Frank,*
VanBibber, George,
VanBibber, James,
Vinson, Wiley,†
Wallace, Wm.,†
Ward, John,
Warner, Wyncoop,
Watson, Sam. & Aaron,*
Weant, A.,*
West, A.,
Whaley, David L.,*
Whiply, John,
White, M. B.,
Wilkerson, Wm.,
Williams, Asa,
Williams, J. M.,*
Wise, Henry,*
Yates, John,
Young, Benjamin,
Young, Rev. John.

* Living Sept. 1874. † Pensioners of 1812 living 1874.

Physical Features.—The surface of the county is very diversified. This peculiarity is observable, not only in the level or undulating, flat or hilly character of the country, but in the structure and composition of its soil. To such an extent is this true, that adjoining farms are

oftentimes wholly dissimilar in their organic structure, and while one may be admirably adapted to the growth of one kind of vegetation, the other may be wanting in that capacity, but be remarkable for a different growth." Hence, in giving the physical geography of the county, only the general features will be presented. The Missouri River bottom lands, varying in width from one to two miles from the river to the foot of the bluffs, are composed of a porous, sandy and exceedingly rich alluvial soil, rivaling in fertility and productiveness the ancient valley of the Nile. This bottom was once generally covered with a growth of heavy timber, embracing cottonwood, sycamore, walnut and elm, intersprinkled with hickory, dogwood and buckeye. The land is easily cleared, as the undergrowth has been kept down, to a great extent, by the overshadowing monarchs of the forest. The bottom is from five to twenty feet above high water mark, and is not overflowed except by somed extraordinary freshet, such as swept over it in 1844. Rising abruptly from this plain, at a distance of one to two miles from the river, are the rock-ribbed bluffs of the Missouri. In most instances they are rocky and precipitous, presenting few places of gradual ascent. They are covered with a thin but productive soil, admirably adapted to the culture of the grape. The cereals also are cultivated with success. Tobacco is grown in large quantities, and blue-grass readily takes the place of the natural production. Leaving the bluffs and going northward, a hilly and broken country is found, sometimes breaking into table-lands of wonderful productiveness. The timber is principally oak on the ridges, but in the valleys is found timber particularly suited to the manufacture of wooden-ware, wagons, agricultural implements, furniture, etc., and building lumber of excellent quality. Along this belt of the county, running parallel with the river and ten to fifteen miles in width, all the cereals and grasses are grown in perfection. Grapes flourish and produce well, and owing to the iron in the soil, a peculiar flavor is imparted to them which heightens their value and gives additional virtue to the wine. Here and there a small prairie is found in this belt, and except in these the finest quality of tobacco is produced, affording a certain and profitable crop. Going still further north, the lands, except near the creeks, may be described as undulating, occasionally breaking into small prairies or savannahs, which are among the best farming lands of the West. Along the streams, which are numerous, there are narrow valleys or bottom lands, very rich and fertile, and on each side is a broken country extending back some distance from the creeks. All these lands, whether prairie, table, bottom, valley, hill or bluff, are susceptible of high cultivation, and will amply repay the labor bestowed upon them.

The county dips toward the south-east, as is apparent from the course of the large streams, all of which flow in that direction. Cedar, with its tributaries, on the west; Auxvasse and its tributaries in the center, and

the tributaries of Loutre on the east, drain, water and fertilize the county. These arteries run the entire length of the county, while their auxiliaries, like silver veins, penetrate almost every portion of the district, rendering water abundant at all seasons.

The Agricultural Productions are tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, rye, timothy, blue-grass and clover. Tobacco is cultivated principally on the timber lands, with good success. This county took $1,700 in premiums on tobacco at the St. Louis Fair, in 1873. The grasses are produced in abundance. On the bluffs of the Missouri bottoms grasses are cultivated very successfully. There are 50 vineyards containing 150 acres, averaging 300 gallons of wine per acre. Peaches, apples, pears, cherries are abundant. Callaway boasts, with justice, of her fine cattle, having some of the best improved short-horn breeds in the West. The blue grass, in which much of the county is set, the numerous streams and beautiful timber, make this as fine a range for stock as can be desired.

Minerals. — Among the valuable minerals, limestone is the most universal and abundant. There are few sections that are not convenient to beds of rock suitable for building purposes. A variety of this stone is found which is compact in structure, easily worked, durable, and which hardens by exposure, and makes a beautiful building stone. It is familiarly known as "cotton-stone." A bed of fine-grained marble, six miles south of Fulton, has also been discovered. It is of a light cream color. The deposits of cannel coal, in the southern and central part of the county, are among the most remarkable on the continent. These deposits are in immense pockets, and contain enough coal to last the entire West for centuries to come. The whole western part of the county is underlaid with bituminous coal, some of it of very superior quality. The iron deposits are very large, and the ore is rich and easily reduced. The iron and coal fields are contiguous, assuring the success of iron factories at no very distant day. A bed of fire-clay, underlying a thick stratum of potters' clay, is found near New Bloomfield, in the south-western part of the county, and if properly worked might be made to furnish fire-brick for the entire West. Ochre, mineral paint and hydraulic cement are found in greater or less quantities. There are some indications of lead, but not sufficient to induce extensive prospecting. In the southern part of the county, near Cedar City, are beds of white sand, suitable for making the finest glass.

The Manufacturing Interests are not extensively developed, and consist of a wool factory, 6 carding machines, 3 tobacco factories, 1 pottery turning out 160,000 gallons per year, besides about 30 saw and grist-mills, and including a large merchants' mill at Fulton.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $10,000,000.*

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $6,124,110. Taxation, $1.05 per $100. Bonded debt, $500,000. Floating debt, about $10,000.

Railroads.—The Missouri Branch of the Chicago & Alton R. R. has 41¼ miles of track in this county. It gives a direct outlet to St. Louis, *via* Mexico, on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, or *via* Jefferson City, on the Missouri Pacific R. R., and to Chicago and the east, *via* Louisiana and the Chicago and Alton R. R. The railroad debt is $555,000.

The Exports are tobacco, wheat, hay, corn, bacon, hides, lumber, wine and live stock. Competent authorities estimate the exports of 1873 as follows: Tobacco, $150,000; bacon, $24,000; wool, $60,000; green and dry hides, $25,000; feathers, $5,000; pottery, $13,500; tallow, $2,000; bees'-wax, $1,000; eggs, $10,000; hay, $20,000; hoop-poles, $5,000; railroad ties, $30,000; cedar posts, $12,500; walnut lumber, $12,000; oak lumber, $2,000; wheat, $50,000; coal, $50,000; corn, $60,000; poultry, $7,500; galls. of wine, 30,000; mules, $187,500; horses, $69,000; sheep, $18,000; beef cattle, $390,000; hogs, $270,000. Total, $1,483,000.

The Educational Interests are in a flourishing condition.* Besides the colleges in Fulton, there are 107 sub-districts, with 3 brick, 58 frame and 46 log buildings, all substantially built, costing (including furniture, which is of the most improved style) $37,882.50. Children from 5 to 21 years, 7,677; enrolled in public schools, males, 2,467; females, 1,901. Total, 4,380. Daily average attendance, 2,640; enrolled in private schools, 473. Total in public and private schools, 4,853. Teachers—male, 95; female, 40. Total, 135. Average monthly wages—males, $43.04; female, $35.49. School fund, $31,478. James I. Nichols, County Superintendent.

The Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, was by the legislature, Feb. 28, 1851, established near Fulton, upon 40 acres of land previously included in land set apart for the use of the State Lunatic Asylum. A dwelling house, intended to become a part of the school building, was first erected. Wm. H. Bailey, James K. Sheley, Dr. Alfred Ryley, James S. Henderson and Charles H. Hardin were the first commissioners, and Wm. D. Kerr first superintendent. The citizens of Callaway County contributed money to erect the school building, and the school was organized therein. Since that time the legislature has made appropriations—at different times, $150,000—for buildings, to purchase lands for a new location, and for improvements.

*NOTE.—It is claimed by those whose intelligence and integrity cannot be questioned that Callaway County, according to population, has more and better facilities for general educational purposes—more and better furnished school houses and more houses for religious worship—a larger attendance and a greater membership of truly devout Christians, and less litigation—than any county in the State. Indeed, it is questionable whether there is in the United States a County of equal population, business and wealth, where exists so little internal strife and litigation, as here.

MISSOURI STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, FULTON.

Most of the pupils are beneficiaries of the State. The school opened with a few pupils, but the numbers have steadily increased, and the last year 162 were enrolled.

Officers.—The institution is under the able management of Wm. D. Kerr, who has been superintendent since its organization. Thomas B. Nesbit, treasurer; appointed April 4, 1860. James K. Sheley, steward; appointed May 1, 1873. Kate B. Sheley, matron; appointed May 1, 1873.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor are: Wm. L. Wheeler, president of the board; Daniel Nolley, secretary; Thomas B. Nesbit, treasurer; Charles A. Bailey and Dr. Adams Peabody.

The Teachers are: Wm. S. Marshall, appointed in 1868; A. K. Martin, in 1871; B. T. Gilkey, in 1864; Mrs. Dollie S. Marshall, in 1866; Miss Mary C. McClelland, in 1870; Miss Theodosia Grimmett, in 1871; Miss Hannah Fitzgerald, in 1871; Miss Ellena Provines, in 1873. H. C. English and J. R. Dobyns, in 1874.

Beginners are first taught the hand alphabet, which, when learned, together with the many word signs, enables persons to converse quite fluently. The expenses for the year 1873–4 were about $31,500.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM No. 1.—This noble charity and monument of benevolence, originated with the legislature in 1847. Gov. King appointed as commissioners to locate this Asylum, Messrs. W. E. McElhany, of St. Charles County; R. E. Acock, of Polk County; James M. Hughes, Clay County. W. E. McElhany visited several asylums, and adopted the plan of the Indiana Asylum, from which plan this was built. To secure its location at Fulton, the people of Callaway County donated $12,000, and 500 acres of land adjoining the town. Gov. King appointed as first board of managers, Messrs. John B. Leeper, Chas. H. Hardin, Thos. B. Harris, all of Callaway County; James L. Minor, of Cole County; Dr. Snelson, of Howard County; Geo. K. Budd, of St. Louis; and George C. Sibly, of St. Charles County. The board elected the first resident officers, to-wit: T. R. H. Smith, M. D., Columbia, superintendent and physician; W. R. Wilson, Fulton, steward; Mrs. E. Swope, Fulton, matron; James S. Henderson, Fulton, treasurer. The center building and the first addition of the left wing were completed, and the Asylum opened for the reception of patients, in 1851. The building then furnished accommodation for 72 patients, in 56 rooms, aside from those occupied by the officers and attendants.

T. R. H. Smith, M. D., the present distinguished and venerable superintendent, has occupied that position much of the time since the institution was established.* To his natural endowment of head and

*NOTE.—The institution was closed from October, 1861 to September, 1863. In 1863, Dr. Rufus Abbot took charge of the asylum and occupied the position until 1865, when Dr. C. H. Hughes was appointed superintendent. In 1871, Dr. Hughes resigned and was succeeded by Dr. Thomas A. Howard, who resigned in 1872 and was succeeded by Dr. T. R. Smith, the present superintendent.

heart, and to his indefatigable labors in behalf of this most unfortunate class of humanity, is mainly due the marked success of this noblest of the State's charities.

The other resident officers are: Hubbard K. Hinde, M.D., 1st assistant physician; W. W. Macfarlane, M. D., 2d assistant physician; George P. McCredie, steward; Mrs. Mary A. McKinney, matron; James S. Henderson, treasurer.

The present board of managers, appointed by Gov. Woodson, are: Edwin Curd, Fulton, president; John A. Hockaday, Fulton, secretary; Thos. B. Harris, Fulton; W. H. Wilkerson, Fulton; Wm. Harrison, McCredie; Samuel Thornhill, Concord; E. M. Kerr, M. D., Fulton; W. T. Lenoir, M. D., Columbia; S. N. Russell, M. D., Mexico.

The building, which has been from time to time enlarged as necessity required, has cost about $500,000, and is, with one exception, the largest institution of the kind west of the Mississippi. It is pleasantly situated in the center of a 40-acre tract of land, enclosed by a beautiful Osage orange hedge, and handsomely ornamented with evergreens and forest trees. The Asylum has a front of 500 feet; is 5 stories high and contains 22 wards — 360 rooms — 296 for patients and 64 for officers, attendants and servants. The entire building is heated with steam and lighted with gas manufactured at the joint works of this and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, near by. Water for bathing and washing is furnished by a large reservoir, 80 feet above the basement, supplied by an engine on Stinson's creek, ¾ of a mile distant; while water for cooking and drinking is supplied by 12 large cisterns, located around and near the building. The Asylum is perfectly ventilated by the most approved system, thoroughly sewered, and provided with every convenience for cooking and laundry work, and with hand-cars, elevators and dumb waiters, for distributing food and clothing to every part of the building.

The lower wards in each wing, for convalescing patients, are carpeted, the walls hung with engravings, paintings, etc., and have attached nicely furnished parlors. Connected with the building, for the use of the patients, are a gymnasium, bowling-alley, dancing rooms, a billiard table, 2 pianos, 2 melodeons, violins, chess and checker-boards, magic lantern, stereoscopic and other pictures and engravings, and a carriage always in waiting to take out those unable to walk. On the Sabbath, clergymen of the different denominations hold religious services in the chapel, which are largely attended by the patients.

Since the opening of the Asylum, in 1851, 2,279 patients have been under treatment. There are at present 369 patients—229 male and 140 female, and 77 attendants, servants and officers — total, 446. Each patient is charged $2.50 per week. The law of kindness is supreme, and under it officers and employees, without exception, are required to act. Visitors passing through the building, will be impressed by the *home-like*

appearance, and the absence of almost all restraint in the management of the patients. The fullest amount of freedom, compatible with the safety of the patients, is the rule: *No one* need hesitate to commit a friend or relative to the care of this institution, but the important fact ought to be *deeply* impressed upon all, that *early treatment in the Asylum* is very essential to recovery. Of recent cases brought to the Asylum, a large per cent. recover; of those of more than 12 months' duration, but very few recover. Ignorant prejudice, in keeping them from early and effective treatment, dooms many intellects to hopeless insanity.

THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH effected their first organization in Callaway County, in 1821, at the house of R. M. Craighead, four miles south of Fulton, Rev. M. P. Scott preacher. Since that time the growth has been steady, and the faith now numbers membership, 1,200; sittings, 2,625; church property valued at $31,400. 14 churches.

THE OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS organized their first church west of St. Louis in 1823, at the residence of James Tate, near where Auxvasse Church now stands, Rev. David Kirkpatrick preaching. The membership in Callaway County now numbers about 1,000; sittings, 1,700; churches, 6; church property about $20,000.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH was organized by Elder Absalom Rice at Fulton in 1831, and now numbers: membership, about 1,700; sittings, 3,250; churches, 12; church property about $27,000.

THE BAPTISTS organized a church about eight miles south-west of Fulton, as early as 1822, Rev. James Barns preaching. There is now in the county about 10 churches, with 2,000 sittings; value about $25,000; membership about 1,200.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS have one church near Guthrie, sittings, 100; membership about 50; church property about $1,000.

THE OLD SCHOOL BAPTISTS have 6 churches, with about 160 members.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS at an early day built a small church on Hancock Prairie, where services are still held. They are about building a fine church in Fulton.

Auxvasse.—(See Clinton City.)

Barkersville, on the Missouri River, 24 miles south of Fulton, settled in 1864, has 2 dry goods stores, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 saw and grist-mill. Annual sales and income, about $20,000. Annual shipments of live stock, produce, etc., about $20,000. Grange No. 700, has 94 members. Population, about 100.

Bigbee.—(See Guthrie.)

Boydsville, 11 miles s. w. of Fulton, settled 1847, has 1 general store, 1 drug-store, 1 steam saw and grist-mill, 1 blacksmith and wagon shop, 1 carding machine. Annual sales, about $25,000. Grange No. 900, has 97 members. Population, about 150.

Bryant, a station on C. & A. R. R., 16 miles n. of Fulton. Ships hay and stock amounting to about $10,000 per annum.

Callaway, a station on the C. & A. R. R., 5 miles n. of Fulton.

Calwood.—(See Jones' Tan Yard.)

Carrington, on the C. & A. R. R., 8 miles s. w. of Fulton, settled 1871, by Judge Wm. Carrington, has 2 stores, 1 drug-store, 1 blacksmith shop.. Annual sales, about $20,000. Annual shipments of produce and live stock, about $40,000. Population, about 50.

Cedar City, laid off in 1869, at the s. w. terminus of the C. & A. R. R., on the Missouri River, opposite Jefferson City, has 3 dry goods

stores, 1 drug-store, 1 lumber-yard, 2 blacksmith and 1 cooper shops, 1 saw-mill, 1 grist-mill, 2 hotels, 1 millinery store, 1 furniture store, 1 meat market, 1 newspaper office. Annual sales of merchandise, about $75,000. Exports about 600,000 lbs. tobacco, 15,000 bu. corn, 20,000 bu. wheat, 5,000 lbs. wool, 20,000 lbs. bacon, 7,500 lbs. hides, 300 sheep, 10,000 hogs, 200 horses, 500 mules, 400 cattle, 6,000 cedar posts, 200,000 ft. of walnut and oak lumber, 10,000 railroad ties and 2,000 cords of wood; besides large amounts of eggs, potatoes, vegetables, etc. The Grange has 39 members. Population, about 500.

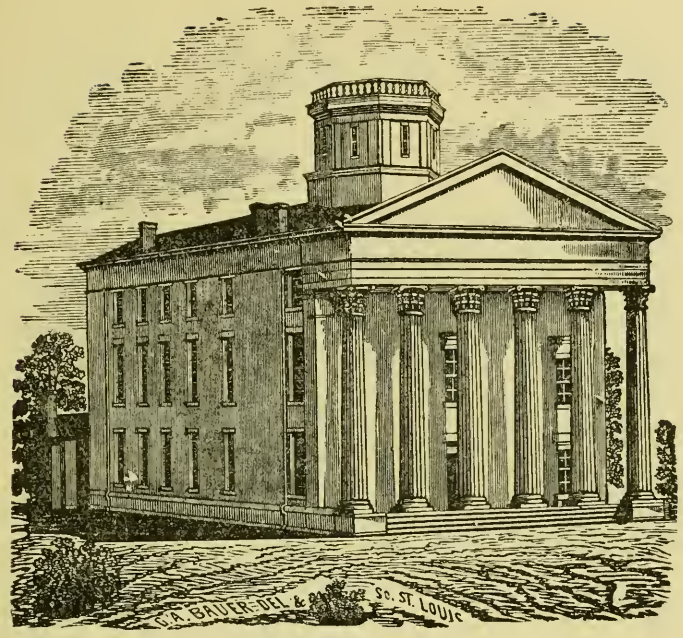
Clinton City, (Auxvasse) on the C. & A. R. R., 13 miles n. of Fulton, settled in 1871, by J. A. Harrison, has 1 dry goods and 1 drug-store, 1 blacksmith shop. Annual sales, about $25,000. Annual shipments of produce and live stock, about $100,000. Grange No. 872, has 39 members. Population, about 50.

Concord, 12 miles n. of Fulton and 4 miles w. of Clinton City, settled in 1834, has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 1 blacksmith and wagon shop, 1 steam saw and grist-mill, 1 carding machine, 1 saddle and harness shop. Annual sales, about $25,000. Grange No. 197, has 36 members. Population, about 150.

Cote sans Dessein, on the Missouri River, 2 miles below the mouth of the Osage, opposite Dauphine, and 23 miles s. of Fulton, contains 1 Methodist church, 1 general store, and is a considerable shipping point.

Cynthiana.—(See Guthrie.)

FULTON, the county seat, on the C. & A. R. R., 25 miles n. e. of Jefferson City and 25 miles s. of Mexico, in a pleasant and healthy situation, surrounded by an excellent farming district, and well settled by intelligent, industrious citizens, was laid out in 1825, incorporated March 14, 1859, and has about 2,500 inhabitants. It contains the usual county buildings, and 5 churches—Presbyterian, Methodist, Christian, Old School and Missionary Baptist. There is also located here, the Westminster College, established 1851, with an endowment of $100,000, and the Synodical College, established in 1871, both under the auspices of the Presbyterian church; also, an excellent public school building—all ably conducted and liberally patronized. The State Lunatic and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, both of which were established here in 1851, have beautiful edifices. Both of these noble charities are well conducted, and are doing an important work. The town has 2 banks—the Callaway County Savings Bank, established in 1870, with a cash capital of $59,000, and the Southern Bank of Fulton, with a cash capital of $50,000, established in 1871; 2 newspapers—the *Telegraph*, established in 1839, J. B. Williams, editor and publisher; and the *Enterprise*, established in 1873, Frank B. Bysfield, editor and publisher; 2 hotels; 8 dry goods, 2 drug, 3 hardware, 3 clothing, 2 book and stationery, 2 jewelry, 2 furniture, and 3 grocery stores; 2 merchant tailors, 2 barbers, 2 confection-



WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

M. M. Fisher, D. D., President, Professor of Latin Language and Literature; Chas. C. Hersman, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature; John H. Scott, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; John N. Lyle, A. M., Professor of Natural Science; John Jay Rice, A. M., Professor of English Language and Literature.

ery, 5 boot and shoe shops; 2 livery stables; 2 saddle and harness, 4 blacksmith, 2 wagon, and 6 builders' shops; 2 marble yards, 1 laundry, 1 brewery, 1 lumber yard, 4 paint shops, 3 boarding houses, 4 saloons, 3 restaurants, 1 express and 1 telegraph office, 1 dentist, 1 photograph gallery, 1 wool factory, 1 wool carding machine, 1 tobacco factory, 1 merchant steam mill, with capacity to put up 125 bbls. of flour and 500 bushels of bolted meal per day; 6 doctor and 7 lawyer offices; 2 millinery and 3 dress-making shops; 3 fire and 3 life insurance, and 4 real estate offices, aggregating over 100 business houses, the receipts of which, in 1873, were over $700,000. About one-half of the business houses are of brick and stone. The residences are of brick, stone and wood; among both residences and business houses, are many of elegant design, and not a few of modern style. The streets and pavements are wide, the former macadamized, the latter stone and brick. Coal is generally used for fuel, and cisterns supply water. The county fair grounds, located ½ of a mile west of the town, are substantially enclosed, and have numerous suitable buildings, including a full circle amphitheater with seats for 5,000 people. These grounds are well watered, shaded, and

COURT HOUSE AT FULTON.

supplied with every convenience for the comfort and pleasure of the many who attend its exhibitions.

Annual exports, including coal, live stock and produce, about $300,000. Fulton has 1 Mason and 1 Odd Fellows' hall; also 1 Grange, No. 61, with 72 members.

Guthrie (Bigbee) Cynthiana, on the C. & A. R. R., 12 miles s. w. of Fulton, settled 1870, population about 100, has 2 stores, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 telegraph office. Grange No. 19, has 34 members.

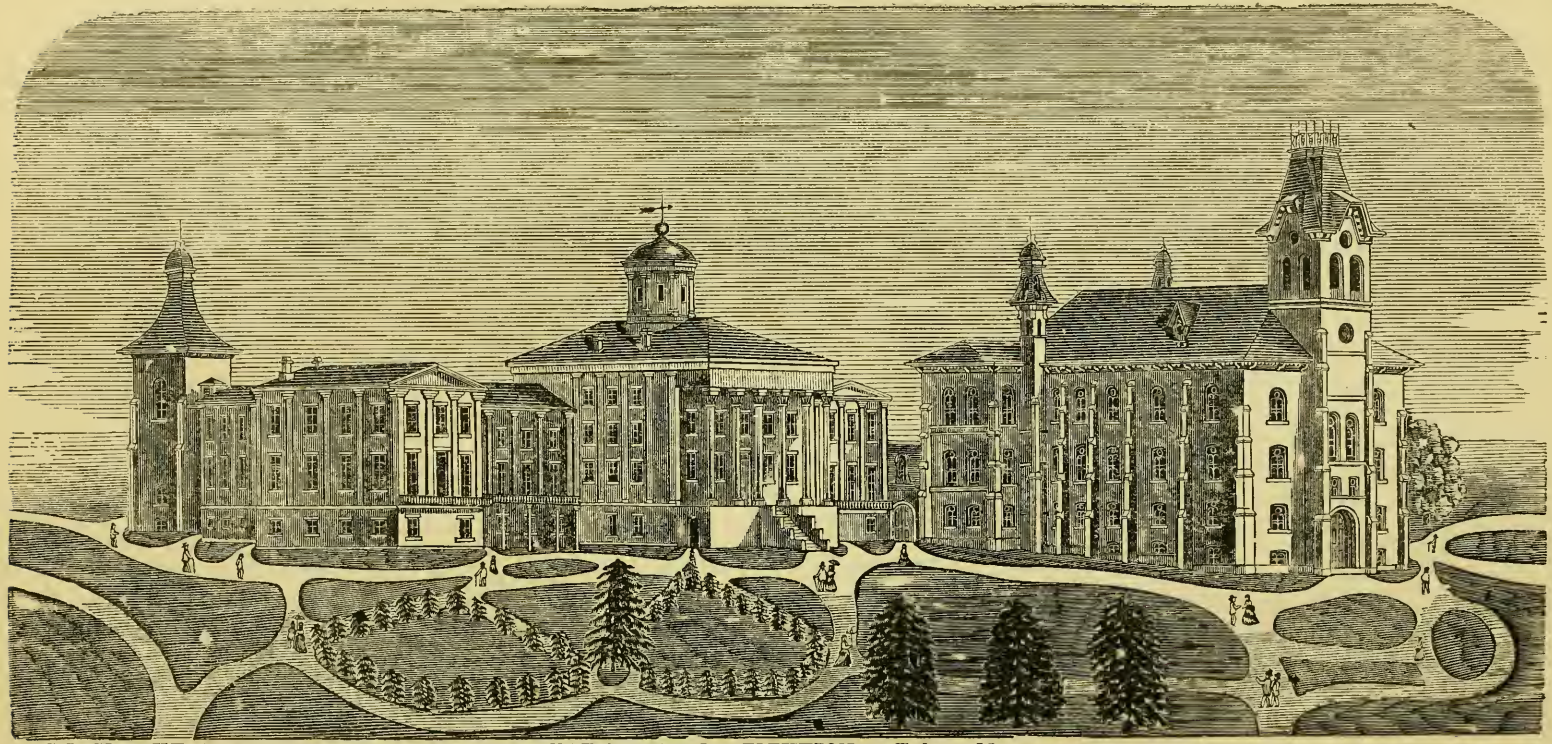
Holt's Summit, on the C. &. A. R. R., 20 miles w. of s. of Fulton, settled 1866 by Mr. James Holt, population about 40, has two stores. Annual sales about $12,000; annual shipments, including live stock, produce, railroad ties, lumber, cedar posts and hoop poles about $50,000. Grange No. 1189, has 43 members.

Jones' Tanyard (Calwood), 9 miles e. of Fulton, settled 1873, population about 50, has 1 store, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 Methodist church, 1 merchant mill, and 1 saw-mill. 1 Grange, 150 members.

McCredie, on the C. & A. R. R., 8 miles n. of Fulton, settled 1871, population about 75, has 3 stores, 1 blacksmith and 1 plow shop, 1 hay press. It has 1 fine Grange hall, with 50 members. A pork packing house will be built in 1874.

Millersburg, 12 miles w. of Fulton, settled in 1828, population about 75, has 1 Christian church, 2 stores, 1 blacksmith and 1 wagon shops, 1 steam saw and grist-mill. Annual sales about $16,000.

New Bloomfield, on the C. & A. R. R., 12 miles s. w. of Fulton,



C.B. CLARKE *Architect & Spt.*

DEAF & DUMB INSTITUTION, at Fulton, Mo.

settled 1831 by Maj. James D. McGary, population about 120, has 2 dry goods stores, 1 drug store, 2 blacksmith and wagon shops. Annual sales about $27,000; annual shipments of live stock, produce, etc., about $75,000. It contains 1 Christian church, 1 Presbyterian church, and 1 Grange with 45 members.

Portland, on the Missouri River, 20 miles s. e. of Fulton, settled in 1831, population about 250, has 2 stores, 1 grange, 1 furniture store, 1 jewelry store, 1 blacksmith shop, and 1 tobacco factory. Annual sales about $50,000; annual shipments, about 450 hds. tobacco, produce about $10,000, wine about $10,000.

Pottersville, 9 miles s. of Fulton, settled 1827 by Thomas Caldwell, population about 40, has 1 steam saw and grist-mill, and 1 large pottery capable of turning out about $17,000 worth of ware per annum.

Readsville, 17 miles e. of Fulton, settled in 1843 by Mr. John Read, population about 60, has 1 dry goods store, 1 saddle and harness shop, 1 blacksmith and wagon shop, and 1 physician. Annual sales about $25,000. It has 1 Methodist church, 1 Grange, No. 1434, with 40 members.

Reform, 17 miles s. of Fulton, settled in 1847, population about 50, has 2 stores, 1 blacksmith and wagon shop. Annual sales about $15,000. It has 1 Christian church, 1 Grange, No. 958, with 51 members.

St. Aubert, (formerly Smith's Landing,) on the Missouri River, 15 miles s. of Fulton, settled in 1820 by Thomas Smith, population about 100, has 2 stores, 1 blacksmith and wagon shop, and 1 steam grist and saw-mill. Annual sales about $22,000; annual shipments of live stock, produce, etc., about $20,000. It has 1 Methodist church, 1 Christian church, and 1 Grange, No. 763, with 103 members.

Shamrock, 23 miles n. e. of Fulton, settled in 1859, population about 40, has 1 general store, 1 blacksmith and wagon shop. Annual sales about $25,000; annual shipments of produce about $10,000.

Stephens Store, 16 miles n. w. of Fulton, settled in 1858, population about 75, has 3 stores and 1 blacksmith and wagon shop. Annual sales about $12,000. Grange No. 1004 has 61 members.

Williamsburg, 16 miles e. n. e. of Fulton, settled in 1834, population about 150, has 3 stores, 2 millinery shops, 2 blacksmith and 1 wagon shop, 1 saddle and harness shop. Annual sales about $70,000; annual shipments about $20,000. It has 1 Methodist church, and 2 physician. Grange No. 868 has 64 members.

CAMDEN COUNTY,

In the south-central part of the State, is bounded north by Morgan, north-east by Miller, east by Pulaski, south by Laclede and Dallas, and west by Hickory and Benton Counties, and contains 435,209 acres.

Population.—In 1850, 2,338; in 1860, 4,975; in 1870, 6,108, of whom 5,959 were white and 149 colored; 3,105 male and 3,003 female; 6,032 native (3,862 born in Missouri) and 76 foreign.

History.—This county was settled by hardy frontiersmen in 1834 or 1835. The relations of the settlers with the Indians, who were then in possession of the county, were friendly. For an account of the "Slicker War," which raged for a time in the county, see Benton County, page 59.

Kinderhook County was organized January 29th, 1841, and Oregon was made the county seat. February 23d 1843, the name was changed to Camden, and the county seat to Erie. Linn Creek afterwards became the county seat.

During the Civil War, Camden suffered less than some of her sister counties of the same section, although many homes were pillaged and burned, many men, murdered and much property destroyed and carried off by the contending factions.

Physical Features.—Camden is made up chiefly of a succession of hills, valleys and beautiful woodlands, there being but little prairie. The Osage River traverses the entire northern section, forming part of the boundary; its tributaries from the south-west are Maries, Fork of Rainey, Pearson's Creek, and some smaller streams. The Little Niangua, from the west, empties into Big Niangua, which unites with the Osage in the north-central part of the county. The principal branch of the Little Niangua is Mack's Creek, from the south-west. Big Niangua is swollen by Ausburis Branch and numerous smaller streams from the west, and by Woolsey's, Bank Branch and Spencer Creeks from the east. Dry Auglaize, Miller's Creek, Wet Auglaize and its tributaries debouch into the Osage River from the south-east. The bluffs of the Big and Little Niangua are picturesque, while the water power of these streams, together with their fine forests of oak, walnut and cherry, and a variety of other timber, are objects of interest to the manufacturer. The Wet Auglaize, in the south-eastern part of the county, meanders through it for fifteen miles, and the two Niangua Rivers, conjointly, forty miles. These streams afford good water power, which has been partially improved.

L. OF C.

There are numerous fine springs throughout the county. Lower Big Spring, and the Big Cave, in township 37, range 17, are points of considerable interest. Some of these springs furnish good water power. The "range" of this county is excellent, and well suited to sheep-raising. The timber is principally, red, burr and black oak, American and red elm, white and black walnut, sugar and soft maple, ash, sycamore, hickory, honey locust, hackberry, basswood, wild cherry and buckeye. In the more elevated districts, post, black-jack and laurel oak, crab-apple and persimmon are found. The soil of the bottom lands and prairies is rich and productive, well suited to agriculture, while the broken lands and hill sides are well adapted to stock-raising and grape-culture.

Agricultural Productions.—Corn, wheat, oats and tobacco are the leading productions. Tobacco is fast becoming a staple. Stock-raising is largely carried on. Barley, buckwheat, broom-corn, potatoes and rye are cultivated. The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Co. have about 3,300 acres of land in this county for sale, at from $2.50 to $8.00 per acre.*

Mineral Resources.—Mining is carried on to a limited extent, but the results of operations thus far indicate extensive deposits of iron and lead. In 1846, Captain W. D. Murphy discovered lead ore, erected a furnace, and during the year 100,000 pounds of mineral were taken out, but in 1847 the mine was abandoned.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of a lead smelting furnace, an iron furnace, 5 or 6 flouring-mills, a few wool-carding machines, some saw and grist-mills, and a wagon factory.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $1,500,000.†

Railroads.—The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. has about 11 miles of track on the south-east boundary of the county.

The Exports are wheat, tobacco, oats, cattle, hogs, bacon, fruit, wool, lumber and lead.

Educational Interests.—The public schools are receiving increased attention, but the buildings are still poor and there is a great need of improvement.

Barnumtown, a post-office 20 miles w. n. w. of Linn Creek.

Cave Pump, a post-office 7 miles s. w. of Linn Creek.

Decaturville, on Benton Prairie, 15 miles s. s. e. of Linn Creek, was settled in 1838, and has a population of about 50, 2 stores, 1 wagon shop, and a school-house, used also for church purposes.

Glaize City, 20 miles e. s. e. of Linn Creek, was founded in 1860. It is in a fine farming district, and contains 1 general store, a school-house and about 25 inhabitants.

*The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be paid with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offer free transportation from St. Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix—Page

†Assessed valuation in 1873, $989,386. Taxation, $1.05 per $100. Floating debt, $4,000.

Gunter's Big Spring, a post-office 9 miles s. of Linn Creek.

LINN CREEK, the county seat, is on the creek of the same name, about 1 mile from the Osage River, and 27 miles n. w. of Richland. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town, the business houses occupying the former. The Osage being navigable part of the year, gives the town fair advantages as a shipping point. There is 1 wagon-maker's shop, 3 stores, 1 saw-mill, 1 grist-mill, 1 lead-smelting furnace, 2 school-houses and 1 newspaper—*The Stet*, L. Samuel Wright, editor and publisher.

Mack's Creek, a post-office 19 miles s. w. of Linn Creek.

Olive City, beautifully situated on the Osage River, 1 mile n. of the Osage Iron Works, contains 2 stores and 1 saw and grist-mill. Population about 50.

Osage Iron Works, on Bollinger Creek, 13 miles w. n. w. of Linn Creek, and about 1 m. s. of the Osage River, has about 150 inhabitants, principally miners and laborers.

Rainey Creek, a post-office 17 miles w. n. w. of Linn Creek.

Stoutland, on the A. & P. R. R., 171 miles from St. Louis, is the shipping point for a large portion of Camden and Laclede Counties. It was settled in 1869, and contains 4 stores, 1 wagon manufactory, 1 church (used jointly by the M. E. Ch. South, and Baptists), 1 public school, and 1 newspaper—*The Stoutland Rustic*, Dr. John W. Armstrong publisher. Population about 80.

Wet Glaize, a post-office 7 miles n. w. from Stoutland.

CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY,

In the south-eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Perry County, east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, south by Scott and Stoddard, and west by Bollinger County, and contains 362,450 acres.

Population, in 1810, 3,888; in 1829, 5,968; in 1830, 7,445; in 1840, 9,359; in 1850, 13,912; in 1860, 15,547; in 1870, 17,558, of whom 15,912 were white, and 1,646 colored; 9,003 male, and 8,555 female; 14,721 native (11,010 born in Missouri) and 2,837 foreign.

History.—Cape Girardeau was one of the original districts of which Missouri was composed. The first settlement was made by Louis Lorimer on the present site of the town of Cape Girardeau in 1794. The same year three Indian villages—two of Shawnees and one of Delawares, were erected on Apple Creek, about 20 miles above its mouth. One of these little towns in 1811 contained eighty houses, principally hewn log cabins, covered with shingles and comfortably furnished. El Baron de Carondelet, governor-general of the Spanish province of Louisiana, granted to Louis Lorimer, by two concessions dated respectively Oct. 26th, 1795, and Jan. 26th, 1797, 800 arpents of land on the Mississippi River, opposite Cypress Island. This grant was confirmed to the representatives of Louis Lorimer by act of Congress July 4th, 1836. It is represented upon the plats of the United States Surveys as private claim No. 2,199, and is the site of Cape Girardeau City. In 1799 the district contained 521 inhabitants, who, except three or four French families, were all emigrants from the United States, and soon after that country took possession of the Territory, the men were formed into three large military companies. Cape Girardeau district extended over a large area, from Apple Creek on the north to Tywappity Bottom on the south, and west indefinitely; but county after county was taken from it, until March 5th, 1849, it was reduced to its present limits.

Physical Features.—The southern part of the county is mostly level, the other portions present a moderately uneven surface, very little more than enough to insure good drainage, except in the first range of hills adjacent to the Mississippi River in the north-western part of the county, some of which are abrupt. It is a heavily timbered country, comprising in the different sections poplar, ash, sugar maple, cherry, elm, beech, and the different varieties of walnut, hickory, oak, etc., in great abundance. The county is well watered by numerous small streams. In the north and tributary to Apple are Little Apple.

Hugh, Buckeye and Swan Creeks; in the east, Indian, Flora, Cane, Cape and Cape La Croix Creeks; the central and western parts are watered by White Water River and its tributaries, Hubble, Byrd, Caney, Crooked and Hahn Creeks. Many of these streams furnish excellent water power. The soil is generally sandy, but part of it is a very productive black loam.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, hay, barley, sorghum, potatoes and white or navy beans. Hemp, flax, castor-beans, broom-corn and buckwheat are each grown to a limited extent, but all of them can be produced in paying quantities. Blue grass has been somewhat cultivated on the uplands, with fair success. Other kinds of cultivated grasses do well, and are used considerably for pasturage. Increased attention has been given lately to stock-raising, and improved breeds of animals are being introduced to a considerable extent, especially hogs and horses. Sheep-raising is also profitable, and fruits of all kinds are grown in abundance. There are about 400 acres in the county (100 in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau City) planted in grapes. Wine is made in large quantities and meets with a ready and remunerative sale.

The Mineral Resources are large quantities of iron, easy of access; some within 3 miles of the Mississippi River; limited quantities of lead, different kinds of valuable ochres; also, kaolin in large quantities.

Cape Girardeau City is built upon a marble formation. The State Capitol of Louisiana, and some very fine blocks in St. Louis were constructed from it. The light marble is very compact and hard; does not crack from the action of frost, and is within 1 per cent. of pure lime. Beside this, there are variegated marbles, the white and black, the purple, red and white, and the yellow and white, all susceptible of a fine polish. These marbles are all convenient to the city. Brown sandstone, beautifully stratified, and easily quarried and dressed, and which hardens upon exposure to the atmosphere, is abundant near the city, and is used for building, paving, etc., as well as the marbles. The beautiful white sand found here is shipped to Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Boston for manufacturing the clearest glassware.

The Manufacturing Interests are considerable, and are noticed under the different towns where they are located.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $10,105,000.*

Railroads.—There are 16 miles of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. W. passing through the south-western part of the county, and Cape Girardeau City is the eastern terminus of the Illinois, Missouri & Texas R. R., which has about 25 miles of road bed in the southern part of the county. When completed, this road will open up a valuable

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $3,912,205. Taxation, 80 cents per $100. Bonded debt, $20,000.

trade from Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas. Mr. Crandall, the president, is pushing the work rapidly forward toward completion.

The Exports are stock, lumber, lime, mineral paint, wheat, corn, flour, wine and small grains.

The Educational Interests are receiving increased attention, and are rapidly improving. Public schools are established throughout the county, and the city of Cape Girardeau is well supplied with good schools. The county contains 83 sub-districts; 75 school-houses, valued at $68,000; 7,246 children of school age, 4,400 of whom are enrolled as pupils. Fruitland Normal Institute, J. H. Kerr, principal, is 4 miles north-east of Jackson.

Allenville, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 147 miles from St. Louis, and 13 miles s. s. w. of Jackson, is situated on the east bank of White Water River, which is quite a large stream at this point. The saw-mill here does a large business, logs being rafted down from the forests above. The town contains 2 stores, 1 livery stable, 1 M. E. Ch., 1 good public school, and is an important shipping point for Stoddard and Dunklin Counties. Population, about 150.

Appleton, (formerly Apple Creek), on the south side of Apple Creek, 16 miles north of Jackson, and 14 miles w. s. w. of Wittenberg, its shipping point, was settled in 1824 by John McLane and John Shoaltz. For many years it was the chief trading-post for the surrounding country, furnishing supplies to the pineries in what is now Madison County. The first store was established here by Kimmel & Taylor, in 1829. It contains 2 general stores, 1 hotel, a brewery and a public school, 1 saddler's and 1 wagon shop, a saw and grist-mill and about 150 inhabitants.

Bufordsville, beautifully situated on the White Water River, 8 miles s. w. of Jackson, and 8 miles n. e. of Laflin, has 1 store, several shops, a grist and saw-mill, and woolen-factory known heretofore as George Frederick Dougherty's mills, and the finest water power in the vicinity, about 100 horse-power being utilized, with abundant water even in the dryest season. There is a suspension bridge at this point. Population, about 100.

Cape Girardeau, the chief city of the county, very beautifully located on the west bank of the Mississippi River, 150 miles below St. Louis, and 17 miles n. e. of Allenville, was settled in 1794, laid off as a town in 1805, incorporated in 1824, and again in 1843. It is built upon a solid bed of marble, so abundant and easily procured that it is used for paving. The city possesses very superior facilities for manufacturing, having, as already mentioned, immense quarries of lime and sandstone for building purposes, and clay for brick-making, which is carried on extensively, one and one-half millions being made annually. There are also fine forests of oak, ash, poplar and black walnut in close

proximity. The flouring-mills are among the best in the West. The Union Mills have a daily capacity of 300 barrels, and their various brands of flour meet with a ready sale through the South and in the West India Islands. The Cape City Mills, owned by Col. George C. Thilenius, have a capacity of 160 barrels, and do a business of nearly a quarter of a million dollars per year. The honor of bearing off the "MEDAL OF MERIT" at the World's Exposition at Vienna, in 1873, for the best flour in the world, belongs to Col. Thilenius. It is a notable fact that this flour was made from wheat raised in Cape Girardeau County. Large amounts of wheat are purchased annually in St. Louis for this market.

There are two lime-kilns, with a daily capacity of 400 bbls. "Richard's Cape Lime," so well known throughout the South and West, is manufactured here. The exports for 1873 were 15,000 bbls. The great quantities of ochres and mineral paints in close proximity, induced the building of a paint mill in the northern part of the city. The exports of 1873 were 4,075. bbls. There are in the place 4 saddle and harness makers, 1 foundry, 1 planing mill, 1 woolen manufactory, having 180 spindles and 6 looms, 1 washing machine, 1 broom, 3 cabinet, 4 carpenter, 4 wagon and 25 cooper shops; the latter making nearly 200,000 packages annually, and exporting, after home demand from packers, millers and lime manufacturers, over 20,000 packages; besides 4 breweries, 1 stave manufactory producing 500,000 staves annually, 2 large marble yards, 1 tobacco and 3 cigar manufactories, 2 wholesale grocery, liquor and commission houses, about 60 stores, 3 hotels, 1 bank, and a large number of artisans and branches of industry usual to a city of its size. There are 4 large vineyards in the suburbs, 3 wine cellars, and an annual vintage of 25,000 gallons. Some of the wines have a fine reputation, and the demand for them is increasing.

The Catholics have 2 handsome church edifices, costing $50,000. The Spanish Catholic Church was organized in 1832 by Father Timon, afterwards Bishop of Missouri, and the first child baptized in it was Leo. Doyle, now of Doyle Bros. of this city. The Presbyterians have a fine building worth $12,000, and the M. E. Ch., Baptist, Lutheran, and German Methodists have neat and comfortable buildings.

There is an excellent graded school with an average daily attendance of 450, and an enrollment of 2,081, taught in a substantial public school building, which cost $40,000, and in architectural beauty and convenience of arrangement is surpassed by few in the State. Situated on an eminence in the central part of the city, it can be seen for many miles above and below on the Mississippi River, and is a conspicuous landmark and profitable advertisement of the city. St. Vincent College, Rev. A. Verrina, C. M., president, was incorporated Feb. 27th, 1843, with power to confer degrees in science and literature. The corporation own

1,610 acres of land in the immediate vicinity, and 40 acres within the city limits, upon which the college buildings are erected. These cost over $100,000, and the whole property is worth about $250,000. St. Vincent convent, under the care of the Sisters of Loretto, has also a magnificent property. The convent was incorporated in 1836, and has 65 pupils, and property valued at about $35.000. The State Normal School for South-east Missouri was located in this city Nov. 22d, 1873, and the winter term commenced Dec. 10th, 1873. The regents will, during 1874, erect a magnificent normal school building in the northern part of the city, on the site of old Fort B , one of the most commanding locations in the city.

Chambers' Commercial College, established in 1872; the Cape Girardeau Institute, by Prof. Daniel S. Wilkinson, now in its fourth year, and several parochial schools are in successful operation. The city has 2 newspapers—*The Western Press*, German and English editions, published by Charles Weidt, and the *Marble City News*, published by A. M. Casebolt. The Cape Girardeau Library Association, incorporated Feb. 19th, 1862, has several hundred volumes and a cabinet of minerals from South-east Missouri. A literary department is connected with the Library Association. The fine grounds of the South-east District Agricultural Society are located at this place. This district, which includes 23 counties, organized its society in 1855, but during the Civil War its meetings were suspended until 1870, when operations were again commenced, and in 1872 over $3,000 were awarded in premiums.

The taxable property of the city is estimated at $1,500,000, and the bonded indebtedness is $130,000. The city was visited by the earthquakes of 1810-12, and some chimneys thrown down. In 1850 a tornado blew down several buildings, but no lives were lost. Of the small population of 1816, four persons are still living: Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. Wm. Watson, Miles Doyle and Andrew Gibony. Population, about 4,500.

Delta, 3 miles s. e. of Allenville, is the point of intersection of the I. M. & T. R. R. with the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W.

Dutchtown, (Hendricksville,) beautifully located at the foot of the hills on the banks of Hubble Creek, 7 miles n. e. of Allenville, was settled by Peter Held, a native of Switzerland, in 1860. The traveler entering this place from the east and noticing its romantic location, is reminded of Washington Irving's descriptions of some of the ancient houses on the Island of Manhattan when it was peopled by the subjects of that chivalrous old hero Peter Stuyvesant. The ancient elms, whose boughs almost touch the waters of the Hubble on either side of the antiquated bridge, and the sharp gable ends of the oddly-constructed houses, remind one of Irving's inimitable chapters in Wolfert's Roost. There are a few shops, a small general store and a large water power saw and grist-mill. Population, about 50.

Egypt Mills, 12 miles e. of Jackson, and 3½ miles w. of the Mississippi River, has a saw and grist-mill, Lutheran Church, a general store, public school and several shops.

Green's Ferry is 12 miles n. e. of Jackson.

Gordonsville, 6 miles s. of Jackson, has a flouring-mill, 1 general store, 1 wagon and 1 saddler's shop, and a public school, and is the central trading point of the most prosperous part of the county. Population, about 50.

Hendricksville, (See Dutchtown).

Hickory Ridge, a p. o. 7 miles s. w. of Allenville.

JACKSON, the county seat, near the center of the county 10 miles n. w. of Cape Girardeau, and 13 miles n. n. e. of Allenville, was incorporated in 1824, and was the early residence of a number of distinguished gentlemen of the legal profession among whom the following are particularly noted: Gen. Nathanael W. Watkins, Gen. Johnson Ranney, Judge Thomas Bullitt, John Scott, first Congressman from Missouri, John D. Cook, Alex. McNair, first governor of this State, Alex. H. Buckner and Greer W. Davis. Gen. Watkins, now residing in Scott County, and Mr. Davis, are the only survivors of that memorably brilliant bar of 1820-23. The first Baptist church in Missouri was founded in 1806 near Jackson, under the labors of Rev. D. Green. Jackson is beautifully located on the east side of Hubble Creek on a succession of hills affording fine building sites. It contains 6 handsome churches—Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, M. E. Church South and African Methodist. The public school building, a fine brick structure, centrally located, has an excellent graded school. Fair View Seminary is in a flourishing condition. The court house is claimed to be the finest building of the kind in the State outside of St. Louis. There are 4 general, 1 furniture and several grocery and drug stores, 1 carriage and wagon manufactory, 1 broom and some other shops, 1 steam flouring-mill with a capacity for 250 barrels per day, 2 hotels and 1 newspaper, *The Missouri Cash Book*, published by Malone & Johnson. Jackson has a larger inland trade than is usual to a city of its size and number of business houses. It is connected with Cape Girardeau by an excellent macadamized road, several of which are in the county. Population, about 800.

Millersville, on the east bank of White Water River 7 miles n. w. of Jackson, settled in 1848, contains 2 general stores, several blacksmith, wagon and shoe shops, a Masonic hall, 1 Universalist Church, a public school, a large steam flouring-mill and a water-mill. Population, about 150.

Neely's Landing, a p. o. on the Mississippi River 13 miles n. e. of Jackson.

New Wells, 14 miles n. n. e. of Jackson and 8 miles n. w. of Neely's Landing, settled in 1854, is pleasantly located on Shawnee Creek

and surrounded by a thrifty German population. It has 1 general store, 1 wagon and 1 saddler's shop, a public school-house, and a Lutheran church. Population, about 65.

Oak Ridge, 10 miles n. of Jackson, and surrounded by the finest farming uplands in the county, was settled in 1852. It contains 2 churches—Baptist and M. E. Ch. South, a Masonic hall, a public school, several shops, 1 steam flouring-mill and saw-mill, and a population of about 100.

Pocahontas, on the uplands which separate the waters of Shawnee and Indian Creeks, 9 miles from Jackson and 9 miles w. of the Mississippi River, was settled in 1856, and contains 1 store, 1 steam-flouring-mill, several shops, a carding machine, a public school, 2 churches—Lutheran and Presbyterian, and a population of about 100. The Presbyterian church is the third oldest in Missouri and celebrated its semi-centennial on May 21st, 1871. It is in the center of a densely populated neighborhood which was settled principally by emigrants from North Carolina, and was known for many years as the old North Carolina neighborhood.

Shawneetown, 14 miles n. w. of Jackson, noted for the energy and thrift of its citizens, was settled in 1865, and has a large woolen factory, 240 spindles and 6 looms, 1 general store, saddle and wagon shops, a machine shop and about 125 inhabitants.

Stroderville, (White Water,) a p. o. on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W. 3 miles w. n. w. of Allenville.

White Water.—See Stroderville.

CARROLL COUNTY,

In the north-west-central part of the State, is bounded north by Livingston County, east by Grand River, which separates it from Chariton, south-east and south by the Missouri River, which separates it from Saline and Lafayette, and west by Ray and Caldwell Counties, and contains 441, 535 acres.

Population.—In 1840, 2,423; in 1850, 5,441; in 1860, 9,763; in 1870, 17,446, of whom 16,619 were white and 827 colored; 9,237 male and 8,209 female; 16,624 native (9,058 born in Missouri) and 822 foreign.

History.—The territory now comprising Carroll County was laid off in townships in 1816, and in 1817 was sectionized. Previous to these dates little is known about it.

The Sac and Fox Indians held control of the country west of Grand River. They had a town in the edge of the timber, on the old Brunswick road, in the bend of the river just east of the present farm of J. C. Work, and lived there for a year or two after 1817. Near this place was a trading post, established by two Frenchmen, Blandeau and Chouteau, and some 6 miles up Grand River, Joseph Robidoux (the founder of St. Joseph) had a trading post. The trade with the Indians was a source of great profit, and as the Indians began to drift west, the keen judgment of Mr. Robidoux soon led him to take possession of and establish a post at Black Snake Hills, now St. Joseph. Canoes at first were the only ferry-boats, but, as traffic increased, a raft, made of large canoes, was built to accommodate the westward-bound pioneers. This ferry, kept in after years by Mr. Cross, became the principal one over Grand River. In the fall of 1817, Martin Palmer, a noted trapper, pioneer, Indian skirmisher, and politician in the territory, ventured some 10 miles to Lick Branch, and built a cabin to shelter him through the winter, while trapping. This is believed to be the first cabin raised within the present limits of Carroll County. He remained here through the winter. In the spring the Indians made some hostile demonstrations, and Palmer abandoned his cabin and returned to the settlements in Chariton County.

Gen. Andrew Hughes, an old Indian agent nearly 40 years ago, gave the writer the meaning of "Wakanda," the principal stream passing through Carroll County. It means "God's River." This stream abounded with fine fish, and on its banks, and in the adjacent timber, were found deer, elk, buffalo and turkeys in great abundance. The Indi-

ans, thinking that a stream where the Great Spirit had placed such quantities of game and fish must be sacred, dared not destroy or kill anything in the neighborhood, except on festival days, and their festivities were always held on the banks of this river—hence its name "Wakanda," "God's River."

The malaria arising from the decaying vegetation on its banks, caused much sickness (chills and fever), which, being a new disease to the settlers, they knew nothing about its treatment, and, ignorant to what results it might lead, most of them left for other parts of the country, or returned to their native States, satisfied that this region was "too sickly for human beings to live in." Thus the first attempt to settle this part of the country was retarded, only a few families remaining who were either too poor to return to their old homes, or determined to risk life for fortune in the new country.

The first permanent settlement was made in the year 1819 by Mr. John Standley and Mr. William Turner, who came with their families from North Carolina, and, living to a ripe old age, have long since been numbered with the dead, leaving numerous families, who, with their descendants, are among our best citizens. Mr. Standley settled just east of the present site of Carrollton on what is known as "Timmons Addition," and Mr. Turner, north of the town, on the place now owned by Mr. John Tull. These families were the nucleus around which the Careys, Hardwicks, Riffes, Wooleys, and other honored and respected names soon gathered and made a good settlement, while this was a part of Howard County. In 1822 it became a part of Ray, and remained so until the winter of 1832–33, when the territory below range 25 became Carroll County. It was the intention to call it "Wakanda"—from the river above mentioned. The bill forming the new county had passed its first and second reading by that name, but when it came up for final passage, the news of the death of the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence had just been received at Jefferson City, and when a proposition to call the new county "Carroll" was made, the bill passed unanimously, and was signed the 3rd day of January, 1833. Wm. Curl, Wm. Crockett and Thos. Hardwick were appointed justices of the county court; Joseph Dickson, clerk; and John Curl, sheriff.

From that time the county has gone on increasing in population, wealth and prosperity.

Physical Features.—The surface is generally undulating; about two-thirds prairie, and the balance excellent timber, consisting of black and white oak, black walnut, sugar-maple, maple, linn, elm, hickory, hackberry, cottonwood, etc. The county is well watered by Grand River, which forms its eastern boundary; also by Wakanda, Big Creek and their tributaries. The Wakanda empties into the Missouri, five miles above the mouth of Grand River. Above it is situated the Yellow Rock Prairie,

noted for its beauty and fertility. Extending along the bank of the Missouri, between Wakanda River and Crooked Creek, is a sugar-maple bottom which is remarkably fertile. It is some 30 miles long, and from five to seven miles in width.

Almost every variety of surface, bluff or valley, timber or prairie, can be found in this county; and many beautiful locations for large stock-farms, for which the climate and position render Carroll peculiarly well adapted. The soil is generally favorable to the cultivation of all kinds of grain, grasses, fruit and vegetables common in this latitude. There are in this county several high mounds rising from one hundred to four hundred and fifty feet above the level of the surrounding country. Bogard, north of the center of the county, is the highest; the next highest is Stokes; then Potato Hill Mound, etc. These mounds occur repeatedly, and cover an area of some eight or ten miles. The pioneer settlers state that lead was found in considerable quantities in some of them, but no mines have ever been opened, and none found that would pay for working. De Witt was doubtless inhabited at one time by aborigines, and the mounds standing on the elevation above, near Skelly's residence, appear to have been their works for defense; and about 600 yards above, on the highest ground, is a high mound which was probably their watch tower.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, oats, wheat, hemp, tobacco, fruits, cattle, horses and hogs.

Mineral Resources.—Coal has been found in abundance, and there is no doubt but that it underlies the whole county. Iron and lead are known to exist, but no paying deposits have yet been discovered. At White Rock are the famous "White Rock Quarries," employing about 50 hands, and furnishing very handsome, desirable and durable stone used for buildings and bridges at St. Louis, St. Charles, St. Joseph, Kansas City and elsewhere.

Manufacturing Interests.—There is a large woolen factory in operation at Carrollton, and wagons, plows, etc., are manufactured to a limited extent; also a foundry which manufactures stoves, fences, fronts for stores, and other iron castings of all kinds.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $9,000,000.*

The Exports consist of grain, cattle and hogs; their value being estimated at over $1,000,000 annually.

Railroads.—The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway has about 37 miles of track and 5 stations in the county.

Educational Interests.—The 110 sub-districts of the county are in a prosperous condition.

Baileyville, 18 miles n. w. of Carrollton, has a few houses.

Battsville, 20 m. n. e. of Carrollton, has a few stores and a wagon shop.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $5,496,176. Entire county debt, about $1,000.

Bogard Mound, a post-office 7½ miles n. n. w. of Carrollton

Bridge Creek, a post-office 21 miles n. n. e. of Carrollton.

CARROLLTON, the county seat and principal town, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 207 miles from St. Louis and 66 miles from Kansas City, has an elevated and beautiful situation, about 4 miles south of the center of the county, on the Missouri Bluffs overlooking the rich river bottom. It was named in honor of the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was laid out in 1837, incorporated in 1847, and re-incorporated in 1865. Population, about 2,600. Carrollton is a thriving business town, and has 2 banks, 2 steam flouring-mills, about 25 stores, 2 lumber yards, 3 hotels and 2 newspapers and job printing offices—the *Wakanda Record*, published by the *Record* Printing Company, and the *Carrollton Journal*, O. J. Kerby, editor and publisher. Carrollton has a good court-house and a large number of substantial brick buildings. The public school building is 3 stories high, costing about $41,000, and is carried on at an annual expense of $8,500. The Masonic order and the Odd Fellows have each a fine hall. There is a public library with about 1,000 volumes, and two literary societies—the Prescott and the Bronte Clubs; 8 churches—M. E. Ch., M. E. Ch. South, Catholic, Christian, Presbyterian, and Episcopal; M. E. Ch., and Baptist, colored; aggregate value, $20,000. The Baptist and M. E. Churches are making arrangements for elegant new buildings. *South Carrollton*, just south of Carrollton, was laid out in 1868, and has a population of about 300. The depot, grain warehouses and stock yards are at this point.

Coloma, 14 miles n. of Carrollton, laid out in 1858, is in the midst of a rich agricultural country, which is fast being settled with industrious and enterprising citizens. Population, about 150.

De Witt, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 17½ miles e. of Carrollton, has 1 church, 1 school-house and several stores. Being on the Missouri River, it is the center of a large cattle and grain trade. Pop. about 300.

Eugene City, (Wakanda,) on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 7 miles e. of Carrollton, is the shipping point for a large circle of surrounding country. Population, about 100.

Hill's Landing is a warehouse on the Missouri River, 7 miles s. e. of Carrollton.

Little Compton, on the Chariton River, 23 miles n. e. of Carrollton, has 1 mill and a few stores.

Mandeville, a small trading point 14 miles n. w. of Carrollton.

Manlius.—See Pleasant Park.

Miami Station, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 13½ miles e. of Carrollton, was laid out in 1870, and is the railroad station for Miami, Saline County, 2½ miles distant. Large amounts of cattle, hogs, and grain from Saline County, are shipped from this point.

Miles Point, a post-office and trading point on the Missouri River, 4 miles s. of Norborn.

Milford, 12 miles n. e. of Carrollton, has a flouring and saw-mill, a store, etc.

Moberly's Landing, on the Mo. River, 10 miles s. e. of Carrollton.

Norborn, a thriving town on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 10 miles w. of Carrollton, laid out in 1868, has several stores, 1 lumber yard, 2 grain warehouses, 3 churches—Baptist, German Lutheran and M. E. Ch. South, and a good two-story school-house. Population about 300. It is surrounded by the Sugar-Tree Bottom Prairie, unsurpassed in fertility, which is being rapidly settled and cultivated.

Pleasant Park, (Manlius,) a post-office 3 miles n. of Miami Station.

Ridge, a post-office 15 miles n. e. of Carrollton.

Shootman is a small trading point 9 miles n. e. of Carrollton.

South Carrollton.—See Carrollton.

Stokes Mound, a post-office 17 miles n. of Carrollton.

Van Horn, a post-office 10 miles n. of Carrollton.

Wakanda.—See Eugene City.

White Rock is a small trading point 12 miles e. of Carrollton—so called because of the immense quarries of the celebrated White Rock mentioned elsewhere.

CARTER COUNTY,

In the south-east part of the State, is bounded north by Shannon, Reynolds and Wayne Counties, east by Wayne and Butler, south by Ripley and Oregon, and west by Oregon and Shannon Counties, and contains 325,405 acres.

Population in 1860, 1,235; in 1870, 1,455, of whom 1,425 were white and 30 colored; 733 male and 722 female; 1,444 native (829 born in Missouri) and 11 foreign.*

History.—This county was organized March 10th, 1859, and named in honor of one of its earliest and most respected citizens, Mr. Zimri Carter.

Physical Features.—The surface is quite broken and heavily timbered; the bottoms and valleys with the various kinds of hickory, elm, ash, black walnut, birch, honey-locust, sycamore, butternut, willow, hackberry, maple, sugar maple, white, black, burr, pin, post and spanish oaks, cottonwood, sassafras, papaw, dogwood, redbud, etc. The hills are covered with heavy pine forests—not more than one-fortieth of the original growth having been cleared off within the last twenty years. The soil in the bottoms and valleys is very rich. The hills, being very steep and rocky, have generally been considered unfit for cultivation.

The county is well watered by Current River, which passes through the central part. Its chief tributaries on the west are Davis and Roger Creeks. The north-eastern part is drained by Brushy Creek and its numerous small affluents, and the south-east by the headwaters of Little Black River. Current River is swift, clear and beautiful, and abounds in trout, salmon, buffalo, cat and various other kinds of fish. It furnishes excellent water power, though there is but one mill situated upon that stream in this county. The cliffs along this stream are steep and rugged, and of pure white limestone, overshadowed by pines of various sizes, from the beautiful little dwarf that clings to the sides and crevices of the projecting rocks, to the old giant sentinel that towers up from the summit of the cliff. This is a favorite section of the State for fishing and sporting parties.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats and rye. Tobacco and cotton are cultivated to some extent. Sorghum, sweet potatoes, buckwheat, and white or navy beans, all grow well here, but are not cultivated for exportation. Peaches and the small fruits succeed

*It is claimed that the census of this county was incomplete, and that the above estimate was only about one-half as large as it should have been.

admirably. Some attention has in the last few years been given to the culture of the grape with excellent success, and it is believed that many of the hillsides, hitherto considered comparatively worthless, may be utilized in this way.

The Mineral Resources are wholly undeveloped, but indications of iron and copper abound everywhere.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of 3 saw and grist-mills, 2 of which are moved by water power and 1 by steam.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $980,000.*

The Exports are stock, lumber, wheat, corn, etc. St. Louis furnishes the market for all productions, except lumber, which is rafted on Current River, and finds ready sale in Arkansas. Considerable attention is being paid to the production of pine lumber, and it is probable that the exportation of that article for the coming year will greatly exceed that of any five previous years.

The Educational Interests are much neglected. The Superintendent in his Annual Report says: "Among other difficulties may be mentioned an indifference to the subject of popular education on the part of many citizens and a reluctance to be taxed for school purposes. Our school-houses are of a very inferior class, supplied with the rudest benches for seats, and destitute of black-boards or apparatus of any kind. Many of the houses in which schools are taught are unoccupied cabins, which have been erected and used for temporary dwellings, until the owner could furnish more comfortable apartments for his family."

Colemanville, a post-office 13 miles n. n. e. of Van Buren.

Freeland, a post-office 18 miles e. s. e. of Van Buren.

VAN BUREN, the county seat, 20 miles w. s. w. of Mill Spring, Wayne Co., its nearest railroad station, is charmingly situated on Current River, and has 2 general stores, 1 hotel, 1 drug store and 1 saw-mill.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $519,373.

CASS COUNTY,

In the western part of the State, is bounded north by Jackson County, east by Johnson and Henry, south by Bates, and west by the Kansas State Line, and contains 439, 506 acres.

Population.—In 1850, 6,090; in 1860, 9,794; in 1870, 19,296, of whom 18,793 were white, and 503 colored; 10,408 male and 8,888 female; 18,557 native (6,565 born in Missouri) and 739 foreign.

History.—The first settlers in this county located on the streams and in the timber, avoiding the prairie, as seems to have been the custom of the western pioneers. In 1830 the first settlement was made in the northern portion by Walker, Dunaway, Tom Burgen, Isaac Blevins, Warden, Wm. Johnson, J. X. Sloan, Isaac Allen, Levi Russell, Andrew Wilson, Reden Crisp, Wyatt Adkins, Allen Yocum, David Butterfield, Thomas B. Arnett, Daniel Graham, David Creek, John McCarty and Blois, a Frenchman. They were a hardy, fearless set of men, rough and uncouth in their manners, but very hospitable and honest; their principal occupation was hunting, and they farmed on a very small scale. They dressed principally in buck-skin pants and hunting shirt, an undressed fawn-skin vest, and coon or wolf-skin cap and moccasins. Their nearest point for supplies was Old Fort Osage, on the Missouri, a distance of 30 miles. Their principal articles of traffic were deer-skins, dressed and undressed, venison, the various kinds of furs, wolf-scalps and skins, honey and beeswax, with all of which the country abounded. Some of the men were enterprising and thrifty, and engaged in raising cattle, as there was unlimited grazing summer and winter. These pioneers, in after years, received the appellation of "Nettle trampers" (this troublesome plant being destroyed by grazing) from the succeeding immigrants. The growth of the county was slow, on account of the frequent incursions of Indians on predatory expeditions. These scarcely ever amounted to anything more serious than stealing a horse here and there, and were made in revenge of counter incursions from a band of horse-thieves, which infested the western part of the county. This band concealed their stolen property along a branch of Grand River, which, from this circumstance, was called "Pony Creek," a name it holds to this day. Many attempts were made by the citizens to break up this band, but without success until 1842. Indeed, as late as 1840, they came within 14 votes of electing one of their number sheriff of the county. The successful opponent was John M. Clark, who immediately began a vigorous prose-

cution of the war against thieves. Sheriff Clark, who was also county collector, made his first return to the State in wolf-scalps.

Van Buren County (now Cass and Bates) was organized September 14th, 1835. The first court was held at the residence of James W. McClellan, he and Wm. Savage being appointed justices, and Wm. Lyon clerk, *pro tem.* At the first term of this court, which lasted but one day, James Williams, Wm. Y. Cook, John Adams and —— Fuller were appointed constables. At this time Russel Hicks (afterwards judge) was admitted to practice in the Van Buren Circuit Court as an attorney, and a most able one he proved himself to be. Directly afterwards the county seat was selected and entered, under an act of Congress giving the counties a right to select 160 acres for that purpose, and was named Harrisonville, after the Hon. Albert G. Harrison, then Congressman at large from Missouri. February 19th, 1849, the county was reduced to its present limits, and, for political reasons, the name was changed from Van Buren to Cass.

During the Civil War, Cass was skirmishing ground for the guerrillas of both armies, and scarcely a day passed without a sharp encounter. The famous "Order No. 11," which applied to Jackson, Cass and Bates, ended this condition of anarchy, but almost depopulated the county. Of the nearly 10,000 inhabitants about 600 only remained, and these were gathered about Harrisonville and Pleasant Hill, the military posts. This order was followed by an immense destruction of property. Immediately after the close of the war, it was estimated that at least one-third of the houses had been burned and one-half of the farms destroyed. The re-settlement of the county was principally by the soldiers of both armies, who, forgetting past dissensions, settled down side by side, and by industry and thrift are fast making Cass one of the leading counties of the State.

Physical Features.—The country is high and undulating, interspersed with streams remarkable for the depth of their narrow bottoms. Looking off from Harrisonville to the north, south or west, the spectator sees only a beautiful expanse of prairie stretching out before him, although between him and the distant horizon are many streams bordered with oak, hickory, elm, ash, walnut, sugar maple, etc., much of it 100 feet high. The "Knobs" relieve the monotony of the prairie; chief among these are Brookhart's Hill, 1 mile south of Harrisonville, and Brushy Knob, 8 miles east from Pleasant Hill. Belle Plain and the mounds southwest of Harrisonville, are elevations which command fine views of the neighboring country.

The county is remarkably well watered, the south-western half being drained by Grand River and its numerous tributaries, chief of which are Wolf Creek, Town Branch, Pony, Eight Mile, Clear Fork, Blacksnake, Sugar and Knob Creeks. The north and north-eastern parts are watered

by Alexander and Big Creeks and their tributaries; also by Percival Creek, Crawford's Branch, Camp Branch, Panther Creek, and many others. In the northern and central portions of the county the streams are bordered on one side or the other with bluffs of limestone, which is occasionally used for building purposes. The soil of the county, which varies from a rich brown to a deep black, is very fertile and produces excellent crops of all the cereals; fruits, also, succeed well.

The Agricultural Productions are the grasses, wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, besides cattle, hogs, horses, mules and wool. Fruits and vegetables succeed admirably, and small quantities of hemp and tobacco have been raised.

Mineral Resources.—This county is underlaid with coal, but only one mine has been opened, which is 8 miles south-east of Harrisonville.

Manufacturing Interests.—There are 10 flouring-mills, 1 woolen factory and 2 wool carding-machines.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $12,000,000.*

Railroads.—There are 79¾ miles of railroad completed in the county. The Missouri Pacific passes through the north-east corner, and the Lawrence Branch, through the northern part; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas runs east and west through the center; in addition to which the Lake, Lexington & Gulf R. R. is graded and bridged from the north-eastern corner in a south-westerly direction through the county to the center of the southern line; and the Kansas City & Memphis R. R. is partially graded from Kansas City to Harrisonville.

The Exports are cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, oats, fruits, vegetables, horses, mules, etc.

Educational Interests.—There are 120 public schools in the county, affording good facilities for education in each neighborhood. The cities of Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville have each large and commodious buildings in which high shools are taught by able principals, with five assistants each.

Austin, 10 miles s. s. e. from Harrisonville, located in a fine agricultural country, on the line of the L., L. & G. R. R., has a good school and church, several stores and 1 hotel. Population about 400.

Belton, on the Lawrence Branch of the M. P. R. R., 17 miles w. of Pleasant Hill, is a thriving village of about 300 inhabitants, and has several stores and a lumber yard.

Brosley, a post-office 9 miles s. of State Line.

Dayton, 12 miles s. e. of Harrisonville, contains 1 church, several stores and a good steam flouring-mill.

East Lynne, on the M., K. & T. R. R., 6 miles e. of Harrisonville, and surrounded by a fine farming country, has 2 stores, 1 steam flouring-mill, and 1 lumber yard. Population about 100.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $6,123,263. Taxation, $2.00 per $100. Bonded debt, $333,000.

Everett, 14 miles s. s. w. of Harrisonville, has 3 stores, 1 church and 1 school-house.

Freeman (Morristown), on the M., K. & T. R. R., 9 miles w. of Harrisonville, has 6 stores, 1 lumber yard and 1 flouring-mill. Population about 300.

Gunn City, on the M., K. & T. R. R., 9 miles e. of Harrisonville, has 1 store, and about 25 inhabitants. It is remarkable as the place where the bond swindlers were taken from the train and shot, an act which created great excitement throughout the country.

HARRISONVILLE, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. R. R., 254 miles w. of St. Louis, was named in honor of Hon. Albert G. Harrison. The first settler on the site of the town was James Lucky, in 1830. In May, 1837, the town was laid off and the first house was erected by Jason L. Dickey. Henry H. Baker also became a resident of the place about this time. The same year a log court-house was built by John Jackson for $300, which was used until 1844, when the present comfortable brick one was erected. Since the war the growth of this town has been steady, and it now has a population of about 1,000. Some substantial buildings have been erected, among which may be mentioned the public school, which cost $15,000. It has 5 churches—M. E. Ch., M. E. Ch. South, Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian, and Christian, 15 stores, 2 wagon and carriage shops, 2 hotels, 1 carding machine, 1 lumber yard, 1 flouring-mill, and 1 newspaper—the *Cass County Courier*, published by Jas. E. Payne.

Jonesville, a post-office 3 miles s. of State Line.

Morristown.—See Freeman.

Peculiar, a post-office 8 miles n. w. of Harrisonville.

Pleasant Hill, the chief town in the county, on the M. P. R. R., 248 miles w. of St. Louis, and 33 from Kansas City, was first known as Big Creek, but from the beauty of its situation, on a ridge commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, its present name was given. The first settler was Mr. Blois, in 1830. He kept a small grocery store, and for some time his nearest neighbor was John McCartney. Blois sold out to W. H. Duncan and W. H. Taylor, and they to Wm. Ferrell, and the latter, in 1836, to W. W. Wright, who, in 1843 or '44, (the land having come into market) entered the land and laid off the town. In 1845 it contained about 40 inhabitants, and at the breaking out of the war, about 500. During the war it suffered at the hands of both parties, and was almost entirely destroyed; but after the building of the M. P. R. R. in 1865, it grew with wonderful rapidity; stores, shops, and dwellings went up as if by magic, and wonderful things were predicted for Pleasant Hill. For three or four years past its growth has been slow. It now has 10 churches—2 Presbyterian, 1 M. E. Ch., 1 M. E. Ch. South, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Congregational, 1 Christian, 1 Catholic, and 1 colored

Baptist—1 public school building which cost $15,000, and a colored school. It contains 2 flouring and 1 corn mill, 1 carding and spinning machine, 1 broom factory, 1 steam brick machine, about 30 stores, 3 livery stables, 3 lumber yards, and 2 newspapers—the *Review*, published by A. G. Blakey, and the *Dispatch*, published by Cameron & Son. Population, about 2,554.

This town is an important shipping point for stock, corn, wheat, oats, etc. The country about it is thickly populated and under a high state of cultivation, almost all of it being inclosed with hedge or rock fences.

Raymore, on the Lawrence Branch of the M. P. R. R., 12 miles w. of Pleasant Hill, has 3 stores, 1 lumber yard and a population of about 25.

Schuyler, a post-office 14 miles s. e. of Harrisonville.

Strasburg, on the M. P. R. R., 6 miles e. of Pleasant Hill, formerly called Big Creek Station, has 1 store and about 100 inhabitants.

Wadesburg, a post-office 22 miles e. s. e. of Harrisonville.

West Union, a post-office 5 miles north of Freeman.

West Line, on the M. K. & T. R. R., 14 miles w. of Harrisonville, has 1 store. This town is near the western line of the county, and has been recently laid out.

CEDAR COUNTY,

In the western part of the State, is bounded north by St. Clair County, east by St. Clair and Polk, south by Dade, and west by Barton and Vernon Counties, and contains 322,000 acres.

Population in 1850, 3,361; in 1860, 6,637; in 1870, 9,474, of whom 9,363 were white, and 111 colored; 4,851 male, and 4,623 female; 9,370 native (4,919 born in Missouri) and 104 foreign.

History.—The first settlement was made in 1832, near the Montgomery and Dunnegan Mills, 2 miles east of Stockton, by John Crisp, who is now living in Dade County. Cedar was organized in 1843, from parts of Dade and St. Clair. The first mill built, by Mr. Phillip Crow, on Bear Creek, about 3 miles north-east of Stockton, was for a long time the only one for many miles around. The first county court was held at this mill, and the first circuit court at what was called the Hunter Place, about 2 miles south-west of Stockton. During the Kansas troubles, and in the late Civil War the hostile parties frequently met upon its soil. The people at that time were strongly swayed by the political tide, the majority at first espousing the Confederate cause. During the summer of 1863, the noted bushwhackers, Livingston and Vaughan, with about 300 men, attempted to capture the court-house at Stockton, which had been converted into a Federal fort, but they were repulsed by the militia, and both the leaders killed. In the fall of the same year, however, Shelby captured and destroyed the building. Stockton was much damaged, and the Crow and Caplinger Mills, with most of the farm-houses in the western part of the county, were destroyed. These proceedings so incensed the militia, that in retaliation, they sometimes refused quarter, destroying with fire and sword nearly everything on the premises of Confederate sympathizers.

Physical Features.—The surface of the county is undulating, with about an equal division of prairie and timber. The Sac River, the largest stream, traverses it from south to north, flowing into the Osage. Its tributaries are Turkey, Silver and Bear Creeks, East Fork of Sac, and Brush Creek from the east; its largest tributary, Cedar Creek, flowing from the south-west, and joining it near the northern boundary of the county; Horse Creek, and other smaller streams, coming with Cedar, from the west. Fine springs abound. The Stockton, Conner and White Hare Springs, especially, are worthy of note, the last two, on Conner's Prairie, being large and constant in their flow. The western part of the county is principally prairie, beautifully diversified with groves, while the streams are also skirted with an ample supply of timber. The eastern

part is nearly all timber land, mostly suitable for cultivation. In the vicinity of Sac River and Cedar Creek, the country is hilly, occasionally rising into bluffs. Conner's Prairie, between these streams and south-west of Stockton, contains about 40 square miles of beautiful and productive land. There is another prairie lying w. n. w. of Stockton, about 10 miles long, and from 1 to 5 miles wide. The timber of the uplands is principally oak, black-jack and hickory; the lowlands are covered with a heavy growth of oak, walnut, hackberry, sycamore, ash, maple, pecan, persimmon, butter-nut, red-bud, birch, sassafras, cherry, box-elder, sumac, mulberry, honey and black locust; while cedars are abundant on many of the bluffs along Cedar Creek, hence its name. The soil, generally of red, brown and black loam, is admirably adapted to the production of tobacco; also to the cereals and grasses common to the latitude.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, potatoes, etc.; the grasses, tobacco, corn and wheat being the staples. The tobacco is of fine quality, and almost a sure crop. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, quinces, apricots and grapes, especially the first two and the last, do remarkably well. Grazing engrosses much of the attention of the farmers, the fine natural range affording inexpensive pasturage, and making the raising of cattle, horses, mules, sheep and hogs very profitable,—cattle and mules, generally, proving the most remunerative. About 21,000 acres of swamp lands were patented to the county, though very little of it is really unfit for cultivation. The State Agricultural College owns about 2,700 acres of land in this county.

Mineral Resources.—Iron ore is found in large quantities. In 1839 and 1840 a forge and furnace were built on Little Sac River, and considerable iron, of fair quality, was made, but the low prices and distance from market rendered the business unprofitable, and the workmen failing to receive their pay, out of revenge destroyed the machinery. It has never been rebuilt, nor has any other attempt been made to utilize the iron resources of the county. Coal of excellent quality crops out of the hillside in many places, in the north-east and south-west. Childress and Hosey's banks, north of Stockton, have been worked since 1858. The surface veins vary in thickness from 18 to 36 inches, but no shafts having yet been sunk, nothing is certainly known of the extent and value of these deposits. At present coal is not considered worth more than the cost of mining. With railroad facilities, the iron and coal would be of immense value. There are also good indications of lead and copper in various parts of the county.

The Manufacturing Interests are yet in abeyance, being limited to a wool-carding machine, a few flouring and saw-mills, cooper shops, etc.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $2,000,000.*

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $1,838,338. Taxation about $1.05 on $100. Floating debt, $5,000.

The Exports consist of wheat, oats, flax-seed, tobacco, wool, fruits, lumber and live stock; cattle being the largest and most valuable item, horses and mules next, then wheat, tobacco and hogs. Flax-seed each year receives increased attention, and bids fair to stand prominently among the exports of the county.

The Educational Interests are well attended to, there being 60 school-houses. The county and township funds amount to about $30,000; number of children of school age, 4063.

Alice, (Horse Creek and Mule Creek,) a post-office 8 miles w. n. w of Stockton.

Bear Creek (Paynterville), 8 miles e. s. e. of Stockton, on the Bolivar road, has 2 general stores. Population about 40.

Cane Hill, 10 miles s. of Stockton, laid out in 1869, contains 4 stores and some other industries.

Caplinger's Mills, (Sackville,) on the w. bank of the Sac River, 7 miles n. of Stockton and 23 miles s. e. of Schell City, its nearest railroad station, was settled in 1849 by Samuel Caplinger, who built the mills called by his name. These were destroyed and the dam washed away, during the war, and in 1866 the property changed hands; the mills being rebuilt by Andrew Masters, are now known as Masters' mills, though the post-office still retains the old name. In 1869, the town was laid off by Chandler, and has now a population of about 40. It is surrounded by a fertile country, has the best water power on Sac River, and near it is one of the best coal banks in the county. It contains 2 stores, a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Centreville, 18 miles w. n. w. of Stockton, was destroyed during the late war, and not rebuilt.

Clintonville, 16 miles n. w. of Stockton, was laid out in 1857 by G. B. Adcock, and has a population of about 50. It contains 2 stores and a public school building.

Clear Spring.—See Lebeck.

Eaton, 20 miles n. w. of Stockton, was destroyed during the late war, and has not been rebuilt.

Horse Creek.—See Alice.

Lebeck (formerly Clear Spring), 17 miles n. n. w. of Stockton, settled in 1868 by Noah Graham, has a population of 30 or 40, and contains 1 steam saw-mill, 2 stores, a wagon shop and a public school building. Its nearest railroad station is Schell City, 16 miles distant.

Mount Enterprise, 10 miles s. s. w. of Stockton, is located near the site of White Hare, which was entirely destroyed during the Civil War. There is a good public school here, and a few other houses.

Mule Creek.—See Alice.

Paynterville.—See Bear Creek.

Sackville.—See Caplinger's Mill.

Silver Creek, 5 miles n. of Stockton, is so called because of its proximity to some mines, which were supposed to contain silver, but proved to be iron and antimony.

STOCKTON, the county seat, is 30 miles s. e. of Schell City, its nearest station, on the M., K. &. T. R. R. It was called Lancaster until January 2d, 1847, when it was changed to Fremont. When Gen. Fremont ran for the Presidency in 1856, being objectionable to some of the influential citizens, they petitioned the Legislature for a second change, and the town received the name of Stockton. It was settled by Zimri Crabtree, March 26th, 1846. The site was selected on account of a very large spring, which gushes from the foot of the bluff on which the town is partly built. The place is laid out with much narrower streets than is usual in modern towns, and is surrounded by steep, rocky hills, but the adjacent country is generally fertile and well settled. It was incorporated in 1855, has a population of about 400, and contains 1 church—Christian—worth $1,800, 2 school-houses, 2 newspapers—the *Stockton Journal*, edited by H. C. Timmonds, and the *South-west Tribune*, edited by Jos. H. Dumars; 3 hotels, 1 carding-machine, about 10 stores, 1 gunsmith, 1 saddlery and harness shop, 1 wagon shop, 1 tannery and 1 steam grist-mill.

Virgil City, on the county line between Cedar and Vernon, 15 miles w. n. w. of Stockton, and about the same distance e. of Nevada, its nearest station on the M., K. & T. R. R., was laid out in 1866 by B. R. Conyers and Virgil W. Kimball (for whom it was named), and has a population of about 200. It is located on a large prairie, sheltered on the n. w. by timber; has a public school-house, a steam saw and grist-mill, 1 wagon and 1 harness shop, 10 stores, 1 hotel, etc.

White Hare.—See Mt. Enterprise.

CHARITON COUNTY,

In the north-west-central part of the State, is bounded north by Linn and Macon Counties; east by Macon, Randolph and Howard; south by Howard and the Missouri River—which separates it from Saline, and west by Grand River—which separates it from Carroll and Livingston Counties, and contains 457,397 acres.

Population in 1830, 1,780; in 1840, 4,746; in 1850, 7,514; in 1860, 12,562; in 1870, 19,136, of whom 16,336 were white, and 2,800 colored; 9,913 male, and 9,223 female; 17,941 native (11,615 born in Missouri) and 1,195 foreign.

History.—The first settlers were some French fur-traders, who located near the mouth of the Chariton River, and named it in honor of their leader. A very early settler was George Jackson, who afterward served in the Legislature.

On June 10, 1804, Lewis and Clarke passed the mouths of Big and Little Chariton Rivers, which then had separate outlets, but which now unite about a mile before they empty into the Missouri. The Indians had a tradition of a large lake—traces of which are still apparent—in the fork of the Charitons, where they paddled their canoes and caught many fine fish.

Some immigration took place previous to 1812, when, owing to the war, it ceased, and was renewed in 1816 when this region was sectionized. In this year, John Hutchinson and two or three families from Howard settled on Yellow Creek about 20 miles from Brunswick, where the first named lived until his death in 1857. A few years later, Henry Clark, revered for his piety and uprightness, settled on Clark's Branch in Clark Township, both of which perpetuate his name. At the time of the survey, Congress granted to each of the soldiers of the war of 1812, who had been honorably discharged, 160 acres of land, and the same to the widows and orphans of those who died or had been killed in the service. About 5,000 quarter sections were drawn in Missouri, a considerable number of which were in Chariton County. Most of these fell into the hands of speculators, who held them expecting the improvements upon the adjacent lands would greatly enhance their value. The titles to a considerable portion of these lands were for a long time in dispute. The titles called "New Madrid Claims," lands granted to the sufferers by the New Madrid earthquakes, were partly located in this county, and were also largely held by speculators, which circumstance greatly retarded the settlement of the county.

The first land sales took place in 1818, during which year large settlements were made. The town of Chariton, near the mouth of the Chariton River, about 2 miles above the present city of Glasgow, sprang up as if by magic. The splendid lands east in Howard, and north and west in Chariton, were thickly settled that fall. In the Missouri Bottom, west of the Big Chariton, were James Earickson, afterward Senator and State Treasurer, his son-in-law, Talton Turner, Archibald Hix, Sam'l Williams, father of John P. Williams, Col. John M. Bell, John Morse, Henry Lewis, Richard Woodson, John Doxey and others who occupied the county as far north as Bowling Green Prairie. In the forks of the Chariton were Joseph Vance, Col. Hiram Craig, Abram Lock, Nathaniel Butler, Thos. Watson, Peterson Parks, Robert Hays, Samuel Burch, Samuel Dinsmore, James Ryan and Abner Finnell; and further north, James Heryford. In what is now Chariton Township were John Tooley, Samuel Forest, Joseph Maddox and Thos. Anderson. On the bluffs, as it was called, were Maj. Dan'l Ashby, afterward State Senator, Abram Sportsman, Alex. Trent, John Harris, and John Sportsman; Edward B. Cabell and family also came in 1818. Many others settled here from 1818 to 1820. There was also a small settlement on Salt Creek, consisting of William and John Beatty and a few others. About this time Thos. Stanley settled on Grand River. During the winter he lived in the hollow part of a huge sycamore log, keeping his fire outside. This habitation proved highly convenient, as it was light enough for him to roll around out of the smoke when the wind was in the wrong direction. With such books as the settlement afforded, he spent his long winter evenings; a sycamore splinter dipped in raccoon oil supplied him with light; the wild game of the forest and prairie furnished his table; and here he lived as happy, if not as comfortable, as a prince. The Indians in those days were numerous and sometimes troublesome. Skirmishes with them were not unfrequent, for they made occasional forays into the settlements, stealing whatever valuables they could find. These visits were always resented, and in most instances the property was recovered. But few dry goods were brought to the county, as these were mostly manufactured by the industrious women of that period.

Nearly all the pioneers were men of intelligence, substance and energy, well qualified to build up a new country. With such surroundings the town of Chariton grew rapidly, and was soon regarded by the people as the most promising place in the State. Intelligent men, who owned land in St. Louis, exchanged it for lots in Chariton. Wm. Cabeen gave lots in St. Louis, situated between the Planters' House and the river, for lots of equal size in Chariton. The site of Chariton is now a farm, and St. Louis is the "Future Great City." Among the first inhabitants of the town were Gen. Duff Green, his brother-in-law, ——— Sample, Dr. John Bull, John Aull, James Glasgow, Stephen Donohoe, John Moore, Col.

Findley and Mr. Campbell. Rev. John M. Peck preached in Chariton, Jan. 3, 1819, and in the succeeding week organized a "mite society," of which Mrs. Duff Green was president. In the spring of 1819, the first Sunday school west of St. Louis was organized,—the town then containing about 30 families. In 1820, John Bowler, a Baptist preacher, was located there.

The county was organized Nov. 16, 1820, and the county seat was located at the town of Chariton. Edward B. Cabell was appointed clerk of the county and circuit courts, and held that office for nearly 30 years; John Moore was the first sheriff; Col. Hiram Craig, Col. John M. Bell, and Meshach Llewellyn, formed the county court; and Judge Todd presided in the circuit court. George Buckhartt, who resided in what is now Randolph County, was the first representative. Duff Green, one of the most distinguished men in this region in those early times, afterward editor of the *U. S. Telegraph* at Washington, was, upon one occasion a candidate for major of the militia, the opposing candidate being the celebrated Indian fighter, Col. Cooper. Some misunderstanding existed between the rival candidates. Green was to address the voters on election day, and Cooper declared that if he dared to do so he would pull him down and chastise him. Green knew this, but commenced his speech at the appointed time. He saw Cooper making his way through the crowd, evidently intent upon putting his threat into execution. He went on until Cooper was quite near, when, turning his eagle eyes upon him and laying his hand upon his sword, he mildly said: "Old gentleman, I respect your gray hairs." No further interruption occurred. Cooper, known to be a brave man, on being asked why he stopped, replied: "I saw something in Green's eyes which warned me to keep, 'hands off.'" Green was elected. About this time he was also appointed by Gov. Clarke to distribute a quantity of goods to the Indians in these regions. One of the few steamboats then navigating the Missouri, was slowly making its way up-stream, with the Indian goods aboard. The copper pipe by which the steam escaped was made in the form of a snake, head erect and jaws wide apart, and placed in the water in front of the boat, and the steam gushed out at intervals with a loud snort. The Indians, crowding the bank, watched the boat (the first they had ever seen) with intense interest. As it came near enough for them to see the terrible snake in the water, drawing it along as they thought, the officers on board fired a small cannon. This was too much for the red men, and away they went, flying in consternation through the woods in all directions, and it was not until the next day that they could be prevailed upon to return.

In the winter of 1823–24, Findley's steam mill in Chariton was burned. This was the first misfortune. In the summer of 1824, a flood of the Missouri River inundated its bottom lands to a depth of several feet. It occasioned great loss and distress to those living in the submerged district,

and after the waters subsided, fever and sickness prevailed. From 1826 to 1830 the county gradually increased in population and wealth, and the people began to make homes in the Missouri Bottom.

A body of militia was organized into companies, commanded by Gen. John B. Clark, who marched to the frontier during the Black Hawk War.

Martin Palmer (known as the Ring-tail Painter), a singular man and a recluse in his habits, about this time had a cabin on Palmer's Creek, which is named for him. He was a rough man, but hospitable and intrepid, with many eccentricities and good native talent. He was the first Representative in the Legislature from Chariton County. Many of the earlier settlers were from the tobacco-growing regions of Virginia and Kentucky, and finding both soil and climate here admirably adapted to it, entered largely into its culture with great profit, although the price rarely exceeded from $2.50 to $3.00 per 100 lbs. Corn was so extensively produced as to be dull sale at from 10 to 12½ cents per bushel. The spontaneous products of the forests and prairies furnished abundance of food for stock, so there was poor demand for corn at home or abroad.

About 1825, Jno. P. Williams, then a boy, went out with one of his colored servants coon-hunting. They treed 3 large coons, and after hard work felling trees, and a terrible fight in which dogs, coons and men all took an active and exhaustive part, the coons were captured, killed and drawn home, when they turned out to be panthers, much to the pride and gratification of all concerned.

During the late war, Chariton County had its share of "unpleasantness." September 20, 1864, the Confederates under Thrailkill and Todd burned the court-house at Keytesville. All the records of the circuit court and recorder's office were saved except two or three books. All would have been burned had it not been for the heroic efforts of Judge Lucius Salisbury. The sheriff of the county, Mr. Robert Carman, a good citizen, whose loss was deeply lamented, was murdered the same day by the men who destroyed the court-house.

Gen. Sterling Price was for a long time a citizen of Chariton. He was sent to the Legislature several times, and was also elected to Congress. He won the admiration and respect of all political parties by his gentlemanly and consistent course, and as a citizen and neighbor was loved by all. Maj. Daniel Ashby, one of the pioneers, is still alive, nearly 85 years old. He was an honest politician of the Jefferson school, fond of a good joke, and withal a first-class hunter. Many a panther, bear and deer has been "brought down" by his unerring rifle.

Judge Lisbon Applegate, of Keytesville, born in Shelby County, Kentucky, July 27, 1803, came to Missouri in 1822, and was for a time Government surveyor. In 1845 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was county judge for many years. The honest

and genial old gentleman still lives to enjoy the hearty salutations of his neighbors.

Physical Features.—The county is drained by Grand River on its western boundary, and by its tributaries, and sub-tributaries, Elk, Turkey, Yellow and Little Yellow Creeks, also by the Chariton River, which enters the north-east corner of the county, and flows in a south-westerly course until about 4 miles south of Keytesville, where it turns south-easterly to the Missouri, which lies on the south-western boundary. The extreme south-eastern part is drained by Chariton Creek and the East Fork of Chariton River. The county is made up of prairies, which are mostly upland, and timber which skirts the streams. The prairies are from 3 to 5 miles wide and 10 to 15 miles in length. The timber, which is abundant, consists of the best black and white walnut, oak, ash, elm, and numerous other growths, including box-wood and papaw. The southern part of the county consists largely of very rich bottom and second bottom lands. The same general features mark the lands along the Grand and Chariton Rivers, with their branches. Further north the land is high, arable and productive, but not quite so rich. On the river near the west line of the county is Bowling Green Prairie, which is claimed to be as rich as any body of land in Missouri.

The Agricultural Productions are tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, hay, apples, peaches and fruits of all kinds. Blue grass and prairie grass furnish pasturage, the former growing equal to the best in Kentucky, and fast taking the place of the latter. Stock-raïsing is receiving increased attention, and this county will, in a short time, rank high for its valuable improved stock. The soil is especially adapted to raising tobacco, and the crop of 1873 is estimated at 10,000,000 pounds. There are 30,000 acres, formerly known as swamp lands, which the county subscribed to the construction of the West Branch of the N. M. R. R. Large tracts of land are lying idle for want of settlers, and the county to-day presents one of the finest fields for emigrants to be found in the West.

Mineral Resources.—Bituminous coal, said to make excellent coke for foundry purposes, is abundant, but only surface veins have yet been opened by the farmers, except in one or two places. Underlying these are thicker and more valuable veins, capable of being profitably worked. The coal crops out on the slopes, and probably underlies the uplands at a depth of 200 feet or more. The vein at present worked is accompanied by about one foot of fire clay, adapted to the manufactory of pottery and fire brick, but beneath it there is a stratum of three feet in thickness, cropping out on Brush Creek at about high-water mark. The veins mentioned furnish about 7½ feet thickness of coal, within the space of about 50 feet.

The Manufacturing Interests are confined to several excellent

flouring-mills of good, and several others of limited, capacity, and a number of tobacco factories. Plows and agricultural implements are manufactured on a small scale, an establishment at Keytesville doing the largest business, and others at Brunswick and Salisbury doing nearly as much.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $9,500,000.*

Railroads.—The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway has 24 miles of its Omaha Branch running n. n. w. from Brunswick, and 28 miles of its main track traversing the county from east to west. The Keokuk & Kansas City Railroad has 11 miles of track between Salisbury and Glasgow, and several miles graded n. e. of Salisbury.

Exports.—Tobacco is the principal one, but grain, hogs, cattle, sheep and horses are shipped in considerable quantities. The export of coal also amounts to considerable in the course of a year.

Educational Interests.—The public schools are well organized, and there are good buildings in nearly every district.

Brunswick, on the Missouri, at the mouth of the Grand River, and on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., at its junction with the Omaha Branch, is an old town, well laid out, built mostly of brick, and has the advantage of both river and railroad transportation. It is the principal town of the county, and contains 1 bank, 2 hotels, 8 churches—Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran, German Methodist, M. E. Ch. South, M. E. Ch., and colored Methodist, 1 first-class flouring, 1 custom and 1 sawmill, 5 tobacco factories, 1 agricultural implement manufactory, 3 wagon and plow shops, 1 brewery, 2 lumber yards, an excellent graded school, and 1 newspaper—the *Brunswicker*, Naylor & Balthis editors and publishers; and about 50 stores. Population, about 2,000.

Bynumville, a post-office 16 miles n. n. e. from Keytesville, is surrounded by a fine country.

Cunningham, on the Omaha Branch R. R., 18 miles n. of Brunswick, was settled in 1870, and has 1 church, a few business houses and about 200 inhabitants.

Dalton, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 4 miles w. of Keytesville, has several stores, and is a good shipping point. Population about 300.

Forest Green, a new town on the K. & K. C. R. R., 7 miles s. of Salisbury, promises well.

KEYTESVILLE, the county seat, pleasantly situated on Muscle Fork of Chariton River, and on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 174 miles from St. Louis, has a beautiful and healthful location, and the finest water power in the county. The town, 1½ miles from the railroad station, was settled in 1832, and named in honor of James Keytes, of

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $5,374,615. Taxation, 1.95 per $100. Bonded debt, $221,000 ($200,000 for railroads). Floating debt, $20,000.

England. It contains 2 hotels, 1 first-class flouring-mill, 2 wagon, plow and agricultural implement manufactories, 2 tobacco factories, 1 bank, 2 churches—Methodist and Presbyterian, an excellent public school with three teachers and an average attendance of 140 scholars, 1 newspaper—the *Herald*—Thos. D. Bogie editor, a number of stores and shops, and one of the finest court-houses in the State, built in 1867, size 50 x 110 feet, 2 stories, finished in the best style. The county also has a jail costing $13,000, built in 1870, with a residence for the jailer atttached. Population about 1,000.

Keytesville Landing is an old steamboat landing, and before the completion of the railroad was a point of considerable importance, it being the landing place for Keytesville. Large quantities of tobacco and other produce were formerly shipped from there, and large quantities of goods were also received. It was the home of Sterling Price, and, therefore, a place of historic interest.

Mendon, (Salt Creek,) 10 miles n. of Brunswick, has 1 store.

Muscle Fork, a post-office 12 miles n. of Keytesville.

Porche's Prairie, (Triplett,) on the Omaha Branch R. R., 7 miles n. w. of Brunswick, has 3 stores and 1 tobacco factory. Population about 125.

Prairie Hill, a post-office 9 miles n. n. e. of Salisbury.

Rothville, a post-office 17 miles n. of Brunswick.

Salisbury, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 167 miles from St. Louis, and 7 miles east of Keytesville, was laid off by Judge Lucius Salisbury in 1866, and has a beautiful and healthful location, surrounded by a rich agricultural country. It contains 2 hotels, 3 tobacco factories, 1 saw-mill, a first-class flouring-mill, 3 wagon, plow and agricultural implement manufactories, 1 cooper shop, 2 lumber yards, 4 churches—Episcopal, Presbyterian and 2 Baptist, an excellent public school, a public library of 500 volumes, the general offices of the K. & K. C. R. R., 1 newspaper—*The Press*, Samuel & Gallimore, editors and proprietors, and about 40 stores and business houses. Fine bituminous coal in abundance is found 2 miles east of the town. Population about 1,500.

Salt Creek.—See Mendon.

Shannon, on the K. & K. C. R. R., 5 miles s. of Salisbury, has 1 store.

Triplett.—See Porche's Prairie.

Westville, 17 miles n. of Keytesville, in the north-east portion of the county, located in a fine country, is an older and much more settled place than its fellows on the railroads. It has 3 stores, 1 tobacco factory, 1 steam flouring mill, other business houses, and a Masonic hall. Population about 125.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

In the southern part of the State, is bounded north by Green and Webster Counties, east by Douglas, south by Taney and Stone, and west by Stone and Lawrence Counties, and contains 347,520 acres.

Population in 1860, 5,491; in 1870, 6,707, of whom 6,593 were white, and 114 colored; 3,374 male, and 3,333 female; 6,670 native (3,511 born in Missouri) and 37 foreign.

History.—In 1822 a Mr. Wells built a hut on Finley Creek, 2 miles from its confluence with the James River. The same year Mr. Pettijohn and others with their families left their homes in Ohio, traveling in a keel boat down the Muskingum, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, to the mouth of the Arkansas, thence ascending that river, the White River and James Fork to the present site of Delaware. During the journey most of the party were stricken with sickness, and at one time came near starving.

In 1823 the Delaware Indians built a town on a portion of Mr. Pettijohn's claim, and annoyed the settlers considerably. In 1830 the Indians were removed to Kansas, but continued to return every year to their old hunting grounds on James River. The settlers in 1836 appealed to the Governor to prevent this annoyance, and he sent a company of militia to escort the red men to their own hunting grounds, after which they molested the settlers no more.

The county was organized March 8th, 1860. During the Civil War, the battle of Wilson's Creek was fought on Mr. Sharpe's farm near the boundary of Greene County. Several cannon balls passed through the house, and the family fled to the cellar for safety. This was the only battle, but during the whole war numerous skirmishes occurred, and much property was destroyed. Among other lawless deeds, the county and circuit clerk's offices were rifled, and the court-house was burned, together with all the records and public papers.

Physical Features.—Christian County is on the southern slope of the Ozark Mountains. Its surface is undulating; in some places hilly and broken, and in others, stretching out into prairie. The soil of the valleys and some of the uplands is excellent; the county generally along the streams is heavily timbered with pine, walnut, ash, hickory, butternut, maple, linden, sugar-maple, hackberry, sycamore, wild cherry and oak of many kinds. James Fork of White River, flowing southerly, crosses the western part of the county. Stewart and Martin Creeks are in the extreme north-east, and empty into Finley Creek, which

runs west-south-west to James Fork. Swan Creek and its tributaries, Lost, Cedar, Hodges, Elkhorn and Barker Creeks, drain the south-eastern, while Bull and numerous small affluents are in the southern part of the county. Good springs abound, and wells of excellent water can be obtained on the prairies at depths varying from 15 to 35 feet. The subsoil is generally dark red, largely mixed with gravel. The bottom lands along the streams are very productive. Between James River and Finley Creek is a section of very fertile land. There are several caves in the county. The principal one, which is a favorite resort for picnic parties, is 2½ miles north-east of Ozark. Its entrance is through a rock-arch 50 feet across and 80 feet high. About 400 feet from the entrance, the passage is so contracted that the explorer must crawl through on his hands and knees. A fine stream of water, clear and cold, gurgles down through the cave. About 12 miles south of Ozark, near the Forsyth road, on the top of a very high hill is a small opening, which, about 100 feet from the surface, expands into a hall 30 feet wide and about 400 feet long, the sides and top of which are of rock lined with beautiful stalactites. There is apparently no other opening, although it is generally believed that there is an outlet which explorers have failed to find.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Potatoes, hay, rye, sweet potatoes and buckwheat are raised chiefly for the home demand. Fruit is each year attracting greater attention. Tobacco grows luxuriantly and of fine quality. The excellent natural under-drainage and the altitude of the county above the sea-level, peculiarly adapt it to the culture of all fruits of this latitude. Stock-raising engrosses much of the attention of the farmers.

There is a considerable quantity of Government lands in this county which is subject to entry at $1.25 per acre; some of it is good farming lands, but it is principally valuable for its minerals and timber. The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Co. have about 32,000 acres of superior land in this county for sale at from $5 to $10 per acre on liberal terms.*

Mineral Resources.—Lead mining was carried on before the war quite extensively, and with satisfactory results, about 12 or 18 miles east of Ozark. The operations were mainly surface work, only one shaft being sunk over 50 feet. During 1873 work was again commenced with profitable yield and flattering prospects. Considerable lead has been obtained 2½ miles south-west of Ozark, and some near Bull Creek. Near Kenton there is a vein of black-jack and lead which has been somewhat developed. Tripoli has been discovered on Finley Creek, about 4 miles west of Ozark. There are, apparently, rich deposits of iron 3 to 5 miles south-east of Billings.

*The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be paid with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offer free transportation from St. Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix—Page

The Manufacturing Interests are confined to a few flouring, saw and grist-mills and tobacco factories.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $1,800,000.*

Railroads.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad has about 7 miles of track in the north-western part of the county.

The Exports are corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, live stock, hides, lumber and fruit.

Educational.—There are 42 sub-districts in the county, and a lively interest is manifested by the citizens in this important subject.

Billings, on the A. & P. R. R., 261 miles from St. Louis, laid out in 1872, has a population of about 150, and contains 1 hotel, 1 church, 6 stores, 1 brick yard, etc.

Bull's Mills, a post-office 14½ miles s. of Ozark.

Delaware Town, a post-office 7 miles e. of Billings, was the first settled place in the county.

Elk Head, a post-office 16 miles e. of Ozark.

Highlandville, a post-office 10 miles s. w. of Ozark.

Kenton, (Linden,) 5 miles e. of Ozark, on the north bank of Finley Creek, at the foot of an abrupt hill, was laid off in 1847 by Wm. Friend, and contains 3 general stores, a grist-mill, school-house, blacksmith shop, and about 150 inhabitants.

Linden.—See Kenton.

Minersville, a post office 19 miles s. of Ozark, is located on Swan Creek, in a good mineral section.

OZARK, the county seat, is situated on the south bank of Finley Creek, 15 miles s. of Springfield. In 1865 the court-house was burned, destroying all the public records. The town was much damaged during the war, but has recuperated rapidly, having a population of about 500, and containing 6 stores, 1 hotel, 1 saw and grist-mill, 1 tobacco factory, 1 harness and 1 wagon shop, and 1 church—Baptist. The school buildings are all new, and the schools are in a flourishing condition. *The Monitor,* published by John A. Richardson, is the only paper in the county.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $1,068,962. Bonded debt, $17,750.

CLARK COUNTY,

In the north-east corner of the State, is bounded north by Iowa, north-east by the Des Moines River—which separates it from Iowa, east by the Mississippi River—which separates it from Illinois, south by Lewis County, and west by Knox and Scotland Counties, and contains 322,000 acres.

Population in 1840, 2,846; in 1850, 5,527; in 1860, 11,684; in 1870, 13,667, of whom 13,372 were white, and 295 colored; 7,050 male, and 6,617 female; 12,851 native (5,734 born in Missouri) and 816 foreign.

History.—In September, 1829, Jacob Weaver, from Kentucky, and —— Sackett, settled on the Des Moines River near the present site of St. Francisville, and Wm. Clark, in 1830, built a cabin below the present town of Athens. Jeremiah Wayland, Geo. Heywood and Sam'l Bartlett, all from the same neighborhood in Kentucky, followed in November. There was no road above Tully, but they pushed their way through the brush and the high grass to the present site of St. Francisville, where "Uncle Jerry Wayland" built the first cabin. In this he lived until the great flood of 1832, when it was swept away. He then built on the second bottom, now in St. Francisville, where he still resides. Messrs. Bartlett and Heywood built lower down on the bluff, about 1 mile from the river. Giles Sullivan, the next spring, settled 2 miles above Mr. Wayland. The first children born were Geo. Wayland, Elizabeth Bartlett and Martha Heywood. The first death that occurred among this little band in the wilderness was that of Mrs. Sullivan, in 1831, and "Uncle Jerry" broke up his wagon to make the coffin. In 1830, Dr. Tribue settled just below Honey Creek, and afterward built a horse-mill. About the same time Mr. Wormington settled on the north side of Sugar Creek, and Henry Floyd on the bluffs, about 2 miles north of the present site of Waterloo.

Wm. Bartlett, or "Uncle Billy," as he is familiarly called by half the county, plowed the first corn-field, which was on Mr. Sackett's land, while the proprietor lay in his cabin shaking with ague. These last named immigrants landed at Keokuk (the brush and mosquitoes at the mouth of the Des Moines preventing any boat from touching there) and making their way as best they could to the present site of St. Francisville, were "poled up" the Des Moines by "Uncle Jerry," Sam'l Bartlett and Peter Gillis in a pirogue.

The winter of 1830–31 is still remembered by these pioneers for the depth of its snows; it was impossible for them to reach the nearest mill at Palmyra, 60 miles distant, and the Indians encamped in the bottoms

of the Des Moines lost nearly all of their horses. In 1831, Col. Rutherford, of Tennessee, and Richard Riley and Dabney Phillips, of Kentucky, arrived, bringing with them a few negroes; the former settled on the bluff, 2 miles east of Waterloo, and the two latter near the Des Moines. "Aunt Cally," who was brought by Mr. Sam'l Bartlett, was the first colored woman in the county. She is still living, and boasts of having nursed about one-half of the present inhabitants.

Gen. Harrison, a trapper and interpreter, seems to have settled in 1831 near the present site of Sweet Home. The first marriage in the settlement was that of Wm. Clark, of Illinois, who arrived about 1830, and Widow Elizabeth Payne. The ceremony was performed at Uncle Jerry's cabin, by one who, in the course of a few months, proved to be a bogus minister. Accordingly another big dinner was given, and Squire Robt. Sinclair was brought from Tully to perform the ceremony "cordin' to law." Mr. Clark charged the Squire to hold himself ready to come again "in case the old woman got skeery."

In 1832, J. Weaver built the first mill on Fox Creek, 3 miles below the present site of Waterloo, afterward known as Moore's Mill. The great flood of the same year, and the rumor of trouble with the Sacs and Foxes, checked immigration, and only Wm. D. Henshaw, of Virginia, and Messrs. Butts, Rebo and Ripper, of Kentucky, were brave enough to cast their fortunes with the young settlement. Uncle Jerry Wayland had always preserved friendly relations with the Indians who hunted about the Des Moines. Among them were Keokuk and his brother, Mack-a-ce-ne-ne, who warned him that it was not safe for the settlers to remain—that an outbreak was liable to occur at any moment. Mack-a-ce-ne-ne had often been lodged and fed at Uncle Jerry's Cabin, and a singular friendship existed between them. The Indian, after consenting to join Black Hawk, called upon his white friend, and said he felt convinced they would never meet again. Even the stoicism of his race gave way, and he said "good-bye" with the profoundest emotion. He was killed in the last skirmish of the Black Hawk War. After these warnings the settlers sent the women and children to Tully, they taking care of their crops with their guns beside them, and camping at night in Sam'l Bartlett's cabin, which was converted into a block-house. Eventually a company from Pike, Capt. Mace in command, reached them, and soon Fort Pike, at the present site of St. Francisville, was built for the better protection of the settlers. The troops remained 3 months, John Montgomery, afterward a resident of Clark, acting as Colonel, and Geo. K. Biggs, our present State Representative, being in the ranks.

After Black Hawk's defeat and during his journey to, and his imprisonment at Washington, his squaw and little son were constant visitors at Uncle Jerry's cabin, aiding him in his daily work, digging potatoes, hoeing corn, etc. The Indian woman, notwithstanding Uncle Jerry's

assurances that Black Hawk would return in safety, was full of anxiety for her absent husband, and when her chief presented himself arrayed in a full suit of citizen's clothes, her delight and amazement knew no bounds.

During the Indian troubles a few left the settlement, but in 1833, Geo. and Isaac Grey, Beadle Benning, and Harlin Rawling, settled at the present site of Athens, and Peter and David Hay settled where the first pioneers crossed Fox Creek; W. Johnson and Col. Charles O. Sandford, near the present site of Waterloo, at which place the latter built a mill.

In 1833, John Stake opened a store in St. Francisville, his stock consisting of powder, shot, pipes, tobacco and whisky. In 1834, there was quite a large immigration, among them John Hill from Kentucky, commonly called "Old Cottonwood,"—he having built the first house from cottonwood timber. L. B. Mitchell, who came in 1835, split his logs for building his cabin and was in consequence known as "Old Split-log." Robt. and Michael Mitchell, Fielding Wayland and John Callaway, all settled along the bluff.

Keokuk's band of Indians were generally very friendly with the whites; their dogs, however, were a great nuisance, as they killed the hogs of the settlers, and sometimes the "braves" were guilty of petty thefts. On one such occasion, Col. Rutherford administered to a distinguished warrior, a good flogging with a stout hickory stick. Keokuk and the whole band resented it, but on their way to demand satisfaction met Uncle Jerry, who persuaded them to wait a day or two and he would go with them, to which they consented. It was arranged by Uncle Jerry and Col. Rutherford, that Keokuk and a half dozen of his braves should be invited to a "talk," and a good dinner and preparations were made accordingly. Imagine their surprise when Keokuk and *forty* of his band arrived to dine. The whites were apparently, however, not disconcerted, and welcomed them all. Such a dinner as was prepared was never seen before in the settlement—venison, turkey and chicken in great abundance, and Col. Rutherford led off in a complimentary speech (through Battise, the interpreter), in which he explained that the whites depended on their hogs for food, "not being able to hunt like the brave men of the forest." Keokuk then harangued his band for an hour when all were reconciled and the pipe of peace was smoked. After that the dogs hunted with their mouths muzzled with linn-tree bark.

The first church (Baptist) was organized May 7th, 1835, and the house was built soon after on the trail of the first settlers at the fording of Fox River. The first brick house in the county was built at Waterloo by Mr. Pleasant Moore in 1837.

Mr. P. S. Stanley, a resident of Clark County since Dec. 2nd, 1834, thus describes his journey westward: "I left 'The Hub' Oct. 8th, 1834, for the 'far West.' Coasting around to New York, up the North River to Albany, to Buffalo by canal, thence to and from Detroit by lake,

down to the Maumee River. I concluded, as every one was shaking, that it was no place for a healthy man, and went to Cleveland and there embarked on the 'raging canawl' for the Ohio River, down that to Cairo, and up the Mississippi to St. Louis. From St. Louis I started on the swift and elegant steamer 'Wisconsin,' which landed me at Quincy in 3 days and 4 nights, nearly two months from Boston to Quincy. I reached the Des Moines River about Dec. 8th, where I stuck my first stake and 'settled.' Have been a resident of Clark ever since."

The county was organized under the territorial laws, in 1818, and named in honor of Gov. Wm. Clarke; it was re-organized Dec. 16th, 1836. After this, immigration was rapid. Thos. Hanan built the most western cabin in the county near Luray, and was soon followed by Joseph Wilson, John Smith, Geo. Combs, S. Q. Stark, Ruell Murphy, Wm. Northcraft, John Price and Wm. Daggs. Mr. Hanan was known as "Panther Hanan," from bagging two of these animals in one day's hunt. John Lapsley and Capt. Joseph McCoy settled about this time in the northern part of the county, and D. and M. Webber settled on the Little Wyaconda.

The first court was held in 1837, composed of John Taylor, Thaddeus Williams and R. A. McKee. David Hay was foreman of the first grand jury.

War was declared by the first court against Iowa, and Sandy Gregory, the first sheriff, was, while in the discharge of his duty, captured and imprisoned by the Iowa authorities.

A few of the early settlers of Clark still live, among them Geo. Heywood, now 84; Mr. Jerry Wayland and wife, Mr. Wm. Bartlett, Gen. Harrison, Geo. Grey, P. S .Stanley and Wm. Henshaw. They remain as representatives of the class who settled this section; enterprising, intelligent, Christian men, who have left to their descendants not only the fertile fields they won from the wilderness, but the rich remembrance of their bravery and fortitude.

Physical Features.—Two-thirds of the county is undulating prairie, broken and hilly near the creek and river bottoms, while the streams are skirted with a heavy growth of oak, black walnut, butternut, hickory, sycamore, ash, elm and honey locust. The uplands have a very fine growth of white oak. The greater portion of the soil is a rich, friable loam, resting on a clay subsoil; almost every part of it is tillable, and the bottoms are exceedingly rich. 12,000 acres of rich bottom lands, lying between the Des Moines and Fox Rivers, are now protected by a levee costing about $4 per acre. Another rich body of overflowed land lies below Fox River, and levees are in process of construction which will redeem it for cultivation. These reclaimed lands are the richest in the county. Clark is watered by the Des Moines on the north-eastern boundary, Little Fox and its chief tributary, Stinking Creek, the Wyaconda,

Little Wyaconda, Honey and numerous smaller streams, while the Mississippi is on the eastern boundary. The Des Moines furnishes excellent water power.

Agricultural Productions.—The staples are corn, oats, timothy, wheat and rye. Blue grass, clover and timothy are the pasture grasses; the first is taking a strong hold in every part where not tilled. Great attention is paid to raising cattle, hogs, sheep and wool. Cattle are sold to Illinois feeders, or fattened, and sold in Chicago and other places. Hogs are packed in this county extensively. Since the late war, people have planted largely of apples, pears, cherries, grapes, and small fruits generally, which are succeeding well. Tobacco, barley, broom-corn, sorghum, potatoes, beans and buckwheat are grown to a considerable extent, but are not staple crops.

Mineral Resources.—Coal of good quality has been mined for 20 years near Athens, and indications of iron and galena have been found.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of 4 flouring and saw-mills, 1 woolen factory at Athens, several wagon, buggy, plow and furniture manufactories at Kahoka, Alexandria, Athens, Luray, Fairmount and other places.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $3,957,601.*

Railroads.—The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad passes from east to west across, and has 28 miles of track in the county. The Mississippi Valley & Western Railroad has 10 miles of track along the western bank of the Mississippi, giving the county a southern and eastern connection.

The Exports are wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, hay, horses, mules, hogs, sheep and cattle.

The Educational Interests are in good condition, and receiving increased attention. Public schools are established in nearly all the sub-districts, and the average session is about 4 months. There is one college, located at Alexandria, and several private schools of a high grade.

Acasto, a post-office 13 miles n. w. of Kahoka.

Alexandria, on the Mississippi between the Des Moines and Fox Rivers, 204 miles above St. Louis, and at the junction of the M. I. & N. with the M. V. & W. R. R., 5 miles from Keokuk, 35 miles from West Quincy, and 15 miles from Kahoka, was first settled in the winter of 1834–5, by the ferryman building a cabin. The first permanent settler was Col. John Dedman. It is the leading town in the county, has a good landing and is surrounded by an excellent country. The richest bottom lands in north-eastern Missouri are those between the Fox and Des Moines Rivers, 11,000 acres of which have been reclaimed from the low and malarious

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $3,829,810. Taxation, $1.55 per $100. Bonded debt of the county, $355,000. Floating debt, $10,000.

swamp they once were, and made the garden spot of the county. This was done by a levee costing about $45,000.

Alexandria is a large pork-packing point. Commencing in 1846–7, with about 3,000 hogs a year, it gradually grew to 45,000, its culminating point. Since then, summer packing has been adopted, entirely changing the hog season, but not lessening the product. It contains several churches, good school buildings and fine residences, several lumber yards, saw-mills, wagon-makers, 2 hotels, and the stores and business houses usual to a town of its size. Population, about 1,000.

Anson, a post-office 10 miles n. w. of Kahoka.

Ashton, a p. o. on the M. I. & N. R. R., 20 miles west of Alexandria.

Athens, on the Des Moines, 11 miles north of Kahoka, was laid out in 1844, and is noted for its fine water power. It has 1 woolen mill, 1 flouring and 1 grist-mill, 1 wagon shop, 5 stores, 1 good graded school, 1 Methodist church. The Confederate troops, under Col. Martin E. Green, were defeated by Col. Moore and his undisciplined militia at this place, August 5th, 1861.

Chambersburg, a post-office 8 miles n. w. of Kahoka.

Clark City, on the M. I. & N. R. R., 13 miles w. of Alexandria, was chiefly laid off by Aaron Becktol and Bryant Bartlett. It is pleasantly situated, and surrounded by a delightful country. The people of this town are aiming to make it an educational center, and an excellent academy controlled by the Presbyterians, is located here. The people are intelligent and enterprising, and it is a thriving place, containing 2 churches—Presbyterian and Methodist, and 1 store. Pop. about 150.

Clay, a post-office 8 miles s. e. of Kahoka, and 3 miles from Wayland.

Des Moines City.—See Gregory's Landing.

Eldorado, (Luray,) on the M. I. & N. R. R. 24 miles w. of Alexandria, was laid off by Geo. Combs and R. Q. Stark in 1837. It has 3 stores, 2 churches—Baptist and Methodist, and 1 public school.

Fairmount, a post-office 12 miles s. w. of Kahoka.

Gregory's Landing, (Des Moines City,) on the M. V. & W. R. R., 6 miles south of Alexandria, has 1 store. Population, about 150.

KAHOKA, the county seat, on the M. I. & N. R. R., 15 miles w. of Alexandria, is located near the center of the county, and surrounded by a fine farming country. It was laid off in 1851 by W. W. Johnson, Moses Clawson and Miller C. Duer, and has 1 high school, 4 churches—Presbyterian, Congregational, German Lutheran and Cumberland Presbyterian, 1 cooper shop, 1 grain warehouse, 13 stores and 1 bank. Population, about 650. It has one newspaper, the *Commercial.*

Luray.—See Eldorado.

Peaksville, 7 miles n. of Kahoka, has 3 stores.

Riverside, a station on the M. V. & W. R. R., 3 miles s. of Alexandria.

St. Francisville, on the Des Moines River, 9 miles n. e. of Kahoka, and 2 miles from Vincennes, a station in Iowa on the Des Moines Valley R. R., and 4 miles from Wayland, was laid off in 1833 by Francis Church, and was one of the first settled towns in the county. It contains 2 churches—Presbyterian and Baptist, 1 public and 1 private school, 1 distillery, 1 wagon shop and 3 stores. Population, about 400.

St. Mary's, 12 miles s. of Kahoka, has 1 Catholic church.

Waterloo, the former county seat, 4 miles n. e. of Kahoka, was laid out in 1837, but has lost much of its business since the removal of the county seat. Population, about 75.

Winchester, 9 miles s. e. of Kahoka, was laid out in 1837, and has 1 flouring-mill and 3 stores. Population, about 250.

Photographed by J. T. Hicks.

COURT HOUSE, LIBERTY, CLAY COUNTY.

CLAY COUNTY,

In the north-western part of the State, opposite the confluence of the Kansas with the Missouri River, is bounded north by Clinton County, east by Ray, south by the Missouri River—which separates it from Jackson and west by Platte, and contains 254,423 acres.

Population in 1830, 5,338; in 1840, 8,282; in 1850, 10,332; in 1860, 13,023; and in *1870, 15,564; of the latter number, 13,718 were white, and 1,846 colored; 8,079 male, and 7,485 female; 14,957 native (9,602 born in Missouri) and 607 foreign.

History.—Clay was organized January 2nd, 1822, out of territory then embraced in Ray County. It originally comprised its present area and the territory now known as the counties of Clinton, DeKalb, Gentry and the larger portion of Worth. It was reduced to its present limits January 2nd, 1833. It is almost certain that the first white settlement was made about the year 1800 by a few French families at Randolph Bluff, on the Missouri River, three miles n. e. from Kansas City. They were trappers, acting, probably, under the direction of Pierre Chouteau, Sr., of St. Louis, but left scarcely a vestige of their occupancy. The county was visited in 1808 by the late Maj. John Dougherty, of this county, on his way to the Rocky Mountains in the employ of the Fur Company. In 1819, John Owens, Sam'l McGee, Benj. Hensley, Wm. Campbell, Thos. Campbell, John Wilson, Zachariah Everett and John Braley, came to this county and, so far as can now be ascertained, they were the first permanent settlers. There were others who came the same year, but their names are now buried in oblivion. In 1820, Samuel Telford, John Thornton, Andrew Robertson, Sr., Andrew Robertson, Jr., Shubael Allen, Robert Murray, John and Andrew Bartleson, John Dean, Henry, Thomas and Peter Estes, James and Samuel Hyatt, Richard Hill, William Munkres, James and Robert Gilmore, Ennis Vaughan, Andrew Russell, Travis Finley, Eppe Tillery, Martin Palmer, Henry Mailes, Squire Hutchison, Solomon Fry, Edmund Munday, Wm. Lainhart, Wm. L. Smith, Humphrey Best, Eldridge Potter, Thomas Hixon, Joseph Grooms, Edward Pyburne, Hugh and Joseph Brown, and many others settled in the territory now embraced in Clay County. The tide of immigration now increased, and between 1820 and 1828 there settled here, among a great many others (whose names cannot now be easily ascertained) David

*Competent authorities assert that the census of 1870 was inaccurately taken, and claim a population of at least 18,000, as the registered vote of the county is now (1874) 3,590, and there has been no material increase in the population of the county since 1870.

M. Bivens, Abraham Lincoln, Stephen Baxter, Geo. Wallis, John Baxter, Benjamin W. and Alfred M. Riley, John Smith, Clem. Neeley, Samuel Ringo, Abram Croysdale, Geo. Lincoln, Joseph Courtney, James Marsh, Philip A. Hardwick, Winfrey E. Price, Alexander Hardwick, Abraham and Jacob W. Creek, William Strange, John Lakey, John Lincoln, John R. Peters, Rice B. Davenport, Hiram Fugitt, John and Joseph Broadhurst, Reuben and John Long, Benjamin and John Gragg, Elisha and Joseph Todd, Simon Hudson, Uriel Cave, Robert Clark, Daniel Hughes, Alex. B. Duncan, James T. V. Thompson, Martin Fisher, Henry Hill, William and Joseph Thorp, Samuel Tillery, Bartley Estes, John Edwards, James Roberts, Michael Arthur, Wm. Collins, Henry Pence, Andrew Means, Garrett Arnold, Peter Holtzclaw, James C. Garner, Elisha Cameron, Archibald and Gilbert McIlvaine. These men were mostly from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, and were mainly of the true pioneer type. The immigrants to this county, since those years, have, with comparatively few exceptions, been from the same states. They were fine, honest, manly citizens, possessing all of the virtues, and few, if any, of the vices of frontiersmen, and were hospitable to a fault. The few of them yet surviving look back to the early settlement of the county as to a golden age.

The history of Clay County is one of peace. Her borders have known but little of real war. At the outset, there was some slight trouble with the Indians, and in 1820 four block-houses were erected for the protection of the settlers. One of these was situated on the "Thornton Farm," five miles south-west from Liberty, another 1½ miles south-east from Liberty, and the remaining two in the south-eastern part of the county on the waters of Fishing River. In a skirmish in 1820, in the south-eastern part of the county, seven Indians were killed; another about the same time had his hand cut off with an axe in attempting to burst open the door of David McElwee's house. Quiet, however, was soon restored, and the block-houses became useless.

In 1832 occurred the "Black Hawk" war. Several companies of militia were ordered out in this county. They were absent 4 weeks or more, but were in no action. Their march was northward to the Iowa line, (which was not crossed) and thence easterly into the Grand River country. The object of the expedition was to prevent incursions of Black Hawk's men into this State, as well as to overawe and keep quiet the Indians then inhabiting what is known as the "Platte Purchase," and others to the north of the latter. In 1836, occurred the Indian excitement called the "Heatherly" war. It commenced in June or July of that year, and terminated in 18 days for the troops from Clay. In that portion of what was then Carroll County, now embraced in the limits of Grundy and Mercer, there lived a few settlers, and they generally rough pioneers, of whom the roughest was a family named Heatherly. This

family consisted of the father, his wife, three or four sons, as many daughters, and several sons-in-law. Its members were of various colors—some dingy, and some showing pretty pure Caucasian blood. The old man's wife was the moving spirit of the whole family, and was shrewd, wicked and revengeful—in fact, a perfect Hecate. The family belonged neither to civilization nor to savagery. In June of the year 1836, a part of the Iowa tribe of Indians then living near where the city of St. Joseph now stands, made a friendly hunting excursion along the line between Iowa and Missouri, as far east as to be north of where the Heatherly family lived. The members of this family, availing themselves of the alarm that usually proceeded from incursions of even friendly Indians into or near sparsely settled, unprotected districts, raised a false alarm as to the vicinity and warlike purposes of these Iowas, and during the excitement they murdered Dunbar and another man with whom they had some difficulty, and then fled into the settlements nearer the Missouri River, raising the hue and cry that the Iowas were killing, robbing, and scalping in the Heatherly settlement, and that they were fleeing for life. Brig. Gen. Thompson (then of Ray) ordered out for service, among others, two companies of militia from Clay. The companies from Clay were in command, respectively, of Capt. David R. Atchison and Smith Crawford, and the battalion was under the personal command of Col. Shubael Allen. Capt. Atchison's company was the well-remembered (in Clay) "Liberty Blues." He was subsequently U. S. Senator from Missouri. The battalion, after leaving the county, marched north along the old west boundary line of the State to the Iowa line, and thence east to the scene of the alleged difficulty. The falsity of the alarm was at once seen, and the troops from Clay returned home. Either from facts ascertained by Gen. Thompson at the time, or soon after, the whole Heatherly gang were arrested, indicted and tried in Carroll County for murder, and some of them were sent to the penitentiary.

After the expulsion of the Mormons from Jackson County, and their settlement at Far West, in 1838, the county was again thrown into a war fever by the apparently belligerent attitude of the Mormons, and the militia of the county was ordered out against them. But in consequence of the prudent management of the State authorities, aided by a more pacific spirit among the Mormons, no conflict occurred.

In 1846, requisition was made on the county for one company to serve against the Mexicans. It responded with enthusiasm, and in May of that year a company, consisting of 114 men rank and file, commanded by Capt Oliver P. Moss, left the county. It formed a part of Doniphan's regiment, so famous for its march to Santa Fé, Chihuahua, Monterey and the Gulf. The county is justly proud of the laurels won by her sons under Kearney and Doniphan. In 1847, the State furnished a battalion of 500 men for service against the Mexicans, commanded by

Maj. Wm. Gilpin, of which Henry L. Routt, of Clay County, was adjutant.

During the late Civil War, Clay County furnished volunteers to both the Union and Confederate armies, and wherever her sons served they always did their duty. As may be supposed from the sources whence the county's population was derived, it sent forth a much larger number to the Confederate than to the Federal army. During the conflict there was but one battle (deserving the name,) in the county, that of Blue Mills, fought September 17th, 1861, in the Missouri Bottom, 5 miles south-east from Liberty, between about 700 Federal troops (consisting of part of an Iowa regiment and some companies of Missouri Home Guards,) and probably the same number of Confederate troops, from north-west Missouri, who were on their way to Price's army. The Confederates were attacked while in ambush, and their loss was 14 killed or wounded, while the Federals, being the assailants, had 20 killed and 50 or 60 wounded. The effect of the action was to check the Federal advance, and to allow the Confederates to cross the Missouri River and effect a junction with Price. A few skirmishes occurred in the county during the Civil War. In July, 1864, the county was occupied a few days by Col. Jas. H. Ford, with a Colorado, and Col. C. R. Jennison, with a Kansas, regiment, and during which occupancy the people lost a large amount of stock; but, all in all, the county escaped the ravages of civil war exceedingly well. Clay County has been the home of many men of eminence, among whom may be noted the following:

Col. Alex. W. Doniphan was born in Mason County, Kentucky, July 9th, 1808. Having completed his education, he came to Missouri in 1830, and finally, in 1833, settled in Clay County, which was his home for the succeeding 30 years, during which time he achieved his forensic and military reputation. During the Mormon difficulties, in 1838, he was in command of a brigade of the State militia. In 1846, he was elected colonel of the 1st regiment, Missouri Mounted Volunteers, for service against the Mexicans, and commanded at the battles of Bracito and Sacramento. The march of this regiment is known as "Doniphan's Expedition." He was elected to the State Legislature in 1836, 1840, and 1854, and to the Constitutional Convention in 1861, everywhere serving with distinction. He was also a member from Missouri of the "Peace Conference" which assembled at Washington in the beginning of 1861. He is known as one of the foremost advocates in the West—especially in criminal causes. Col. Doniphan was most royally endowed by nature. His powers of analysis are of the highest. In intellectual qualities—in humor, wit, perception—in fact, in genius,—no man of the day surpasses him; and if he has not attained the highest walks of ambition, it has been because of his constitutional modesty and a lack of confidence in his own power.

Gen. David R. Atchison was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, August 11th, 1807. He settled in Clay County about the year 1830, and began the practice of the law. He represented the county one term in the Legislature, and continued to reside in the county until 1841, when he was elected judge of the circuit of which Platte County formed a part. From 1843 until 1855 he was a member of the U. S. Senate. He has not, properly speaking, been in public life since his retirement from the Senate. Gen. Atchison has always been noted for strong, practical sense, adherence to principles and friends, and devotion to justice. His name is the synonym of integrity, and of social and manly virtue.

Col. James H. Moss was born in Boone County, Missouri, July 24th, 1824, and there died, September 13th, 1873. In 1845 he settled in Clay County, (and began the practice of the law,) making it his home until May, 1864. In May, 1846, he volunteered for service in the Mexican War, and was chosen second lieutenant in his brother's (Oliver P. Moss') company of Clay County volunteers, which formed a part of the 1st regiment, Missouri Mounted Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Doniphan. In 1852 he was elected to the Legislature from Clay County, and in 1861 to the State Convention, from the senatorial district of which Clay County formed a part. His record was honorable in both bodies. In 1862 he was elected colonel of the 48th, and, in 1863, of the 82d regiment, of Enrolled Missouri Militia. He was a man of genial disposition, sparkling wit, and one of the most distinguished lawyers in north-western Missouri.

Joseph M. Wood, M. D.—This distinguished physician and surgeon was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, March 27th, 1810. Having completed his medical education in 1832, he left Kentucky, and settled that year in Clay County, Missouri, making it his home, with the exception of a few months, until 1857, when he removed to Kansas City, having achieved his professional reputation, however, in Clay County. Dr. Wood has, since his settlement in Missouri, always been in the front rank of his profession. The operation of lithotomy is one of his specialties. In this he has probably had as extensive and successful an experience as any one living. He is a broad-minded man of general culture, genial disposition, and a leader in society.

Hon. James M. Hughes was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in April, 1809. He received a liberal education, and studied law, which he practiced a short time. He settled in Clay County in 1829, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He resided in Clay County until about the year 1850, when he removed to St. Louis, where he resided until his death, in 1861. In 1838 he was elected to the Legislature from Clay County, and in 1842 to Congress, from the district of which Clay formed a part. In both positions he bore himself with ability, and commanded respect. He was for many years president of the bank of the State of

Missouri. His capacity as a financier was admitted. He was largely the author of the banking system adopted by the State in 1857. Mr. Hughes was a man of great kindness of heart and suavity of manner.

Edward M. Samuel, Esq., was born in Henry County, Kentucky, October 12th, 1807, and removed with his father to Missouri about the year 1815. He settled in Liberty in 1829, and there lived until January, 1865, when he removed to St. Louis, and there died in Sept. 1869. Mr. Samuel was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits for more than 25 years of his residence in Clay County, and was one of the leading busimen of north-west Missouri. At the time of his death he was president of the Commercial Bank, in St. Louis. He was a man of delicate physical frame, but of great mental activity. In one form or another, although never a member of the Legislature, he exercised as much influence in shaping the practical legislation of the State as any man in Northwestern Missouri. He was a far-seeing, sagacious man. The State is as much indebted to him as to any man for the idea of a connecting line of railway between Kansas City and Galveston. He was a thoroughly public-spirited citizen, a useful man in all positions of life, a financier of high order, a social, agreeable gentleman, and one who was steadily willing to aid his friends.

Hon. James T. V. Thompson was born in Lincoln Co., N. C., July 27th, 1793, and with his father emigrated to Kentucky in 1798. In 1826 he came to Missouri and settled in Clay Co., and resided there until his death in 1871. He was a prominent Democratic politician. He served several terms in the Missouri Senate, and was a justice of the Clay County court. He was in many respects a useful man in his community. He was unlettered—only knew how to read and write—but nature had been lavish in her favors to him. Few men were gifted with a more powerful inteliect or a keener perception. At a glance he grasped any situation. His wit was sharp, and his sarcasm biting. He was to be dreaded under all circumstances of opposition. His brevity of expression was proverbial. By *innuendo* he could convey thought with as much certainty and clearness as could most men by their utmost endeavors at directness. A distinguished cotemporary of his, yet living, declared that there never was but *one* Thompson, and that the subject of this sketch was the *first* and *last* one.

Col. Shubael Allen was born near Goshen in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1793, and was educated for a civil engineer. In 1816 he emigrated to the State of Kentucky, and there in 1817, at Frankfort, planned and constructed the first bridge built across the Kentucky River. It was of wood, with one span, and in its day was considered a work which required more than ordinary engineering skill. In 1817, he came to Missouri, settling in Clay County in 1820, where he died January 18th, 1841. Col. Allen filled several offices of trust and honor in the county. In the Black

Hawk and Heatherly Wars he was in command of the forces of the county. He was a man of great decision of character, a born leader, who arrived quickly, as if by intuition, at his conclusions, and rarely departed from a determination once made. He was a thorough-paced man of business. Being of accurate judgment and severe taste, he rarely erred in his estimate of men or things. He was not a politician in any sense, though he exercised a great influence in his county, and was the first Clay-and-Webster Whig in north-western Missouri. He was a popular gentleman of the "old school," dignified and courtly.

Maj. John Dougherty was born in Nelson Co., Ky., April 12th, 1791, and died in Clay Co., Mo., December 28th, 1860. When a youth of 17 years, he went to St. Louis with a view to adventure in the Rocky Mountains, and at once entered the service of the American Fur Company, under the auspices of Sarpy, Chouteau, Picot and others of St. Louis. In 1808 he went to the mountains, where he remained for seven years before returning to civilization. During this period he spent one winter on the Columbia River, returning home by way of Salt Lake and the Big Platte. In 1820, he was appointed an Indian agent, and continued to act in that capacity until 1840. His Indian name was "Controller of Fire Water." Maj. Dougherty spoke French and seven of the leading Indian dialects of the north-west territory with perfect fluency. He was a man of very great influence among all the tribes of Indians from the Missouri to the Columbia, and assisted in making many treaties with them. In 1836, he made Clay County his home, where he resided during the residue of his life. In 1840, he was elected to the State Legislature, and served one term with distinction. Maj. Dougherty was a magnificent specimen of the frontiersman and Indian-fighter, as well as of the old-fashioned Missouri gentleman.

Hon. Peter H. Burnett.—This gentleman was born in Tennessee about the year 1806 or 1807, and, removing to Missouri, settled in Clay County in 1833. He engaged in merchandising for some years, but in the meantime prepared himself for the practice of the law, into which he entered and was soon after appointed attorney of the circuit of which Clay formed a part. About 1844, he removed to Oregon, where he was immediately appointed U. S. district judge. On the discovery of gold in California, he removed thither, and was chosen provisional governor, and upon organization of the State government, he was elected one of the justices of the Supreme Court. In all official positions he bore himself with ability and integrity. He has been for a number of years out of political life. He is an author of no mean distinction. Some years since, he published a work entitled "The Path that led a Protestant lawyer into the Catholic Church," which is highly esteemed by his co-religionists. He was noted for the sweetness of his temperament, the urbanity of his manners, and was a great favorite with the people.

Capt. Thomas McCarty was born in Harrison County, Ky., July 24th, 1822. In 1841, he became a citizen of Clay County, Mo., where he resided until his death, August 6th, 1873. He was a private in Capt. O. P. Moss' Company, 1st Regiment M. M. Volunteers in the Mexican War. In 1853, he was elected clerk of the county court, and served six years, when he began the practice of the law, in which he acquired the reputation of being a safe, reliable counselor. In 1861, he raised a company in the county for service in the Confederate army, and was severely wounded at the battle of Springfield, August 10th, 1861. At the conclusion of the war, he resumed the practice of his profession in Clay County, and in 1872, he was elected to the Missouri Senate from the 3d senatorial district. Capt. McCarty was a man of very vigorous, practical common sense, great decision of character, and remarkable nerve, tenacity, and will-power.

Col. John Thornton was born in Lancaster County, Penn., December 24th, 1786. In early childhood, he emigrated to Kentucky, and thence removed to Howard County, Mo., in 1818. In 1820, he settled in Clay County, where he resided until his death, Oct. 24th, 1847. Col. Thornton was a politician of much prominence in the State. He was elected to represent Clay County in the Legislature six times, and was twice chosen speaker of the Lower House. He had but few opportunities in early life in the way of education, but having a strong, vigorous, inquiring mind, by energetic reading and research he made of himself a man of extended and accurate acquaintance with historical and political subjects. He possessed a remarkable personality and great will. If he warmly attached men to him, so, also, the vehemence of his temperament was apt to create strong opposition.

Gen. Andrew S. Hughes was born in Montgomery County, Ky., Feb. 4th, 1789, and settled in Clay County in 1828, where he resided until 1843. Shortly after his arrival in the State, he was appointed an Indian agent by President Jno. Q. Adams, and served as such for some years. He originally conceived and advocated the idea of the extinguishment of the Indian title to the territory known as the Platte Purchase, and its annexation to Missouri. Gen. Hughes was by profession a lawyer, and continued in the practice until his death, which occurred while attending court at Plattsburg, Mo., Dec. 14th, 1843. If genius consists in readiness under all circumstances and adaptation to all emergencies, then Gen. Hughes was a genius. Although so long a time has elapsed since his death, there yet can hardly be an assemblage of old-time citizens in north-western Missouri without some mention of Gen. Hughes. In eccentricity, he was the equal of John Randolph, and if he lacked the exquisite polish and rapier-like thrust of the latter, he was none the less his rival in wit and sarcasm. Whenever he fastened a nick-name on a man it remained during life. His ability as an advocate was admitted on all hands. His

invective was terrible. His resources of mind seemed to have been without stint. The county swarms with anecdotes concerning him. Indeed, if old reports be true, a book of rare witticisms might be compiled from his sayings.

Rev. Moses E. Lard.—This distinguished preacher, author, theologian and essayist, was born in Bedford Co., Tenn., Oct. 29th, 1818. In 1832, he and his parents came to Missouri, and settled in Clay Co. This county continued to be his home until the fall of 1857. At 17 years of age he was unable to write. But Mr. Lard was born the possessor of a powerful intellect. To remain ignorant was to him an impossibility. His natural thirst for information forced him into the paths of knowledge and general literature. At 23 years of age, he became a communicant of the Christian Church. In 1845, (although he then had a wife and two children) he entered Bethany College, Va., as a student, and subsequently graduated there with distinguished honors. In 1850, he commenced his career as a preacher and author. In 1857, he published his work entitled "Review of Campbellism Examined," a book of merit in a controversial point of view. In 1863, he emigrated to Kentucky and commenced the publication of "Lard's Quarterly," a magazine of much ability. Mr. Lard is a man of uncommon capacity. He often soars into the regions of the sublime. His mind is comprehensive and bold. He loves to overwhelm the hearer by the force and magnificence of his thought,—preferring the grand to the pathetic. He is eminently analytical in his mode of thought—logical always, and grasps his theme with the confidence and ease of a master.

Physical Features.—The south-western and southern portions of the county are quite hilly near the streams; but in the northern, central and eastern portions, the slopes rise very gently from the bottom to the uplands, which swell with beautiful undulations. The bluffs along the Missouri River vary from 50 to 200 feet in height. The southern half of the county is nearly all heavily-wooded land, extending back from the Missouri River 12 miles. About one-fifth of the northern half of the county is prairie. The wood is mostly elm, ash, linden, maple (white and sugar), oak, (red, white, laurel, spanish, pin, black and rock-chestnut), hickory, (shag-bark, thick shell-bark and pignut), black walnut, cherry, locust and iron-wood. Near the prairies, it is mostly laurel and post oak, elm, cherry, sumach and persimmon; post oak and fragrant sumach occur in the eastern part of the county. Fishing River, with its numerous tributaries, drains more than one-fourth of the north-eastern, eastern and south-eastern parts of the county. Smith's Fork of the Platte River, with its tributaries, Fry, Camp (Camp Branch), Holtzclaw, Duncan and Wilkinson Creeks, drain the north-western portion, while Big Shoal, Little Shoal and Rush Creeks, and numerous smaller streams, flowing into the Missouri River,

drain the central, southern and south-western portions of the county. Most of the land is rich—only a small strip lying east of Williams' Creek, in the eastern part of the county, being of inferior quality.

Agricultural Productions.—The chief productions are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, rye, barley, hemp and tobacco. The grasses, timothy, clover, millet, hungarian and blue, grow luxuriantly. All garden vegetables succeed well. There are now several large vineyards, covering, in the aggregate, twenty-five or thirty acres. The grape succeeds well and is receiving increased attention. The most successful varieties are the Concord and Norton's Virginia Seedling. It is thought that there are two or three native varieties which merit attention. The peach is uncertain. The apple of every variety attains the utmost perfection as regards size, flavor, juiciness and beauty of color. The great staple is corn. The average yield of hemp, with ordinary culture and a reasonably fair season, is 900 pounds to the acre, and of tobacco, under the like circumstances, 1000 pounds. It is a superior stock county.

The Mineral Resources, (so far as known) are limited. There are slight indications of coal and lead.

The Manufacturing Interests, aside from those noted in the different towns, are the usual quota of grist and saw-mills and a woolen mill.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $8,000,000*.

Railroads.—There are four railroads running through the county, as follows: Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., 29½ miles; St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. W., 17¾ miles; St. Louis & St. Joseph R. R., 1¼ miles; Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R., 3⅓ miles. The St. L., K. C. & N. R. W. now terminates at Minaville (N. M. Junction) 8 miles from Kansas City, using the track of the H. & St. J. R. R. for that space, but proposes soon to build a track of its own.

The Exports are flour, tobacco, hemp, hogs, mules, horses, beef, cattle, timber, lumber, wine, vegetables, fruit and woolen goods.

Education.—This county is well supplied with good schools, and its inhabitants, in point of education, will not suffer in a comparison with the people of any county in the State. Its chief institution of learning is William Jewell College, located at Liberty. It was founded February 27th, 1849, organized in schools on the plan of the University of Virginia, named in honor of the late Dr. William Jewell, of Columbia, Mo., who gave $10,000 toward its endowment, and is under the control of the Baptists of Missouri. It has a corps of able, efficient, scientific professors, and many of its graduates bear testimony to its thorough

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $4,722,326. Total debt of the county (all funded), $249,900. Its bonds bear 10 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, which, being promptly paid, makes them worth from 1 to 3 per cent. above par. The city of Liberty has a debt (funded) of about $40,000, bearing 10 per cent. interest. The taxation for State and county purposes for the year 1873, was $1.45 per $100. The railroad debt was originally $200.000.

training. In point of scholarship, it takes rank with the best institutions in the West. The college edifice is very handsome, and one of the finest in the State. It is situated on a commanding eminence, overlooking Liberty and a wide expanse of beautiful country. There are also at Liberty a CATHOLIC INSTITUTE, and LIBERTY FEMALE COLLEGE—both private enterprises of good local reputation, and in a prosperous condition. The public school system has been in full operation for some years throughout the county, and in every sub-district there is a substantial school-house. The public school building at Liberty is an ornament to the city, and is a model of beauty and convenience. The attendance of pupils in the county is fully up to the average of counties.

Churches.—The various denominations of Christians rank numerically as follows: Christians, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Catholics and Episcopalians. The church accommodation is unusually large, there being hardly a neighborhood without a comfortable edifice.

Arnold, (Blue Eagle,) a station on the K. C. Branch of the H. & St. J. R. R., 7 miles s. w. from Liberty, has a population of 40 or 50.

Barry, 10 miles w. from Liberty, 7 miles n. from Harlem, has a population of about 75. and 2 churches.

Blue Eagle.—See Arnold.

Claysville, (Prospect Hill,) 9 miles n. e. of Kearney, laid out in 1850, has a population of about 50.

Claytonville.—See Greenville.

Gosneyville, (Paradise,) 8 miles n. w. from Kearney, has about 40 inhabitants.

Greenville, (Claytonville,) 6 miles n. e. from Kearney, has 2 churches —Methodist and Christian, and about 70 inhabitants.

Harlem, on the north bank of the Missouri River, opposite Kansas City, and connected by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Bridge with all the railroads centering at the latter place, has a population of about 150.

Holt, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 17 miles n. from Liberty, has an excellent flouring and saw-mill. Population, about 125.

Kearney, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 9 miles n. from Liberty, incorporated in 1869, contains 3 churches—Baptist, Presbyterian and Christian, 8 stores and 1 flouring-mill. It is situated in a beautiful and rich country, and its prospects are good. Population, about 450.

LIBERTY, the county seat, on the K. C. Branch of the H. & St. J. R. R., 14 miles from Kansas City and 3½ miles from the Missouri River and the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., was laid out in 1822, incorporated as a city in 1851, and contains a population of about 1,800. This is one of the most agreeable towns in the State, and would be a pleasant summer residence for persons from the large cities. Nearly all of its streets are macadamized, and its side-walks are very good. It is situated in a beautiful valley, with high ridges on the east, north and west, and interspersed

with many forest and ornamental trees,—presenting a charming appearance. It contains, (besides the educational institutions above noted,) a fine court-house, 5 churches—Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian and Catholic, 7 dry good stores, 3 drug and 4 grocery stores, 2 flouring and 2 woollen-mills, 1 foundry and machine shop, 2 tailor, 2 tin, 3 blacksmith and 2 carriage shops, 2 banks, 1 hotel and 1 newspaper—*The Tribune*, established in 1846, published by Robt. H. Miller.

Liberty Landing, on the north bank of the Missouri River, is a station on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 13 miles from Kansas City, and 3½ miles from Liberty. This would make a good manufacturing point.

Minaville, (N. M. Junc.,) in the Missouri Bottom, 6 miles s. w. from Liberty and 8 miles from Kansas City, is the junction of the H. & St. J. R. R. with the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W.

Missouri City, on the north bank of the Missouri River, 7½ miles from Liberty, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., and 21 miles from Kansas City, was incorporated in 1859. It contains 2 churches, 6 stores, 1 bank, 1 hotel and 1 tobacco factory, and is the shipping point for the southeastern part of the county. It is a substantial, prosperous town. Population about 600.

North Missouri Junction.—See Minaville.

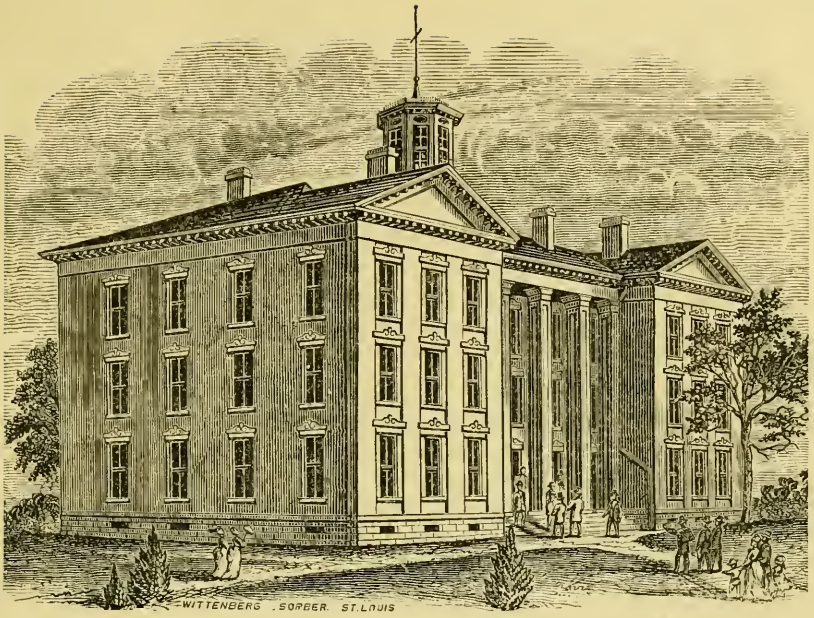
Paradise.—See Gosneyville.

Prospect Hill.—See Claysville.

Pratherville, 10 miles n. e. from Liberty, in a heavily timbered and fertile district, contains about 30 inhabitants.

Robertson. is a station on the H. & St. J. R. R., 5 miles n. from Liberty.

Smithville, 13 miles n. w. from Liberty and 9 miles from Kearney, contains about 100 inhabitants, and is surrounded by a very rich country.



Photographed by J. T. Hicks.

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE BUILDING.

William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., chartered by the Missouri Legislature February 27th, 1849, is controlled by the Baptists of Missouri.

FACULTY:

Rev. W. R. Rothwell, A. M., Chairman of Faculty, Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation.

R. B. Semple, A. M., Professor of Latin and French.

*....., Professor of Greek and German.

James G. Clark, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

J. R. Eaton A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

Rev. Norman Fox, A. M., Professor of Ecclesiastical and Civil History, and English Literature.

Rev. A. J. Emerson, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory Department.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Hon. Jno. B. Wornall, President. Jno. L. Peak, Treasurer.

D. C. Allen, Secretary.

*Supplied by Faculty until vacancy shall be filled by the Trustees.

CLINTON COUNTY,

In the north-western part of the State, is bounded north by De Kalb County, east by Caldwell and Ray, south by Clay, and west by Platte and Buchanan Counties, and contains 264,623 acres.

Population.—In 1840, 2,724; in 1850, 3,786; in 1860, 7,848; in 1870, 14,063, of whom 13,380 were white and 683 colored; 7.582 male and 6,481 female; 13,036 native (6,358 born in Missouri) and 1,027 foreign.

History.—About 1830, David Castile settled on the creek which bears his name, and was soon followed by Washington Huffaker, Page Stanley, James and William Groom, Moses McMahon, the Vassars and others from Clay County. Before its organization, Clinton was attached to Clay, for civil and military purposes, and extended north to the Iowa line. At this time the people purchased their supplies at Liberty, while their milling was done at "Yankee Smith's" in Clay County. There was no serious trouble with the Indians, but petty thieving was carried on quite extensively by them until one of their number was found lying dead across a very large hog. This circumstance effectually stopped their depredations. Being on the line of the Platte Purchase, then an Indian reservation, the settlers were frequently annoyed by soldiers from Fort Leavenworth, who ranged through that section to keep people from settling on Indian land before it come into market. The county was organized from a part of Clay, Jan. 15th, 1833, and included the present territory of Gentry and Worth Counties. It was reduced to its present limits Feb. 12th, 1841. Governor Dunklin appointed John P. Smith, Archibald Elliott and Stephen Jones county justices. The first court was held in April, 1833, at the house of John Biggerstaff, John P. Smith presiding, and Richard R. Reese clerk. Thompson Smith was appointed sheriff, Washington Huffaker, collector, Elijah Fry, assessor, John Biggerstaff, treasurer and Levi Thatcher, surveyor. Clinton County furnished several companies for the Black Hawk War, commanded by Col. Lewis Wood; also several companies for the Mormon War, who did good service in expelling the "saints" from Far West. In the late Civil War, the people were about equally divided in sentiment and furnished soldiers for both armies, many of whom were distinguished for their valor. Gen. David R. Atchison, for many years president *pro tem.* of the U. S. Senate, and Col. John T. Hughes, were citizens of Clinton.

Physical Features.—The county is gently undulating, about three-fourths prairie and one-fourth timber, the latter consisting of black

walnut, various kinds of oak, elm, cherry, linn, cottonwood, hickory, mulberry and black ash. There are many good springs, two of which are impregnated with sulphur, and are claimed to be chalybeate of great medicinal virtue. The creeks are Castile, Smith's Fork of Platte River, Shoal, and their tributaries, together with the tributaries of Crooked and Fishing Rivers. These springs and creeks furnish abundance of water for stock, while good, pure water is easily obtained by digging. The soil is good, producing all the cereals and fruits common to the latitude. There are probably not forty acres, in a body, which are unfit for cultivation. The county is well settled and the lands are mostly fenced and in cultivation, or used for pasture. There are 10,160 acres selected as swamp land, most of which is as good land as the county affords. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company own 2,840 acres of good land and 868 town lots, which they sell on long time and at low rates.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, smaller grains, tobacco, fruits, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc. Grazing is a very important interest.

Mineral Resources.—No minerals have yet been found, but prospecting for coal is going on, with favorable indications.

Manufacturing Interests.—There is 1 woolen factory, 1 distillery, 1 wagon shop (at which the "Original Plattsburg Wagon" is manufactured), supplying for the most part the wants of the county, 1 carriage factory, besides several good flouring and saw-mills.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $8,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, including the Kansas City Branch, has 35 miles, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. has 30 miles and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. W. has 27 miles of track in the county. No part of the county is more than 10 miles from a railroad station

The Exports are cattle, wheat, corn, horses, mules, hogs, tobacco, fruit, etc.

The Educational Interests are well cared for, there being a school-house in nearly every sub-district. There are fine buildings at Cameron, Lathrop and Plattsburg, aggregate cost, $50,000; also a private school of some local importance at Plattsburg, which is well attended.

Anderson, a post-office 9 miles w. n. w. of Plattsburg.

Bainbridge, 7 miles s. w. of Plattsburg, near Smith's Fork of Platte River, has 1 flouring-mill, 1 saw-mill and 1 store.

Cameron, in the north-eastern part of the county, at the junction of the H. & St. J. R. R., Kansas City Branch, and the C., R. I. & P. R. R.,

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $5,168,611; bonded debt, $200,000. Cameron has a railroad debt of $50,000; school debt of $30,000; total, $80,000. Lathrop has a railroad debt of $40,000 and a school debt of $10,000. Plattsburg has $25,000 of railroad debt.

173 miles from Hannibal, 34 miles from St. Joseph, and 50 miles from Kansas City, has a population of about 1,500, and is one of the thriving towns of the North-west. It has a fine public school building which cost about $35,000, 7 churches, about 30 stores, 1 bank, 1 harness and 2 wagon makers, 2 lumber dealers, 2 nurserymen, 2 hotels, 1 flouring-mill, 1 woolen factory, and 1 newspaper—*The Observer*, J. E. Goldsworthy, publisher.

Carpenter's Store, a post-office 12 miles s. w. of Plattsburg.

Converse, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 13 miles s. e. of Plattsburg, is surrounded by fine farms, and has 1 store.

Gower, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 9 miles w. of Plattsburg, is surrounded by the oldest, best cultivated and wealthiest portion of the county. It was incorporated in 1873, and has 1 hotel and about 6 stores.

Graysonville, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., 7 miles s. w. of Plattsburg, in the timber, near the prairie, in the first settled part of the county, is surrounded by a fertile country, in a high state of cultivation, and contains 2 stores.

Hainesville, 7 miles s. of Lathrop, near the H. & St. J. R. R., one of the oldest towns in the county, contains 4 churches, 1 woolen-mill, 1 gunsmith's and 1 saddler's shop, and about 6 stores.

Lathrop, at the junction of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W. with the H. & St. J. R. R., 7 miles e. of Plattsburg and 15 miles s. of Cameron, is an enterprising town of about 500 inhabitants. It has 2 churches, 1 hotel, 1 graded public school—cost $10,000, 1 grist-mill, 2 lumber yards, 1 wagon shop, about 20 stores, and 1 newspaper—*The Monitor*, published by J. O. Daniels.

Perrin, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., 11 miles n. e. of Plattsburg, has 1 store, and is surrounded by fine farms.

PLATTSBURG, the county seat, first called Concord, afterward Springfield, and finally Plattsburg, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 269 miles from St. Louis, and on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., 19 miles from Cameron, has 6 churches, 2 school buildings for white and 1 for colored children, 2 hotels, 2 newspapers, 2 banks, 1 flour and 1 woolen-mill, about 30 stores, 1 livery stable, 3 lumber dealers, etc. Population about 1,450.

Tanner, a station on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 5 miles w. of Plattsburg.

Turney's Station, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 10½ miles s. of Cameron, surrounded by a beautiful country, has 1 hotel, 3 stores and 2 churches.

COLE COUNTY,

In the central part of the State, bounded north by the Missouri River, which separates it from Boone and Callaway Counties, east by Osage, south by Miller, west by Miller and Moniteau Counties, and contains 234,466 acres.

Population in 1830, 3,023; in 1840, 9,286; in 1850, 6,696; in 1860, 9,697; in 1870, 10,292, of whom 9,041 were white and 1,251 colored; 5,595 male, and 4,697 female; 8,234 native (5,884 born in Missouri) and 2,058 foreign.

History.—As early as 1816, a few families from Kentucky and Tennessee located within the present limits of Cole, but white families were few and far between until after its organization, November 16th, 1820, when it was named for the intrepid pioneer, Capt. Stephen Cole. The county seat was located at Marion in 1822, and removed to Jefferson City in 1828. The seat of government of the State was removed from St. Louis to St. Charles in 1821, thence to Jefferson City in 1826. At the time of the admission of Missouri into the Union, Congress granted four sections of land for the location of the seat of government. The Constitution fixed the location of the capital upon the Missouri River within 40 miles of the mouth of the Osage. At the first session of the Legislature, commissioners were appointed who, after a tedious examination, selected the present site of Jefferson City, which Maj. Elias Bancroft laid off into lots under the superintendence of the commissioners, in 1822. The first sale of lots took place in May, 1823, under the supervision of Maj. Josiah Ramsey, Jr., Capt. J. C. Gordon and Adam Hope, Esq., trustees on the part of the State.

At this time there were but two families residing in the place, Maj. Josiah Ramsey, Jr., and Mr. Wm. Jones. This year (1823) the building of a brick State-house was let to the lowest bidder, Daniel Colgan, and afterwards transferred to James Dunnica, of Kentucky, who built the capitol at the bid $25,000. The State-house was completed at the stipulated time, and the Legislature assembled in the new State capitol on the third Monday in November, 1826. Up to this date, all the families that resided in Jefferson City, were Wm. Jones, Josiah Ramsey, Jr., John C. Gordon, Daniel Colgan, Jesse F. Roystan, James Dunnica, Harden Casey, Robert A. Ewing, Alexander Gordon, John Dunnica, John P. Thomas, Reuben Garnett, Stephen C. Dorriss, James R. Pullen, Christopher Casey, Henry Buckner, Hiram H. Baber, David Scrivner, Samuel Harrison, Geo. Woodward, Terry Scurlock, David Slater, Gran-

ville P. Thomas, Robert H. Jones, Azariah Kennedy, Willis Thornton, David Harmon, Wm. Henderson, Mr. Thompson, McDaniel Dorriss and Mr. Moss.

The present State capitol was commenced in 1838, and occupied by the Legislature of 1840–41, and cost about $350,000. The stone for the building was taken from the bluffs near by, along the line of the Pacific Railroad, in front of the city. The limestone for the pillars was from Callaway County. Mr. S. Hills, the architect, here planned one of the best buildings in the West, whether as regards its substantial character, architectural beauty or interior arrangement of the Legislative halls and the several State offices.

Physical Features.—The general surface of the country is high and undulating, and covered with a heavy growth of oak, hickory, elm, walnut, ash, sugar maple, buck-eye, cottonwood, etc. The bottom lands are rich in soil and heavily timbered; they are also almost entirely free from riparian loss or acquisition. The upland soil is light and warm, with yellow and red clay for a basis, and peculiarly adapted to the production of small grains and fruits of superior quality. The low-lands in the valleys and the margins of the streams will sustain a rank growth of nearly everything native to the Temperate Zone.

The central part is drained by Moreau and North Fork of Moreau, both of which furnish excellent water power. The Osage River lies on the eastern boundary, and is navigable far beyond the limits of the county during the freshet season, and by judicious expenditure on the part of the Government, could be made a valuable water route. The northern border is washed by the great Missouri, and this, with her railroad connection, gives Cole great facilities for the transportation of produce.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, oats, barley and hay. Tobacco of fine quality is also produced, and the apple and peach grow in great perfection.

Mineral Resources.—Coal in large quantities exists, and in the western part numerous beds are worked. The coal is generally bituminous, but cannel coal has been excavated in various localities, particularly in the vicinity of Elston and Centertown. Lead has been found in the south and south-western parts of the county, on either side of the South Fork of the Moreau, in great abundance. Rich deposits have been opened south of Russellville and smelting furnaces erected. Two have been in operation in the vicinity of Pratt's Mills for the past two years, their average net profits being about $25 per day each. Kaolin is found in the bluffs of the Osage, though of what quality for usefulness has not been ascertained. Indications of copper are found in the south-central part of the county, and iron exists in immense banks within a short distance of the Osage River, but, until facilities for transportation are

afforded by the improvement of the navigation of the Osage by means of locks and dams, must remain a "hidden treasure."

The Manufacturing Interests are yet in their infancy. One machine shop and foundry, started a few years since with small capital, finds a demand for twenty times the work it can do, and is accordingly increasing the extent of its productions. The flouring-mills of Jefferson City, Osage City and Centertown have an established reputation as the manufacturers of flour from Osage Valley wheat in the markets of Boston and New York. There are 2 furnaces, a few carding machines, and 2 looms in the county. The manufacturing of the penitentiary, which is located here, is meagre, comparatively. An effort to reorganize the labor of the institution so as to make it contribute to the employment of mechanics and artizans outside, is now being made with some show of success. Shoes are made in the penitentiary, and furniture, which finds a ready market in the West, thus giving employment to a large number of experienced prisoners.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $7,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Missouri Pacific has 26 miles of track. It passes along the bank of the Missouri for 15 miles, and then turns due west.†

The Exports are corn, wheat, tobacco, fruit and stock.

The Educational Interests.—Public schools are established in many parts of the county, but the superintendent in his annual report says: "The people generally do not seem to realize the importance of popular education, and many of them are opposed to the public school system. In many of the districts they have poor school-houses, poorly furnished; make frequent changes of teachers, and have but a short school term."

Brazito, 15 miles s. s. w. of Jefferson City, has 1 school-house and a store.

Centre Town, on the M. P. R. R. 15 miles w. of Jefferson, has several stores, 1 wagon shop and a large flouring mill. It is the point to which large quantities of lead and coal are hauled for market. It has 1 church and 1 school-house, and a population of 300.

Elston Station, on the M. P. R. R. 10 miles w. of Jefferson City, has several stores and shops, and 1 saw-mill. Lead is found near the town and coal is mined within a short distance. It has 1 church and a school-house. Population, about 200. The county farm is located near the town.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $3,734,616. Taxation, $1.50 per $100. Bonded debt, $148,000.

†The advantages of the Missouri Branch of the Chicago & Alton road are also secured to the county. This branch has for its present terminus the village of Cedar City, opposite Jefferson City, and the extension of the line through the county in a south-west direction is already graded to Russellville, near the west line of the county. At no distant day the Missouri River will be bridged at this point, and unbroken communication established over this line from the great South-west to the Lakes.

Hickory Hill, 21 miles s. s. w. of Jefferson City, has 1 school-house and 1 store.

JEFFERSON CITY, the county seat, and the capital of the State, on the Missouri River and on the M. P. R. R. 125 miles from St. Louis, and connected by ferry with Cedar City, the terminus of the Missouri branch of the Chicago & Alton R. R., has a population of about 7,000. It is a picturesque and interesting town, and possesses in miniature all the elements of a large city. The principal public building are the capitol, State armory, the State penitentiary and the court-house, all substantial stone structures. There are a number of handsome private residences, and the Governor's mansion has a commanding location and was built in 1871 at a cost of $100,000. It is an imposing edifice of brick with stone trimmings. The public school building of the city is a very creditable structure. It accommodates four hundred pupils, and is an attractive feature of the city. There are 7 churches—Episcopal, Swedenborgian, Presbyterian, 2 Methodist, Baptist, Catholic and Lutheran; also a female college and a male high school, and 3 newspapers—*The State Journal,* daily and weekly, N. C. Burch, editor and proprietor; *People's Tribune,* daily and weekly, Regan & Carter, publishers; *Der Fortschritte* (German weekly), Nitchy & Schiller, publishers.

Marion, on the Missouri, 7 miles n. n. w. of Center Town, was originally the county seat. It has 2 stores, a saw-mill and 1 church.

Osage Bluff, a p. o. 12 miles s. of Jefferson City.

Osage City, on the M. P. R. R. 8 miles e. of Jefferson City, at the mouth of the Osage River, has 1 large flouring-mill, 2 saw-mills, 1 stave and barrel factory, several stores and 1 hotel.

Russellville, a p. o. 15 miles w. s. w. of Jefferson City, has 1 store and 1 church. It is on the line of the Jefferson City, Lebanon & Fort Scott R. R., which is partially graded.

St. Thomas, a p. o.18 miles s. of Jefferson City.

Scott's Station, (Upper Jefferson,) on the M. P. R. R. 7 miles w. of Jefferson City.

Stringtown, a p. o. 10 miles w. s. w. of Jefferson City, has 1 store.

Taos, a p. o. 5 miles s. of Jefferson City.

Upper Jefferson.—See Scott's Station.

COOPER COUNTY,

In the central part of the State, is bounded north by the Missouri River—which separates it from Howard and Boone Counties, east by Moniteau, south by Moniteau and Morgan, and west by Pettis and Saline Counties, and contains 355,172 acres.

Population in 1820, 6,959; in 1830, 6,904; in 1840, 10,484; in 1850, 12,950; in 1860, 17,356; in 1870, 20,692, of whom 17,340 were white, and 3,352 colored; 10,664 male, and 10,028 female; 18,597 native (12,300 born in Missouri) and 2,095 foreign.

History.—Cooper County was first settled in 1812 by Stephen Cole, Daniel Boone, Robert Wallace, Wm. McMahon, Joseph Stephens and Wm. Moore, at or near the present site of Boonville, and was organized Dec. 17th, 1818. During the late war there were two engagements in this county (near Boonville), the first in 1861, between the Federals under Gen. Lyon, and the Confederates commanded by Gen. Sterling Price; the other between the Confederates led by Col. Brown, and the Federals, Col. Eppstein commanding, in both of which the Federals were victorious. The county was held first by one party then by the other, so that its citizens endured the disagreeable necessity of military occupancy up to the close of the struggle. Since the establishment of peace, the county has enjoyed an uninterrupted course of prosperity, which has placed it in the front rank of the counties of the State in wealth and population.

Physical Features.—The face of the county is about equally divided between timbered lands and prairies, the latter rolling, and gradually rising into a hilly, and somewhat broken country, as they approach the river. The western portion is drained by the La Mine River; the central by Little Saline Creek, and the south-eastern by Moniteau Creek. There are numerous fresh and mineral springs throughout the county. Among the latter the most noted for their medicinal properties are the Chouteau Springs, about 12 miles south-west of Boonville, and near the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. They are much frequented, and when improved will be a delightful place for summer resort. The medicinal properties of these waters are highly spoken of, and numerous individuals have received great benefit from their use. There are also several very fine salt springs in the western portion of the county.

The alluvial soil occupies a large area in the bottoms of the Missouri, La Mine and the Little Saline, and is generally covered with a heavy growth of cottonwood, sycamore, elm, box-elder, sugar and white maple, white and black ash, coffee-tree, honey locust, the various kinds of oak

and hickory, red-bud, hackberry, and numerous varieties of willow. The upland timber consists of hickory, oak, walnut, sugar maple, ash, haw and hackberry. The soil of the county is very fertile, and well adapted to all the purposes of agriculture.

Agricultural Productions.—The bottom lands are particularly adapted to corn and hemp, while the uplands are well suited to corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and the grasses. Apples and peaches are grown in abundance, as are also the small fruits. The grape is cultivated extensively, and considerable wine of excellent quality manufactured. About three-fifths of the county are under cultivation, and there remain about 1000 acres of "swamp land" still unsold.

Mineral Resources.—Professor Swallow estimates the amount of good available coal, in Cooper County, to be not less than 60,000,000 tons. It is found in working quantities on nearly every section in the county. Lead and iron in considerable, and zinc and manganese in small quantities have been found. Of building materials, there is an abundance of limestone, sandstone, marble, hydraulic cement, fire-rock, and clays for fire brick.

The Manufacturing Interests of the county are not very extensive, considering the many advantages, both natural and artificial which it possesses. There is 1 woolen-mill, a foundry, several flouring-mills, 4 stoneware establishments, several wine manufactories, 2 breweries, 1 large tobacco factory and several smaller ones.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $10,000,000.*

Railroads.—There are three railroads running through the county, which, with the Missouri River, furnish ample means for transportation: the Missouri Pacific, which has 6 miles of track passing through the south-western part; the Osage Valley & Southern Kansas (usually known as the Boonville Branch of the Missouri Pacific) runs through the center, from south to north, having 23 miles of track; and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad passes through the western and northern portions of the county, for 24 miles. The latter road has built a fine iron bridge across the Missouri River, at Boonville, which will probably be the means of bringing other roads through the county, as several are already projected.

The Exports are wheat, corn, oats, tobacco (in the leaf and manufactured), flour, woolen goods, stoneware and wine.

Educational Interests.—There are in the county about 75 public school buildings, including 10 for colored children. Some of these are very fine edifices. There are also several excellent private schools and colleges. The county has an agricultural and mechanical association which holds its annual fairs at the county seat.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $5,596,450. Bonded debt, $393,000. Floating debt, $20,393. Bonded debt of Boonville, Clear Creek and Pilot Grove townships, $170,000; City of Boonville, $64,350; all of which, except a portion of the city of Boonville debt, is for railroads. Floating deb of the city of Boonville, $17,170.52.

Bell Air, a post-office 7 miles n. w. of Bunceton.

Billingsville, a station on the Boonville Branch of the M. P. R. R., 6 miles s. of Boonville, contains 1 store. There are several large stone quarries near this place, which are extensively worked. It is surrounded by timber.

BOONVILLE, the county seat, on the Missouri River, 232 miles above St. Louis, is the terminus of the Boonville Branch of the M. P. R. R., 25 miles north of Tipton and 187 miles by rail from St. Louis. It is also on the M. K. & T. R. R., 35 miles from Sedalia and 37 miles from Moberly. The railroad bridge, noticed above, spans the Missouri River at this place. The city is beautifully and healthfully located among the hills and is surrounded by a fine farming country. Mrs. Hannah Cole owned the land on which Boonville is built. The original plat was made by Captain Asa Morgan, and Chas. Lucas, Aug. 1st, 1817. It became the county seat Aug. 13th, 1819, and was incorporated Feb. 8th, 1839. The first election held May 3d, 1839, made Marcus Williams, Sr., mayor, J. Rice president of the board, and Wm. Shields, J. L. Collins, Jacob Wyan, David Andrews, Chas. Smith, J. S. McFarland, and J. H. Malone, councilmen. The first court was held at the house of Wm. Bartlett, Esq., March 1st, 1819, David Todd presiding, Wm. M. McFarland sheriff, and Robt. C. Clark clerk. Boonville possesses great natural advantages, being in the midst of a populous and wealthy section, having an abundance of coal and water; also, timber, stone and other building material. Its extensive railroad connection, together with the Missouri River, afford easy and cheap transportation for the agricultural productions of the surrounding country. The town is well laid out with wide streets, generally paved and lined with shade trees. The buildings are substantial, mostly of brick, and in the city and suburbs are many handsome residences. The court-house is a fine brick structure in the midst of a public square ornamented with trees. The jail is a two-story stone building. The city is lighted with gas, and contains a spacious town hall, 1 large public school for white and 1 for colored children, 5 private schools and colleges, 9 churches—M. E. Ch. South, German Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Catholic, Episcopal, Baptist colored and Methodist colored; 3 banks, 3 weekly newspapers—The *Eagle*, Milo Blair, editor and publisher, the *Wæchter am Missouri* (German,) L. Joachimi, editor and proprietor, and the *Advertiser*, Caldwell, Stahl & Hutchison, proprietors; 5 hotels and a U. S. Land Office, about 20 manufacturing establishments, 2 breweries and about 75 stores. With these advantages, joined to the high social and business character of its citizens, Boonville bids fair to become one of the most important cities in the central part of Missouri. Population, about 6,000.

Bunceton, on the Boonville Branch of the M. P. R. R., 15 miles s. of Boonville, was laid out and settled in 1866, and has 1 large flouring-

mill, 1 church, 1 public school building, 1 Masonic hall and 4 or 5 stores, and is surrounded by timber. Large quantities of coal and building stone are found near this place. Population, about 400.

Clark's Fork, a post-office 9 miles s. e. of Boonville.

Clear Creek, a post-office 16 miles s. w. of Boonville.

Conner's Mills, a post-office 8 miles e. of Boonville.

Gooch's Mills, a post-office 11 miles e. of Boonville.

Harrison, on the M., K. & T. R. R., 15 miles s. of Boonville, contains 1 store.

LaMine, a post-office 14 miles w. of Boonville.

Lone Elm, a post-office 18 miles s. of Boonville.

New Palestine, on the Boonville Branch of the M. P. R. R., 11 miles s. of Boonville, is situated on Little Saline Creek, and contains about 200 inhabitants.

Otterville, on the M. P. R. R., 175 miles from St. Louis, and 25 miles s. w. of Boonville, is surrounded by a good country, with plenty of timber and good water power. It was incorporated Feb. 16th, 1857, and contains 1 fine public school building, 4 churches, a Masonic and an Odd Fellows' hall and 10 stores. Lead in large quantities has recently been discovered near this place. Population, about 600.

Overton, a shipping point on the Missouri River, 13 miles e. of Boonville, has 1 store, 1 school-house, and 1 warehouse.

Pilot Grove, on the M. K. & T. R. R., 12 miles s. w. of Boonville, has 1 store and 1 church.

Pisgah, 15 miles s. of Boonville, and 6 miles from Bunceton, (the nearest railroad station) has 2 stores, 1 church, and 1 school-house.

Pleasant Green, on the M. K. & T. R. R., 18 miles s. w. of Boonville, in a timbered district, has 1 store and 1 church.

Prairie Home, a post-office 18 miles s. of Boonville, has 1 store and 1 school-house, and is situated in a fine agricultural region.

Vermont, on the Boonville Branch of the M. P. R. R., 20 miles s. of Boonville, is surrounded by prairie, and has 1 store.

CRAWFORD COUNTY,

In the south-east-central part of the State, is bounded north by Gasconade and Franklin Counties, east by Washington and Iron, south by Iron and Dent, and west by Dent, Phelps and Gasconade Counties, and contains 465,313 acres.

Population in 1830, 1,712; in 1840, 3,561; in 1850, 6,397; in 1860, 5,823; in 1870, 7,982, of whom 7,896 were white, and 86 colored; 4,089 male and 3,893 female; 7,589 native (5,155 born Missouri) and 393 foreign.

History.—This county was settled in 1815, by Wm. Harrison (many of his family still reside here) and others who located on the Maramec River. It was organized Jan. 23rd, 1829, and then included a vast area of territory. From that time until March 10th, 1835, when the county seat was located, the county courts were held at the house of James Harrison, near the mouth of Little Piney, now in Phelps County.

Physical Features.—The Maramec River enters the south-western part of the county, and pursuing a tortuous course, leaves at the north-eastern corner. Its chief tributaries and sub-tributaries on the south are Crooked, Yankee, Dry, Huzza and Shoal Creeks and Fourche à Courtois and Fourche Bazil. The Branch of Bourbeuse and its numerous tributaries water the north-western part. There are also numerous springs, many of which, in addition to the streams, furnish good water power. The soil of the bottoms along the Maramec and its tributaries is a black loam intermixed with sand. The valleys are of a light brown loam and sand, while the uplands are chiefly yellow clay.

The timber consists of white, post and black oak, and black-jack on the uplands, while the bottoms produce hickory, ash, elm, walnut, sycamore, linn, yellow and sugar maple, cherry, buckeye, iron-wood and dogwood.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn and the smaller grains, also fruits and vegetables.

The A. & P. R. R. Co. have about 56,000 acres of lands for sale in the county, at prices ranging from $2.50 to $5.50 per acre.*

The Mineral Resources are chiefly iron and lead. The former is being mined successfully at many points, among which may be mentioned:

The Scotia Mines, near Leasburg, which is the shipping point for the ore. This is a wonderful deposit of blue specular and red hematite. A

*The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be paid with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offers free transportation from St. Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix—Page

charcoal furnace is in operation here of about 22 tons capacity. *The Benton Creek Bank* in the south-west corner of the county, has a branch railroad 1½ miles in length, connecting it with the St. L., S. & L. R. R. R. The arrangements are such that the operatives can load 25 cars at once, with sufficient space, side track, etc., to load 75 cars per day. This ore is blue specular and red oxyde. *The Cherry Valley Bank* is a huge deposit of blue ore, situated 5 miles east of Steelville; no mining has yet been done, but operations will probably commence at an early day. *The Steelville Bank*, about 1 mile south-west of Steelville and about 200 yards north of the railroad, has a branch so built that the ore can be shipped directly from the bank. *The Grover Bank* is about 5 miles south of Steelville, within half a mile of the railroad, on a down grade. *Iron Ridge*, north-east of Knob View, is about 2 miles north of the A. & P. R. R., but is connected by a narrow gauge road. This ore is blue specular and red hematite, and is one of the largest deposits of mixed ore in this part of Missouri. It is being skillfully and energetically developed. In addition to these, there are a dozen or more banks that have been somewhat developed, and numerous small deposits, all awaiting capital and labor.

Indications of immense deposits of lead are found in the eastern part of the county on Fourche à Courtois, Shoal, Huzza, and Dry Creeks. Little has been done toward the development of this mineral, and it is believed by the people of the county that the geological reports have been based upon a too hasty examination. Coal of a superior quality is found in the southern part of the county, and is now being mined 5 miles south-west of Cherryville. A superior quality of sandstone has been found in various places.

The Manufacturing Interests are much neglected. It has 1 furnace, several grist-mills, and 3 wool-carding machines. Another furnace is being erected 2 miles n. of Steelville.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $2,800,000.*

Railroads.—The Atlantic & Pacific R. R., passing through the county east and west, is located on high lands between the Maramec and Bourbeuse, and has 26½ miles of track.

The St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock R. R., connecting with the A. & P. at Cuba, and running southward, has 30 miles of road.

The Exports are pig-iron, iron ore, wheat, corn and stock.

The Educational Interests are receiving increased attention, and schools are established in many of the sub-districts. There is a private high school at Steelville.

Anthony's Mills is a post-office 12 miles s. e. of Bourbon.

Argo is a post-office 6 miles n. w. of Bourbon.

* Assessed valuation for 1873, $2,027, 073. Bonded debt, $1,500. Floating debt, $1,500. R. R. debt—Benton Township, $15,000; Maramec Township, $22,000; Union Township, $20,000.

Bourbon is on the A. & P. R. R., 13 miles n. e. of Cuba.

Cherryville is a post-office 10 miles s. e. of Steelville.

Clinton's Mills is a post-office 13 miles s. e. of St. James.

Cuba, at the junction of the A. & P. R. R. with the St. L., S. & L. R. R. R., is 91 miles from St. Louis and 9 miles north-west of Steelville. It is a thriving town, and contains about 13 stores, 2 hotels, 2 livery stables, 2 lumber dealers and 2 wagon shops.

Dry Creek is a post-office 15 miles s. of Steelville.

Elm Tree, (Kysville,) is a post-office 10 miles s. w. of Steelville.

Harrison's Mills is a post-office 8 miles s. e. of Bourbon.

Iron Ridge is on the A. & P. R. R., 5 miles w. of Cuba.

Jake's Prairie is a post-office 10 miles n. of Cuba.

Kent is on the A. & P. R. R., 3 miles w. of Cuba.

Knob View on the A. & P. R. R., 8 miles w. of Cuba, has 1 general store.

Kysville.—See Elm Tree.

Leasburg, on the A. & P. R. R., 8 miles n. e. of Cuba, has 4 stores.

Lone Cedar is a post-office 9 miles s. e. of Steelville.

Osage is a post-office 16 miles s. e. of Steelville.

STEELVILLE, the county seat, is located in a beautiful valley one mile s. of the Maramec. It has about 500 inhabitants, and is one of the most attractive towns in this part of Missouri. It has 1 cabinet-maker's shop, 7 stores, 1 hotel and an excellent high school, established in 1850. It is on the St. L., S. & L. R. R., 9 miles from Cuba.

DADE COUNTY,

In the south-western part of the State, is bounded north by Cedar County, east by Polk and Greene, south by Lawrence and Jasper, and west by Jasper and Barton Counties, and contains 320,000 acres.

Population in 1850, 4,246; in 1860, 7,072; in 1870, 8,683, of whom 8,479 were white, and 204 colored; 4,430 male, 4,253 female; 8,598 native (4,256 born in Missouri) and 85 foreign.

History.—The first settlements in what is now Dade County were made in the latter part of 1833 and spring of 1834. Among the pioneers, who suffered the usual hardships, were William, Redden and John Crisp, who located on and near Crisp Prairie, and after whom it was named. John Crisp is still (1874) living on Big Sac, and is one of the foremost farmers and stock-raisers in the country. Silas Hobbs settled on Big Sac; George Davidson on Limestone Creek, about 3 miles south-west of the present site of Greenfield; Judge Nelson McDowell on, and Samuel La Force near, Crisp Prairie. Settlers had to undergo many inconveniences, both of a public and private character. Springfield, in Greene County, then a very small place, was the nearest post-office, and also the seat of justice for all that portion of country. For a time the laws of the State were scarcely known in south-western Missouri, and but rarely administered. Magistrates were "few and far between," and it is related by John Crisp, who married in those days, that he had to take his bride 40 miles from home to find a justice of the peace who could "tie the knot." Madison Campbell's grist-mill, on Little Sac, in what is now Polk County, was the only grist-mill in all that region. It was quite common to mount a boy on horseback, astride a sack of corn, and send him 20 miles to this mill. As the settlements extended westward, the farmers with their ox-carts had still further to go, as they continued patronizing the same establishment, until a few years later, when Campbell's grist-mill, on Big Sac, was erected on the site now occupied by Engleman's mill in this county, and which for a number of years alone supplied a large scope of country with Indian meal and flour. Among other early settlers, that came in but little later than those above mentioned, were James Hembree, who located on the site now occupied by Melville; also the Allison and Hoover families, among whom were Judge M. H. Allison, who afterward largely assisted in founding Greenfield, and who still lives near the town where he first settled. Judge John C. Wetzel, near Greenfield, and Jesse Finley, of Crisp Prairie, came early, and are yet living; both are

prominent citizens of the county. During the Mexican War this county turned out a company of men under command of Capt. J. J. Clarkson, that did excellent service. After its organization, Jan. 29th, 1841, Dade grew steadily until the late Civil War, when it was overrun by the contending armies, and its farms and villages laid waste. Scarcely a house was left standing west of Greenfield, except in its immediate vicinity, and the western portion of the county was depopulated by Gen. Ewing's famous order. The court-house was burned by the Confederates under Gen. Shelby, in 1863, but happily the books of the recorder's office were saved, so that evidence of titles to lands was preserved. Although no great battles were fought in the county, there were numberless sharp conflicts, in which many soldiers, both of the "Blue" and the "Gray," went down and were buried where they fell.

Physical Features.—About one-half of the county is timber, and the remainder prairie. That part lying in the timber, and near water courses, is rolling, and in places very rough and hilly. The bottom lands are very productive, and the prairies undulating and usually well fitted for cultivation. The summit of the Ozark Mountains is in the south-western part of the county; the streams flowing south from this section finding their way to the Arkansas, while the others flow through the Osage and thence to the Missouri. Big Sac and Turnback, which flow from south to north through the eastern and central parts of the county, furnish most valuable water power and many very fine mill sites. The lesser streams are Son's Creek in the central, and Horse and Muddy Creeks in the western part of the county, the first two named flowing northwardly into the Big Sac, and the last into Spring River. These and their affluents, at all seasons, afford abundant supplies of stock water, and at certain seasons abound in a variety of choice fish. Many portions of the county are well supplied with springs of pure, clear water, and excellent well water may be easily obtained in any part of the county. About six miles east of Greenfield, at Mr. G. W. Cotner's residence, is a chalybeate spring of, probably, great hygienic properties. The principal prairies are Crisp, situated in the north-eastern portion of the county, some 12 by 3 miles in extent; Rock Prairie, in the south-eastern; Pennsylvania in the southern, (named after Judge Wm. Penn), and Conner's in the northern; this last named, known by various other names in different localities, sweeps around the whole western border of the county. The county is moderately well timbered with white, red and black oak, poplar, cottonwood, hickory, walnut, elm, cherry, etc. The prairies are generally so distributed, with relation to intervening woodlands, that an abundant supply of wood for fuel, and timber for fences, bridges, etc., can always be found at convenient distances.

The Agricultural Productions are principally wheat, corn, oats and hay; the soil showing adaptability to many other cereal crops not

extensively grown, such as rye, millet, etc. The grasses and clover yield abundantly. Tobacco, although not much grown, is produced of the finest quality. Various kinds of fruits succeed admirably, as far as tested, especially the apple—and it is believed that grapes will do well. Vegetables grow finely.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Co. have about 4,000 acres of land in this county for sale at from $2 to $5 per acre on liberal terms.*

Mineral Resources.—Coal has been discovered in many sections of the western part of the county indicating extensive beds, varying in thickness from 28 to 36 inches, and of a very fine quality. Several mines of some importance have been opened, at or near the surface, in the higher lands, but there have been no extensive mining operations or systematic examinations. It is generally believed that these coal mines will become an important interest of the county. Iron ores of excellent quality have been discovered in various places in the central and eastern portions of the county, and appear to be extensive, but are as yet undeveloped. Indications of lead and copper are also found. In several portions of the county are traces of ancient diggings, but what the miners sought, or what they found, who they were, whence they came, whither they went, and when and how long they delved there, are problems which "the oldest inhabitants" cannot solve.

Manufactures.—There are about 8 flour-mills, 7 saw-mills, 1 wool-carding establishment, 3 carriage and wagon manufactories and 3 furniture shops. The old loom is still in use, and a great many of the farmers dress in home-spun.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $3,000,000.†

Railroads.—No completed railroad passes through Dade County, and this is the greatest want of the people. The Kansas City & Memphis Railroad has been mostly graded from Springfield to Greenfield.

The Exports are wheat, corn, apples, cattle, horses, mules, hogs, sheep, hides and small quantities of coal.

Educational Interests.—Public schools are well organized; good buildings have been erected in nearly all the sub-districts, and competent teachers employed.

Arcola, (Pleasant Hill, Son's Creek,) 10 miles n. n. w. of Greenfield, has 3 stores, 2 blacksmith shops and 1 church—Methodist. Population about 75.

Cedarville a thriving town 18 miles n. w. of Greenfield, has 1 store and 1 hotel. Population about 50.

Cross Roads.—See Rock Prairie.

* The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be paid with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offers free transportation from St. Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix—Page

† Assessed valuation in 1873, $2,408,859. Taxation, $1.45 per $100. Bonded debt, $200,000.

Dadeville, (Melville,) 12 miles n. e. of Greenfield, is an enterprising town, surrounded by a rich country. During the Civil War it was almost entirely destroyed by the Confederates, who were followed in their retreat, and routed in a fight near the Barton County line. It has about 5 stores, 1 saddlery and harness, 1 cooper, 2 wagon and carriage and 1 cabinet and furniture shops, 1 mill, 2 hotels, 3 churches—Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist and Christian, and 1 public school. Population, about 300.

Davenport, a post-office 12 miles w. n. w. of Greenfield.

Engleman's Mills, 7 miles e. n. e. of Greenfield, has 1 store, a flouring and saw-mill and 1 Cumberland Presbyterian church.

GREENFIELD, the county seat, 40 miles w. n. w. of Springfield, beautifully situated near the center of the county, on the prairie 2 miles w. of Turnback River, is partly surrounded by forests of timber, and is in the midst of a rich agricultural district. The town was settled in 1841 and incorporated in 1867. The place is well laid off, has a two-story brick court-house, in the center of a public square, which is adorned with locust shade-trees. There are 3 churches—Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian and Methodist, 2 substantial public school-houses and 1 private school—the Ozark Female Institute, 2 wagon and carriage factories, 2 furniture manufactories, 2 saddle and harness makers, 3 tin, stove and hardware, 7 general and 3 drug stores, 2 hotels, 2 newspapers—*The Greenfield Vidette*, published by Griffith & Baer, and *The Dade County Phœnix*, published by M. Talbutt. Population, about 800. There are 2 mills near town.

Johnson's Mill, a flouring and saw-mill, 7 miles n. e. of Greenfield.

King's Point, a post-office 10 miles s. w. of Greenfield, has 1 store. Population, about 30.

Melville.—See Dadeville.

Mt. Zion, 8 miles s. w. of Greenfield, has a mill, store, a good academy and 1 church—M. E. Ch. South.

Pleasant Hill.—See Arcola.

Rock Prairie, (Cross Roads,) near a coal mine, 10 miles s. e. of Greenfield, has 2 stores, a pottery and a population of about 50.

Son's Creek.—See Arcola.

Sylvania, 11 miles n. w. of Greenfield, was laid out by the Pennsylvania Company, who planted a colony in that neighborhood before the war. The site covers 160 acres, in the midst of the coal fields.

Turnback, a post-office 9 miles s. of Greenfield.

DALLAS COUNTY,

In the south-west-central part of the State, is bounded north by Hickory and Camden Counties, east by Laclede, south by Webster and Greene, and west by Polk and Hickory Counties, and contains 344,611 acres.

Population in 1850, 3,648; in 1860, 5,892; in 1870, 8,383, of whom 8,294 were white, and 89 colored; 4,279 male, and 4,104 female; 8,321 native, (4,587 born in Missouri) and 62 foreign.

History.—The Evans, Randleman, Reynolds and Williams families from Kentucky, settled in this county in 1837–38. They were soon followed by members of the Vanderford, Haines, Cox, Gregg, and Wilkerson families from Ohio, and later there were many settlers from New York, Pennsylvania and the New England States.

A party of hunters, among whom was Samuel Griggsby, found on the prairie a skeleton head of a large buffalo, and placed it on a stake. It became a noted way-mark for hunters, travelers and immigrants, and gave to the surrounding region its name of Buffalo Head Prairie.

The privations and hardships incident to pioneer life were manfully borne by the settlers of Buffalo Head Prairie. John Evans thought it no great hardship to go nearly to Springfield to grind his axe, and quite there—33 miles—to buy a whetstone. Niangua County was organized in 1842, and after some changes in its boundary, its name was, Dec. 10th, 1844, changed to Dallas.

Physical Features.—The surface is varied from level and gently undulating to rolling, and in the vicinity of the larger streams, it is broken and hilly. The Niangua enters the central-southern part of the county, (having in this section 3 important tributaries—Jones, Deusenbery and Greasy,) and flows northwardly to near the center, thence eastwardly until within a mile of the county line, when it turns again in a northerly direction. Adjacent to this stream is a series of rocky, timbered hills, coming up bold on one side, while on the other the fertile bottom lands spread out to various widths. The north-western part is well watered by Little Niangua and its tributaries and in every part of the county are springs. The streams abound in excellent fish and furnish abundant water power.

About one-third of the county is prairie—the remainder is well timbered, the uplands with post, black, white, red, jack and black-jack oak; the bottoms with burr, spanish and chinquapin oak, black and white walnut, hickory, ash, elm, cherry, maple, sycamore, etc.

The soil is very fertile and adapted to a wide range of products. The

black loam, the brown, the rich alluvial with clay subsoils, may be enumerated as the leading varieties. Thousands of acres, mostly good land, were selected under the Swamp Land Act, the selections approved and the proceeds of the sales placed to the credit of the school fund. The richness of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, the picturesque and beautiful landscape, interspersed with excellent timber skirting the streams of pure and sparkling water, invited the frontiersman, and still invites the emigrant, to settle there. The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. has about 12,000 acres of prairie and timbered land in the county for sale at from $1.50 to $5.00 per acre on liberal terms*.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, rye, buckwheat, barley, oats, sorghum, potatoes, vegetables, the grasses and tobacco. Some families raise their own supplies of cotton. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, and all the small fruits peculiar to this latitude, are grown in great abundance.

Mineral Resources.—Lead is found in many places in the county. The Rambo mines, 12 miles north-east from Buffalo, discovered in 1868, have attracted the most attention, and are now being profitably worked. An iron bank has been discovered near Buffalo, and gives promise of being an important addition to the mineral interests of the county. Indications of coal have been found, also, in different localities, and building stone is abundant.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of the usual complement of blacksmith and wagon shops, 5 steam and 6 water mills, and 4 carding machines.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $2,300,000†

Railroads.—The Laclede & Fort Scott R. R., the first 50 miles of which is graded, commencing at Lebanon, about 30 miles east of Buffalo, will run through the center of the county, east and west. For the building of this road the county has issued $235,000 of bonds.

The Exports are wheat, corn, tobacco, nursery stock, lead, horses, mules, hogs, cattle, sheep and peltries.

Educational Interests.—There are, outside of Buffalo, 63 public and 3 private schools, 65 school-houses (19 frame and 46 log) valued, with the grounds, at $7,680; furniture and apparatus, $524; total, $8,204. Total number of pupils, 2,509. Average salary per month paid to teachers—to men, $29,43; to women, $25,42. Average number of months taught in each school, 3½.

Boyd, a post-office 11 miles s. of Buffalo.

*The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be paid with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offers free transportation from St. Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix—Page

†Assessed valuation for 1873, $1,378,123. Taxation, $1.05 per $100. Bonded debt, $235,000. Floating debt, $10,000.

BUFFALO, the county seat, on the proposed L. & F. S. R. R., 30 miles w. of Lebanon, is beautifully situated on an eminence at the eastern edge of the prairie, and from a western approach presents a rare and picturesque appearance. It was located by Joseph F. Miles, who built the first house in 1839, and has lived there in single blessedness ever since. He was born in New York, of Irish parents, Feb. 18th, 1770, and now, (1874) at 104 years of age, has not a grey hair in his head, and can read and write very well without glasses. He has met with several serious accidents; at one time having his arm, leg and ribs broken. In consequence of this, one leg is 2½ inches shorter than the other, but he is hale and hearty, and challenges the world at singing, dancing, or playing the violin, for the sum of $500. What county will accept the challenge?

The town was incorporated in 1854, and again in 1870, and has a population of about 650. Its buildings are well and tastefully constructed, and nestle around and near the square, in which stands an elegant and substantial court-house, designed by Dr. E. Hovey while superintendent of the public buildings in 1868. The old court-house was burned during the Civil War, Oct. 18th, 1863, by the Confederates, and July 30th, 1864, and again Sept. 3d, 1867; two other houses, used for judicial purposes, shared the same fate. In the burning of the second house the county records were destroyed; they were replaced, and in the destruction of the third building were again lost. The records have been for the third time replaced and lodged in the fire-proof vaults of the new court-house.

The county fair grounds, ¾ of a mile west of the court-house, are well laid off and supplied with all necessary buildings. The last fair showed an increased interest, and the blooded stock and farm products would have done no discredit to many of the older counties.

The Methodists and Baptists own one church in common. The Presbyterians are building a church to be worth about $1,500. The graded school is organized under the special school law, and is kept in session from 30 to 44 weeks every year. There is a separate school for colored children. There are in the place 13 stores, 2 wagon, 2 saddle and harness shops, 2 hotels, 1 steam flouring-mill and 1 newspaper—*The Reflex*, A. W. Carson editor and publisher.

Cross Plains.—See Woodhill.

Dick's Creek, a post-office 14 miles n. e. of Buffalo.

Friendship Community, 4 miles w. of Buffalo, was incorporated March 15th, 1872. It was founded by Alcander Longley, editor of *The Communist*, a monthly paper devoted to social reform. The Community owns 500 acres of good land (300 prairie and 200 woodland), on which the members live as one family, and on which they are at present engaged in farming and fruit and stock-raising. The members, men and women, have equal rights and own all things in common. Its affairs are admin-

istered by officers, who must receive the votes of three-fourths of the members. No interference is made with the religious, political or other opinions of its members, nor with marriage or family relations.

Forkner's Hill, a post-office 3½ miles w. of Conway, and 15 miles s. e. of Buffalo.

Long Lane, a post-office 12 miles e. of Buffalo.

Louisburgh, (formerly Round Prairie,) 9 miles n. w. of Buffalo, has 2 stores.

Round Prairie.—See Louisburgh.

Spring Grove, a post-office 9 miles s. e. of Buffalo.

Urbana, 15 miles n. w. of Buffalo, is a thriving village with 3 stores and the best private high school in the county.

Woodhill, (formerly Cross Plains,) a post-office 8 miles n. e. of Buffalo.

DAVIESS COUNTY,

In the north-western part of the State, is bounded north by Harrison County, east by Grundy and Livingston, south by Caldwell, and west by DeKalb and Gentry Counties, and contains 358,601 acres.

Population.—In 1840, 2,736; in 1850, 5,298; in 1860, 9,606; in 1870, 14,410, of whom 14,086 were white and 324 colored; 7,497 male and 6,913 female; 14,167 native (7,044 born in Missouri,) and 243 foreign.

History.—The first settlements were made in 1831, near the center of the county, by the Stones, Stokes, Creekmores, Duvals and Pennistons; in the north-east by Auberry and Netherton, and in the south-east by the Weldons, McHaneys, McDows, Woods, Traspers, Smiths, Taylors, and Splawns; others came in a little later, and settled in various parts of the county. The county was organized, from part of Ray, December 29th, 1836, and named in honor of Col. Jo. Daviess, of Kentucky. The first circuit court was held in July, 1837, at the cabin of E. B. Creekmore; A. A. King on the bench, J. B. Turner clerk, Wm. Bowman sheriff. The grand jury held their deliberations in a hazel thicket, and within one hour returned one indictment, and were discharged.

The Mormons went there in 1836, and built many cabins throughout the county. On the east bluffs of Grand River, about three miles above Gallatin, they built a town and called it Diamond, declaring that at that place they had found the grave of "Old Father Adam." The lawless element among them practiced their thieving propensities, and earned the ill-will of the settlers, who heartily co-operated in driving them from the country in 1838. Diamond, then containing a population of 500, surrendered to the State militia under Gen. Doniphan and a partial restitution of the property stolen was made by the Mormons. Before they surrendered they had burned the town of Gallatin, and many houses throughout the county. (For legal proceedings against the Mormons, see page 88.) The court-house, built of brick in 1840, was a fine building for that time, and is still occupied.

Physical Features.—The face of the country is about equally divided between gently rolling prairie and fine timber lands. Besides the numerous springs, there is an abundance of stock water. Grand River runs through the county from the north-west to the south-east, having many branches on either side, the principal ones being Muddy, Hickory, Cypress, Big, Sampson, Grindstone and Honey Creeks.

The soil is a rich sandy loam, mixed with vegetable mold, and is next to the bottom lands in fertility; standing well the drouth to which western lands are subject. There is an abundance of timber, consisting of the various kinds of oak, together with walnut of the finest quality, elm, hickory, maple, cottonwood, hackberry, sycamore, locust, etc.

The Agricultural Productions are principally wheat, corn, oats and stock. Rye, barley, sorghum, buckwheat, hay, potatoes, etc., are produced in large quantities. The county has an annual average of 100,000 bushels wheat, 700,000 bushels of corn, and 250,000 bushels of oats. Fruit in great variety finds a genial soil and climate, and annually there are hundreds of teams from Iowa to this county, on a pilgrimage for apples. The county owns considerable swamp lands of good quality. Nearly all the land in the county is susceptible of cultivation, and 120,000 acres are already improved.

Minerals.—The county has a fine quality of building stone, and there is probably a deep lying stratum of coal, and there are some indications of silver. Mines are now being opened for this metal, and great expectations are indulged.

Manufacturing is yet in its infancy, but producing annually to the amount of $30,000. Grand River and its tributaries furnish fine water power, and a number of flouring and saw-mills have been built upon them.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county, per census of 1870, $9,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Chicago & Southwestern branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the St. Louis & Omaha R. R.'ds traverse the county in the form of an X from corner to corner, and crossing each other near the center, making 55 miles of track and 8 stations in the county. There is a railroad debt of $360,000, which is now in litigation. The Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. runs in Caldwell County near the southern boundary of Daviess, sometimes approaching within a half mile of the county.

The Educational facilities are good and improving. The public school building, at Gallatin, is a very fine structure, and the school-houses throughout the county are good. There are 90 schools, with an enumeration of 5,662 pupils.

The Exports are wheat, corn, oats, cattle, horses and hogs.

Alta Vista is 4 miles n. of Winstonville. Pop., about 140.

Bancroft is a thriving place 10 miles n. of Jamesport. Population, about 150.

Civil Bend, in a rich farming district, is quite a business place, 7 miles s. of Pattonsburg. Population, 100.

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $4,305,335. Taxation, $2.25 per $100. Bonded debt, $20,000. Floating debt, $10,000.

Coffeysburg (Salem) is 8 miles n. of Jameson. Pop., about 150.

Crittenden, a post-office 7 miles n. w. of Jamesport.

GALLATIN was selected for the county seat by commissioners, and laid out in 1837. It is situated on high ground, at the edge of the timber, and about 1 mile west of Grand River; it is on the south-western division of the C. R. I. & P. R. R., 453 miles from Chicago, 76 miles from Leavenworth, and 21 miles north-east of Cameron; on the St. L. & O. line it is 249 miles from St. Louis, and 24 miles north-west of Chillicothe. Gallatin has a beautiful location, good well and spring water, and is very healthy. Its business houses are mostly substantial brick, two or three stories high, and of modern style of architecture. There are 2 banks, 2 printing offices, 5 dry goods stores, 5 groceries, 3 drug stores, 2 hardware stores, 2 boot and shoe stores, 1 merchant tailor, 2 wagon shops, 1 axe-handle manufactory, etc. The public school building, the pride of the place, is a fine three story brick, exceedingly convenient and ornamental, with a bell that can be distinctly heard a distance of 5 miles. The building for the colored school is a frame of moderate pretensions. There are 4 churches (worth $2,000 each)—Congregational, Methodist, Cumberland Presbyterian, and Christian. The Baptists have just laid the foundation for a good building; the Old School Presbyterians worship in the court-house, and the colored Methodists in their school-house. Population, about 1,600.

Jackson, a station on the Omaha Branch of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 8 miles s. e. of Gallatin.

Jamesport, on the South-western Branch of the C. R. I. & P. R. R., 10 miles n. e. of Gallatin, is finely situated upon a high rolling prairie, and is the place of business for a large scope of rich farming country. Population, about 400.

Jameson, on the Omaha Branch of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 8 miles n. w. of Gallatin, ships a great deal of stock, is in a well settled country, has some 200 inhabitants, and is the principal railroad station for Bethany, and a large part of Harrison County.

Lock Spring, on the Omaha Branch of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W. 13 miles s. e. of Gallatin, is improving rapidly.

New Farmington, on the South-western Branch of the C. R. I. & P. R. R., 6 miles w. of Gallatin.

Pattonsburg, the present terminus of the Omaha Branch of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 16 miles n. w. of Gallatin, is a brisk town of about 200 inhabitants.

Salem.—See Coffeysburg.

Santa Rosa, a post-office 15 miles w. n. w. of Gallatin.

Victoria, 3 miles n. of Winstonville. Population, 120.

Winstonville, a station on the South-western Branch C. R. I. & P. R. R., 11 miles s. w. of Gallatin, is surrounded by a good country. Pop. 125.

DE KALB COUNTY,

In the north-western part of the State, is bounded north by Gentry County, east by Daviess and Caldwell, south by Clinton, and west by Buchanan and Andrew Counties, and contains 263,608 acres.

Population in 1850, 2,075; in 1860, 5,224; in 1870, 9,858, of whom 9,736 were white and 122 colored; 5,277 male and 4,581 female; 9,255 native (4,022 born in Missouri) and 603 foreign.

History.—The first settlements in this county were made in 1833 in the south-eastern portion. Among the first settlers were the Hodges, Hudsons, Thompsons, Grants, Parrots and McPhersons, from Tennessee; the Ritchies, Redmans, Bacons and Venables, from Kentucky; the Coens, Sloans, Johnsons and Harpers, from Ohio, and the Shambaughs from Virginia; from the older counties of the State came the Roberts, Shannons, Stephens, Halls, and several families of Smiths.

The boundaries of De Kalb were established Jan. 5th, 1843, and the county organized Feb. 25th, 1845. During the late Civil War partisan feeling ran very high in this section; some persons were driven from the county for voting for Lincoln, and several clergymen were tarred and feathered for "meddling with politics." During the entire war the county was infested by guerrillas, who plundered and murdered ruthlessly. For about two years there was scarcely a civil officer in the county who dared to do his duty, but with peace, law and order were restored, and the desperadoes driven out.

Physical Features.—The surface is undulating and diversified by prairie and woodland. The county is well watered by Big Third Fork, Little Third Fork, Castile, Grindstone and Lost Creeks, and numerous smaller streams, all of which are bordered by a fine growth of oak, walnut, hickory, hackberry, elm, soft maple, cottonwood and ash. About one-fifth of the land is well timbered. The soil is generally good; the creek bottoms are exceedingly rich, and there is no part that will not yield a good return for the labor bestowed. Almost all the creeks are well bridged and the roads are generally excellent.

The Agricultural Productions are chiefly corn, oats, wheat and timothy. The county is well adapted to stock-raising, and much blooded stock has been imported.

The first Durhams were brought in 1857, and large additions have since been made. An improved breed of hogs was introduced about 1855, and now the hogs of this county are equal to any in the State. Fruit succeeds well, but comparatively little attention is given to its culture.

Mineral Resources.—Several quarries of good building stone have been opened, and the entire county is underlaid with coal.

The Manufacturing Interests are almost entirely undeveloped. They consist of a few grist and saw-mills, with the necessary number of wagon and blacksmith shops, etc.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $5,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. has about 9 miles of track on the extreme southern border of the county, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. has about 5 miles in the south-eastern corner.

The Exports are hogs, cattle, mules, corn, oats, wheat, etc.

Educational Interests.—Public schools are established throughout the county, and are in a flourishing condition. In several of the larger towns there are good graded schools in substantial buildings. For several years a seminary has been in successful operation at Stewartsville.

Amity, 5 miles s. w. of Maysville, has 1 church and 1 school-house.

Arica, 8 miles s. e. of Maysville, has 1 store and 1 steam grist and saw-mill.

Boxford, 15 miles s. w. of Maysville, has 1 store.

Fairport, 8 miles n. of Maysville, has 1 store.

Greenleaf, a post-office 8 miles n. w. of Maysville.

McCartney's Cross Road, 8 miles s. w. of Maysville, has 1 store.

MAYSVILLE, the county seat, 10 miles n. of Osborn, is pleasantly situated on a high ridge, and can be seen for miles from all directions. It was settled in 1845, and has a good court-house and public school building, 3 churches—Baptist, Christian and Methodist; 7 stores, 12 shops, 1 newspaper—*The Register*, published by Schrader & Butt—and is a thriving town. Population about 800.

Osborn, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 5 miles w. of Cameron, has a population of about 400, and is an important shipping point. About one-fourth of this town is in Clinton Co. The business portion, however, is in De Kalb. It has 5 stores and 1 lumber yard.

Stanard, 10 miles w. of Maysville, has 1 store.

Stewartsville, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 14 miles w. of Cameron, is a pleasantly situated and thriving town, on the west side of Castile Creek, and has 1 good public school with a new and commodious building, 1 seminary, 8 church organizations—Baptist, Christian, Presbyterian, M. E. Ch., M. E. Ch. South, Presbyterian, Colored Baptist and Colored Methodist, and 3 church edifices—M. E. Ch., Union (occupied by the Cumberland Presbyterians, M. E. Ch. South & Presbyterians) and Colored 25 stores, 2 lumber yards, 1 grist and saw-mill and 1 nursery. Pop., 900.

Union Star, 15 miles n. w. of Maysville, has 2 stores.

Winslow, 10 miles n. w. of Maysville, has 1 store.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $2,551,961. Taxation, $1.15 per $100. Bonded debt, $2,385.

DENT COUNTY,

In the south-east-central part of the State, is bounded north by Phelps and Crawford Counties, east by Crawford, Iron and Reynolds, south by Shannon and Texas, and west by Texas and Phelps, and contains 558,720 acres.

Population.—In 1860, 5,654; in 1870, 6,357, of whom 6,326 were white and 31 colored; 3,256 male and 3,101 female; 6,253 native (3,573 born in Missouri,) and 104 foreign.

History.—It cannot be definitely ascertained who was the first settler in this county, but it is known that George Cole of St. Louis, who located on a branch of the Maramec River in 1828, was the first man who cleared and cultivated a farm within the present limits. The next settlers were William Thornton, Daniel Trotman, and D. M. Wooliver, who removed from Tennessee in 1829. Elisha Nelson, Jerry Potts, Ephraim Bressic, Abner Wingfield and Robert Leonard arrived a year or two later. Lewis Dent, in honor of whom the county was named, may also be classed among the early settlers. He removed from Tennessee in 1835, and was elected the first representative of the county in 1852. In the early history of the county there was not a mill, store or post-office nearer than 100 miles, and the sufferings and privations of the settlers were almost incredible. Not unfrequently the necessities of life had to be obtained in St. Louis, and conveyed to the settlement on horseback, through a pathless forest, in mid-winter. In the absence of mills, a contrivance for the manufacture of corn-meal and hominy consisted of a hole burnt in the top of a stump, and an iron wedge. This device was eventually superseded by the mortar and pestle, and these in turn by mills of a rude and primitive character. Dent County was organized from parts of Crawford and Shannon February 10th, 1851, de-organized December 1st, 1855, and re-organized three days later. The growth of the county, from its earliest settlement to the commencement of the Civil War, was slow but constant. During the war, however, most of the citizens fled, and left the county nearly depopulated. It was the scene of two regular engagements and innumerable skirmishes. In August, 1861, Col. Freeman, with a considerable force of Confederate troops, was defeated with heavy loss near Springer's Mill, in the eastern part of the county. The same officer, with a regiment of cavalry, attacked Col. Bowen's troops near Salem, on the night of December 3d, 1861, and was again defeated. This was the last military exploit of the redoubtable Freeman in that part of the State,

though small detachments of his army made occasional forays into the county and carried off much valuable property.

Physical Features.—The surface is diversified. In the western part, from the northern boundary to the head waters of the Current River, the land is comparatively level. Proceeding eastward, the land gradually rises to an irregular ridge, bordering the western shore of Dry Fork. From thence to the eastern boundary it is generally rolling, and in some places, quite hilly. The whole is an elevated table land, rising from 800 to 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Ozark Range, passes east and west through the county, and divides the waters which enter the Missouri River from those which flow into the Arkansas. This "divide" descends gradually toward the Missouri, and the streams which flow in that direction are deep and sluggish, while those flowing south have a more abrupt descent, and are consequently rapid, and frequently broken by falls. Current River, which rises near the Texas County line; flows with great rapidity along the southern border of the county, through a rough and broken country; many of the hills rise to great heights, and crossing the Current, present bold and lofty faces along the margin of that stream. The top of the divide is formed of the 2d sandstone of the Missouri Geological Survey, and under this the 3d magnesian limestone. The stratum of sandstone is from 60 to 100 feet thick, and is covered with a yellow pine forest. On the south side of the main divide, between the water courses, are some extensive white-oak groves. The south-eastern part of the county is hilly, with many abrupt elevations. Pleasant Valley, at the head of Maramec River, is principally prairie, interspersed with oak openings, with a good depth of clay over the sandstone, and soil generally productive. Gladden Valley, in the southern part of the county, is a range of upland country with oak openings, and small prairies. The timber consists of hickory, oak, black walnut, yellow pine, etc. The principal water courses are the Maramec, Current, and Sinking Rivers, Dry Fork, Pigeon, and Big Creeks. Most of these streams are fed by springs, and afford abundance of water power. Spring Creek, which traverses the central part of the county, is also a stream of some importance. The soil, except on the most elevated hills, is good, and well suited to the purposes of agriculture. The river and creek bottoms are very fertile. Near the head waters of the Maramec, and in the valley, are hundreds of Indian mounds, stretching up and down the valley, and laid off into regular squares. These were probably erected as a protection against water, for tent locations.

In Agriculture the cereal crops exhibit a fair average, and tobacco, potatoes and rye are extensively grown. About 150,000 acres of superior lands are yet uncultivated, most of which is offered for sale at from $3 to $6 per acre.

The Mineral Wealth of Dent County is very great, consisting of iron, lead, copper and zinc, the immense iron deposits being especially valuable. Blue specular and red hematite ores of superior quality, and inexhaustible in quantity, are found almost everywhere along the Ozark Range. Some 30 banks, aggregating at least 10,000,000 tons of ore, have already been discovered. The most extensive of these is the "Simmons Iron Mountain," situated about 1 mile s. w. from Salem, owned by Judge C. C. Simmons, of St. Louis, and Crawford & Scott, of Pennsylvania. This is one of the largest, if not the largest, deposit of specular ore in the central iron district. It is a nearly isolated hill, covering about 30 acres and about 90 feet above the surrounding plateau. The main body of the hill seems to be composed of second sandstone, which, on the surface of the south and south-western sides, near the base, is mixed with chert. Higher up it is mixed with specular surface ore which extends over a very large district, increasing in frequency and size toward the summit, where it occurs in bowlders, several feet in diameter. The position and extent of the main deposit is an elliptical district, about 400 feet wide and 500 feet long, enclosing the summit and being very thickly covered with surface ore. The shafts are sunk near the limits of the deposit, and the fact that none of them has reached the clay at a less depth than 30 feet, proves that the walls of the pocket are nearly vertical, and point to a great thickness of the ore in the central portion of the deposit. This and other banks are now being extensively worked, and the daily shipments are nearly 500 tons.

The Manufactures consist chiefly of flour, tobacco, lumber and wagons. The county enjoys many advantages, which must eventually result in the developement of this source of wealth.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $1,900,000.*

Railroads.—The St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock R. R., which forms a junction with the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. at Cuba, in Crawford County, and terminates at Salem, has 15 miles of track in Dent County. Its chief business, at present, is transporting the iron ore of the county to market. It will probably be extended to the southern border of the State, and thence to Little Rock.

The Exports are grain, stock and iron ore—the latter being by far the heaviest item.

Education.—The character of the public schools throughout the county reflects credit upon those intrusted with the school interests. The public school building in Salem is a large two-story brick, costing $10,000. The Salem Academy has a good local reputation and is well patronized.

Benton, a station on the St. L., S. & L. R. R. R., 10 m. n. of Salem.

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $1,674,287. Taxation, $1.55 per $100. Bonded debt, $107,000.

Celina, a post-office 9 miles n. w. of Salem.

Howes, a station on the St. L., S. & L. R. R. R., 6 miles n. of Salem.

Howe's Mill, a post-office 16 miles e. of Salem.

Lake Spring, a post-office 11 miles n. w. of Salem.

Montauk, a post-office 14 miles s. w. of Salem.

Nursery Hill, a post-office 8 miles s. w. of Salem.

SALEM, the county seat, and principal town, situated on high rolling ground, near the center of the county, has a population of about 1,200. It was settled in 1852, and incorporated in 1859. The manufactories are a steam flouring-mill, 1 planing-mill, 2 wagon shops and a tobacco factory. There are 2 newspapers—*The Monitor*, Wingo & Organ, editors and proprietors, and *The Success*, published by a stock company, and edited by B. F. Russell—W. T. Stepp, business manager; 2 churches —Union and Christian, and about 20 stores. The population of Salem nearly doubled during 1873, and the town bids fair to become, at no distant day, an important commercial center.

Short Bend, a post-office 10 miles n. e. of Salem.

Twane, a post-office 7 miles e. s. e. of Salem.

Winston, a post-office 7 miles s. s. e. of Salem.

DOUGLAS COUNTY,

In the southern part of the State, is bounded north by Webster, Wright, and Texas Counties, east by Howell, south by Ozark and Taney, and west by Christian County, and contains 495,360 acres.

Population in 1860, 2,414; in 1870, 3,915 of whom 3,888 were white, and 27 colored; 1,941 male, and 1,974 female; 3,905 native, (2,353 born in Missouri) and 10 foreign.

History.—This county was organized Oct. 19th, 1857, and named in honor of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. Feb. 5th, 1864, territory was taken from Taney and Webster and added to Douglas, and its boundaries were again defined January 11th, 1872.

Physical Features.—The face of the country is broken, and heavily timbered with black, white, red and post oak, yellow pine, cedar, black walnut, sugar maple, hackberry, linn, mulberry, ash, etc. The central portion of the county is watered by Bryant's Fork of White River, and its branches, Dry, Fox, Brush, Rippens, Hunters' Fork of Bryant's, Bill, Mack and Bryant's Creeks; the eastern part by the North Fork of White River and its tributaries, Hungry, Indian and Spring Creeks; the western part by Big Beaver and its affluents, Bear, Spring, Prairie, Cow Skin and Honey Creeks; also by Little Beaver in the western part. The soil is generally good, though some of the hills are sterile. The valleys are wonderfully rich, and grow fine crops of corn, but wheat succeeds best on the uplands. Douglas County, being situated on the south side of the Ozark Range of mountains, is well adapted to the culture of fruits. Great quantities of apples, peaches and pears are grown every year. Grapes have not yet been fairly tried, and but little attention has been paid to the culture of the grasses, as the hills and the valleys furnish an abundance of pasturage.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, stock and fruits. The native or scrub breeds of cattle are raised to a large extent, and are generally small for want of proper care in breeding and raising. The horses are of a somewhat better grade, and among them some fine blooded animals. The hogs are a mixture of different breeds, there are large numbers in the county which are raised with but little care and attention from their owners.

Mineral Resources.—In many parts of this county both iron and lead have been found in seemingly large quantities, but not developed.

The Manufacturing Interests are such as are common to a new country—a few grist and saw-mills and blacksmith shops.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $1,000,000.*

The Exports are lumber, stock, corn and wheat.

Educational Interests.—The county superintendent in his annual report, says, "Educational prospects still seem gloomy, but some of us who are sanguine, think that we already see the beginning of a brighter day. There is a decided improvement in some sections, and a better feeling prevails in regard to the school law. The main difficulty lies in the sparsely settled condition of the county. Large sections are still unorganized on that account. Several new districts have been organized, and several new school-houses built during the past year."

Arno, a post-office 5 miles w. of Ava.

AVA, the county seat, 30 miles s. e. of Marshfield, delightfully situated about 10 miles w. of Bryant's Fork, has a court-house and 2 stores.

Beaver, a post-office 6 miles n. w. of Ava.

Falling Springs, 20 miles e. of Ava.

Heth, a post-office 10 miles s. w. of Vera Cruz.

Little Beaver, 15 miles s. w. of Ava.

Pryor's Store, 12 miles s. w. of Ava.

Richville, 35 miles s. e. of Ava.

Salt Road, 10 miles s. of Ava.

Vera Cruz, the former county seat, situated on Bryant's Fork of White River, 10 miles s. e. of Ava, has 2 excellent saw-mills and 1 general store.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $488,401. Taxation, $1.00 per $100. Bonded debt, 10,000. Floating debt, $5,000.

DUNKLIN COUNTY,

In the extreme south-eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Stoddard County, east by New Madrid and Pemiscot, and south and west by Arkansas, and contains about 110,799 acres.

Population in 1850, 1,229; in 1860, 5,026; in 1870, 5,982, of whom 5,816 were white, and 166 colored; 3,092 male, and 2,890 female; 5,958 native (2,410 born in Missouri) and 24 foreign.

History.—Dunklin, Pemiscot, and a small portion of New Madrid geographically belong to Arkansas, and when Missouri was admitted, they were left south of it. But the settlers of this section, who had been among the earliest pioneers on the western bank of the Mississippi, and were closely allied, in many ways, with the people of the district of Cape Girardeau, were so urgent in their request to be admitted within the boundaries of the State, that this portion of territory was finally added. The first settlers were generally hunters and trappers from the older States, but they have passed away, and their places have been filled by poor and somewhat unlettered, but generally energetic, people. J. C. McMasters, the first constable of the county, is still living, although quite aged.

Dunklin County was organized Feb. 14th, 1845. Since the close of the war, the population has rapidly increased. There is a family on nearly every 40 acres of dry land. Schools and churches are springing up everywhere, and the laws are well administered. The people are working bravely to free themselves from debt, but the health of the county can only be improved by a proper system of drainage.

Physical Features.—The north-western part of the county is rolling —Croly's Ridge passing through it. Of the remainder about one-sixth is prairie, about one-half swamp, and the rest high and well timbered. About one-third of the arable land is under cultivation. St. Francis River lies on the entire western boundary, and White Water River is in the eastern part; there are also numerous lakes and bayous. The soil is very rich. This county was severely injured by the earthquake of 1811–12, since which time a great portion of it has been swamp land.

The Agricultural Productions are cotton, corn, oats, rye, potatoes, pea-nuts and fruits. Dunklin raises more cotton than any other county in the State. In this county the C., A. & T. R. R. have for sale about 9,000 acres of land, and Mr. Thomas Allen has about 95,000 acres.*

Manufacturing Interests are but little developed, and consist of a

* For prices, terms and full particulars, see Appendix—Page

few blacksmith shops, several cotton gins, and a small wagon shop at Clarkton.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $1,650,000.*

Exports.—Cotton is the chief export.

Educational.—There are only a few private schools, and the public school system is bitterly opposed by most of the wealthier class.

Clarkton, beautifully situated on West Prairie, 16 miles n. of Kennett and 28 miles from Dexter City, on the C., A. & T. R. R., has 1 church, 1 school, 2 hotels, 1 wagon and 1 cabinet shop, 1 drug, 1 grocery and 5 dry goods stores, 1 mill and cotton gin, and about 350 inhabitants.

Cotton Hill, 26 miles n. of Kennett, has 1 drug store, 1 private school and 1 large cotton gin.

Four Mile, 28 miles n. w. of Kennett, has 3 stores. Population about 150.

Cotton Plant, 10 miles s. of Kennett, has 1 store, 1 large cotton gin and 1 planing-mill.

Hornersville, 20 miles s. of Kennett, has 3 stores.

KENNETT, the county seat, 41 miles s. of Dexter, has about 250 inhabitants, with 1 church, 1 family grocery and 4 dry goods stores. The court-house was burned in 1871.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $649,840. Bonded debt, $58,000.

FRANKLIN COUNTY,

In the eastern part of the State, is bounded north by the Missouri River —which separates it from Warren and St. Charles, east by St. Louis and Jefferson, south by Washington and Crawford, and west by Gasconade County, and contains 560,338 acres.

Population in 1820, 2,379; in 1830, 3,484; in 1840, 7,515; in 1850, 11,021; in 1860, 18,085; in 1870, 30,098, of whom 27,925 were white and 2,173 colored; 15,769 male and 14,329 female; 23,383 native (17,626 born in Missouri) and 6,715 foreign.

History.—The French trappers and hunters traversed this region at a very early period, and gave names, which are still borne, to many of the streams. A few of these adventurers, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, settled within the present limits of the county and obtained valuable land grants from the Spanish Government, which were afterward confirmed by the U. S. Government.

Daniel Boone with some of his companions lived for several years in this county, previous to 1803, when he removed to Warren Co. Among those who remained were the Roaks, Coalsers, Kincaids, Maupins and others.

In 1818, Franklin was erected from St. Louis Co., and for 2 years the Gasconade River was its western boundary, and the present county of Gasconade one of its principal townships. The county seat was located by the commissioners, Wm. Laughlin, David Edwards and Thomas Buckner at New Port, but in 1830 it was removed to Union. The first court was held Jan. 1st, 1819, at the house of Hartley Sappington, a short distance above Washington,—Joseph Reeves and James Higgins, justices, and Benoni Sappington, sheriff.

Isaac Murphy was appointed to keep a ferry on the Misssouri, and gave $500 bonds to pass horses at 50 cents each and foot passengers at 25 cents; and Edward Simon, to keep a ferry over the Gasconade at half the above rates. Thos. Henry was appointed surveyor.

The county settled up slowly, at first with emigrants from Kentucky and Virginia, but later the tide of German immigration set in this direction, and now one-half of the inhabitants are of German birth or descent.

During the Civil War the mass of the people remained loyal to the Government, and the county was not seriously disturbed, except during the few days of Gen. Price's raid.

Physical Features.—The general surface of the country is undulating, but in some portions it is hilly and broken, and in the southern part

even mountainous. The ridge passing from the west line of the county in an east-north-easterly direction, separates the affluents of the Missouri from the tributaries and sub-tributaries of the Mississippi. North of this ridge is an undulating country watered by Berger, Bœuf, St. John, Dubois, Labadie and Tavern Creeks. The central portion is occupied by the rich valleys of the Maramec and Bourbeuse (Muddy) Rivers. These are rapid streams whose banks frequently rise to the height of 300 feet, almost perpendicular from the water's edge. The Maramec enters the central-southern part of the county and flows in a north-easterly course, receiving the Bourbeuse on the west and from the south-eastern part of the county (which is exceedingly rough and broken), Indian Creek, Little Maramec, Calvey Creek and other small streams. There are, especially in the southern portion, many large springs, some of which furnish excellent water power. The county is well timbered with the various kinds of oak, black-jack, hickory, elm, ash, etc. The soil is generally good, and the valleys exceedingly rich. The hills and a portion of the uplands are rocky and gravelly, but much of the land that has been considered unproductive, now supports a fine growth of young timber.

There are a number of interesting caves near the Maramec River which have not yet been fully explored.

The Agricultural Productions are tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, grass and live stock. Corn averages about 40 bushels to the acre, and wheat about 15. The quality of the tobacco is not surpassed by any raised in the Mississippi Valley. Blue grass is indigenous to the soil, and timothy and clover are extensively grown. Apple and peach orchards are numerous; cherries and most of the small fruits succeed well, and there are over a half a million of grapevines now in bearing. The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. has 12,000 acres of land in this county for sale at prices ranging from $2.50 to $5.00 per acre.*

The Mineral Resources, although but little developed, are, undoubtedly, very great. The lead mines, even under the old system of mining, have yielded very largely, and, as new processes are introduced, will prove the source of immense wealth. The Virginia mines, 4½ miles south-east of St. Clair, situated on a section of school land, were long leased for mining purposes, and the records show that $720,000 worth of ore has been taken out, more than $72,000 of which were paid as royalty to the school fund. These mines are now owned by the Virginia Lead Mining Company, and are being successfully worked. Numerous mines, among which may be mentioned Mount Hope, Creswell, Darby, Evans, Cove, Golconda, Skinner, Gill, Harrington, Silver, Hallow,

*The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be paid with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offers free transportation from St. Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix—Page

Thomas, Elliot, Hamilton, Patton, Nichols and Wengler mines, are being developed along the Maramec, from the Moselle to the Crawford County line. Large deposits of iron ore are found near Moselle and Iron Hill, and can be traced along the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. to Crawford County. These deposits along the Maramec and Bourbeuse Rivers seem to be the extension of what is known as the St. James Iron Bank in Phelps County, and it is probable that they extend through the whole width of the valleys of the Maramec and the Bourbeuse. Iron is mined at Moselle, and the blast furnace at this point gives occupation to about 300 hands. White sand is found at Pacific, and at many points on the Bourbeuse, and is extensively shipped to Pittsburg, Pa. Fire clay of a superior quality is obtained near Washington, and it has been ascertained that this stratum extends as far west as New Haven, east to Gray's Summit, and south to Union. Limestone of a superior quality, both for building purposes and the manufacture of lime, is found in various parts of the county.

The Manufacturing Interests are but partially developed. There is 1 furnace, 1 cutlery manufactory also 6 flouring-mills, on the line of the Missouri Pacific R. R., which ship large quantities of flour, while several other mills supply the local demand.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $15,550,000.*

Railroads.—45 miles of the Missouri Pacific Railroad passes through the county, the greater part of it following the course of the Missouri River. The Atlantic and Pacific R. R. from Franklin, passes through the valley of the Maramec in a south-westerly direction, a distance of 35 miles. The county has no railroad debt.

The Exports are wheat, tobacco, live stock, fruit, wine, lead and iron ores, pig iron, fire clay, glass sand, brick, wooden boxes and cutlery.

Educational Interests — There is a liberal school fund, and schools are established in all of the sub-districts. The public schools are increasing in interest, and have attained an enviable standard of excellence. The parochial schools are numerous and well attended.

Augusta Station.—See Boles.

Beaufort, a post-office 9 miles w. of Union.

Berger, on the M. P. R. R., 75 miles from St. Louis, has 2 stores.

Bœuf Creek, 5 miles s. w. of Dundee, is a small village which was laid off in 1868, and called Detmold; it has 1 flouring-mill and 1 store.

Boles, (Augusta Station,) on the M. P. R. R., 43 miles from St. Louis, has 1 store.

Calvey, a post-office 4 miles s. of Robertsville.

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $5,625,487. Bonded debt, $319,098.59. Floating debt, $41,323.

Calvey Station,—See Robertsville.

Campbellton, a post-office 6 miles w of Washington.

Casco, a post-office 10 miles n. w. of Union.

Catawissa, on the A. & P. R. R., 5 miles from Pacific, is a pleasant village which was laid off in 1839, and contains 4 stores.

Cedar Fork, a post-office 18 miles s. w. of Washington.

Clover Bottom, a post-office 6 miles s. w. of Washington.

Dry Branch, a post-office on the A. & P. R. R., 23 miles from Pacific.

Dundee, (New Port,) situated on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Bœuf Slough, and on the M. P. R. R., 62 miles from St. Louis, was laid off in 1857, and is a thriving town. It has 1 store.

Etlah, a post-office on the M. P. R. R., 70 miles from St. Louis, has 1 store.

Franklin.—See Pacific.

Gray's Summit, on the M. P. R. R., 41 miles from St. Louis, was laid off in 1855, and has 1 store.

Grubville, 12 miles s. of Robertsville, has 1 store.

Japan, 10 miles n. w. of Sullivan, has 1 store.

Jeffriesburg, a post-office 5 miles w. of Union.

Krakow, a post-office 6 miles s. of Washington.

Labadie, on the M. P. R. R., 46 miles from St. Louis, was laid off in 1855, and has 1 store.

Little Maramec, a post-office 10 miles s. of Robertsville.

Luther, a post-office 10 miles s. w. of Union.

Maune's Store, 3 miles n. w. of Union, has 1 store.

Miller's Landing.—See New Haven.

Moselle, on the A. & P. R. R., 9 miles from Pacific, was laid off in 1859, and has a population of about 300. This is the shipping point for the Moselle Iron Works, which are about one mile distant, on the Maramec River. It has about 5 stores.

New Haven, (Miller's Landing,) situated on the Missouri River, and on the M. P. R. R., 62 miles from St. Louis, was laid off in 1856 and incorporated a few years later. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural country, and is the shipping point for a portion of Warren County. It has 2 churches—Catholic and Presbyterian, 1 public school, 2 mills and 3 stores. Population about 400.

New Port.—See Dundee.

Oakfield, a post-office 4 miles n. e. of Gray's Summit.

Pacific, (Franklin,) at the junction of the A. & P. R. with the M. P. R. R., 37 miles from St. Louis, was laid off in 1852 by the A. & P. R. R. Co. The land upon which the town is built slopes gently toward the Maramec, and the bottoms adjacent are exceedingly fertile. The town is improving steadily, and has 3 churches, 1 school, a dozen

stores, 1 flouring-mill and 1 newspaper—*The Democrat*, J. H. Combes editor Population about 1,200. A small portion of this town is in St. Louis County, but the most important part is in Franklin County.

Port Hudson, a post-office 12 miles n. w. of Union, has one store.

Robertsville, (Calvey Station,) a post-office on the A. & P. R. R., 7 miles from Pacific, has a few stores.

St. Clair, known for years as the Traveler's Repose, is situated on the A. & P. R. R., 19 miles from Pacific, and depends for its importance chiefly upon the lead mines in this vicinity. It has one church, 1 public school, a few stores, and a population of about 300.

Shotwell, a post-office 17 miles s. w. of Union, has 1 store.

South Point, on the M. P. R. R., 16 miles from Franklin, has 2 stores, 1 saw-mill, 1 box-factory and an excelsior manufactory.

Spring Bluff, a post-office 12 miles s. w. of Union.

Stanton, on the A. & P. R. R., 29 miles from Pacific, has 3 stores.

Stanton Copper Mines, a post-office 4 miles s. of Stanton.

Sullivan, on the A. &. P. R. R., 34 miles from Pacific, has 2 stores.

UNION, the county seat, has a pleasant location near the Bourbeuse River, 10½ miles s. of Washington, with which it is connected by a daily stage line over a macadamized road, and 8 miles n. of St. Clair, and is surrounded by a well-settled and good farming land. It was incorporated as a town in 1851, and under a special charter in 1874. It contains 2 public schools, 2 hotels, 3 stores, 1 saddle shop, 1 wagon shop, 1 marble yard, 1 livery stable, 1 brewery, 1 steam flouring-mill, 1 saw-mill, 3 churches—Presbyterian O. S., Catholic and Methodist Episcopal (the last having no building at present); also 2 newspapers—*Union Clarion* and *The Pielgrzym*, (until recently the only Polish paper in America,) each edited by John Barzynski. The court-house is a commodious two-story brick building, and the jail is a substantial two-story stone building. Union became the county-seat in 1832. Population about 500.

Virginia Mine, 12 miles s. e. of Union, has 1 store.

Washington, the chief town, is situated on the Mo. River (which is here crossed by a steam ferry) and on the M. P. R. R., 54 miles w. of St. Louis. It has a high and commanding site, is pleasantly and healthfully located, and contains many elegant private residences and numerous, commodious and substantial business blocks. An unusually large proportion of its buildings are of brick—but very few being of wood. The town was first settled sometime prior to 1818, and incorporated in 1841; the first brick house (still standing) was erected in 1834 by a Mr. Thomas. It contains 8 churches—3 Lutheran, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian (colored), 1 Catholic (the finest church in the State outside of St. Louis, cost of church and grounds $65,000), an elegant public school building—cost $12,000, a Catholic school (two story brick),

1 brick town house, 4 brick hotels, about 45 business firms, of whom 12 are large dealers in dry goods, groceries, etc.; 1 bank, 2 large steam flouring-mills, which aggregated 57,722 bbls. of flour during 1873; 1 steam planing-mill, with sash, door and blind factory attached; 4 pork packing firms, who packed 12,164 hogs for the season of 1873–74; 1 tobacco and 3 cigar factories, 1 tannery, 1 brewery, 1 cutlery manufactory, 6 brick yards that turned out 4,375,000 bricks during 1873, 1 store and earthen ware factory, 2 important potters' clay banks that yield excellent clay and from which during 1873 large quantities were shipped, and 2 newspapers—*The Observer*, Foss, Mense & Co., publishers, and *The Post* (German), Otto Brix, publisher. Wine is manufactured by several firms and is of growing importance. Population, about 4,000.

GASCONADE COUNTY,

In the east-central part of the State, is bounded north by the Missouri River—which separates it from Montgomery and Warren Counties, east by Franklin and Crawford, south by Crawford and Phelps, west by Maries and Osage Counties, and contains 323,176 acres.

Population in 1830, 1,545; in 1840, 5,330; in 1850, 4,996; in 1860, 8,727; in 1870, 10,093, of whom 10,013 were white and 80 colored; 5,312 male and 4,781 female; 6,847 native (5,976 born in Missouri) and 3,246 foreign; of whom 2,669 were German; 6,670 persons in the county had foreign (mostly German) parents.

History.—The names of the first settlers of Gasconade or the date of their arrival can not be definitely ascertained, but it is known that as early as 1812, Henry Reed settled on the Burbois, and James Roark was living 3 miles south-east of Hermann and Isaac Perkins, G. Tackett, Wm. West, W. Kiggins and a few others on the Gasconade, subsisting by hunting and trade with the Indians. This was the territory occupied by the Shawnees, but the white settlers seem either to have won their good will, or to have so protected themselves that the Indians considered it useless to attempt depredations, for the history of but one incident of a warlike character has come down to us from those times.

It seems that Isaac Best owned and run a horse-mill in the north-western part of the county. For protection he had built a block-house and kept 16 cur dogs, trained to give the alarm on the approach of Indians. One day while grinding at the mill his sentinels attracted his attention, when he and his friend Callahan sallied forth. A shot from the Shawnees immediately disabled the latter, when the two friends retreated to the block-house. Mr. Best made good use of his rifle, nevertheless the Indians secured the horses before they retreated to the timber. Mr. Best and his companion abandoning the mill, embarked in a canoe and paddled down the stream to the nearest settlement.

In those days the iron from the "Works" in Crawford Co. was hauled to Hermann, a distance of 60 miles, on wagons, and thence sent by river to St. Louis. As there were then but few stores in the country, the farmers of Gasconade did a very good business hauling iron to Hermann and taking back groceries and articles of clothing not manufactured at home. This trade was carried on until the South-west Branch Railroad was completed. Nearly all the original settlers who did not engage in this or in stock-raising, were employed in rafting pine lumber down the river to St. Louis.

The county, named from its principal river, was organized from Franklin Nov. 25th, 1820, and all the unorganized portion (nearly one-fourth) of the State, south and west, attached to it; in 1835 it was reduced to its present limits, except a small change made in 1869, when 36 square miles were transferred to Crawford County.

The county from the earliest to the present time has been steadily though slowly increasing in wealth and population. Even the late Civil War affected it but little, as the mass of the people adhered to the Federal Government, and the county being so far from the border, was not in a position to be easily raided by the Confederates. The only invasion was by Gen. Sterling Price's army, who passed from Franklin to Osage, traversing Gasconade from east to west, and spreading over nearly the whole length of the county; Gen. Marmaduke's corps was at Hermann and the northern part of the county, and Gen. Shelby in the southern portion. At Hermann the railroad bridge and depot were burned, and several stores plundered; also many stores on Second and Third Creeks, and on Douglas Prairie. Many horses were also carried away.

Physical Features.—Gasconade has a great variety of surface—bluffs, ridges, prairie and rich bottom lands. The northern portion, for about 15 miles back from the river, is very hilly and was covered with timber, but the valleys and more gentle slopes have been cleared, and are now under cultivation. The southern portion forms a plateau, and contains several small prairies. The land is generally good, very rich along the creek bottoms and prairies, and well adapted to agricultural purposes. The Gasconade, with its tributaries, First, Second, Pin Oak and Third Creeks, drains the north-western; the Boeuff and Berger Rivers the north-eastern; while Bourbeuse and its tributaries water the southern and central parts of the county. The Gasconade River, being navigable for small boats, offers to the farming community great facilities for market. The timber consists of the different varieties of oak, hickory, elm, walnut, etc.

There are a number of saltpetre caves along the banks of the Gasconade which were once profitably worked. Some of the saltpetre was shipped down the river to St. Louis, but the greater portion was used in making gunpowder at a number of manufactories in the State. Some of these caves are large and interesting, consisting frequently of a succession of rooms joined to each other by arched halls of a considerable height, with walls of white limestone, upon which, as well as upon the floors, the saltpetre is deposited, and is generally so pure as to need but one washing to prepare it for use or export. When these caves were first discovered it was not unusual to find in them stone-axes and hammers, which led to the belief that they had formerly been worked for some unknown purpose by the savages. It is doubtful whether these tools were left there by the Indians or by another and more civilized race which preceded them.

The ruins of an ancient town were formerly seen on the Gasconade River, described by Beck in his Gazetteer published in 1821, which appeared to have been regularly laid out; the dimensions of the squares and streets, and of some of the houses, could be discovered. Stone walls were found in different parts of the area covered by huge heaps of earth. Again, a stone work about 25 or 30 feet square was found on the west side of the Gasconade and, although in a dilapidated condition, appeared to have been originally built with considerable regularity. This was situated on a high, bold cliff, commanding a fine and extensive view of the country on all sides. From this stone work a small foot path, running a devious course down the cliff, led to the entrance of the cave, in which was found a quantity of ashes. But to-day, nothing can be seen of these ancient ruins but a few mounds covered with piles of stones, supposed to be Indian graves. Many traces of the aborigines—arrow heads, broken tomahawks, etc.—are found on the banks of the Missouri and the Gasconade. There are also many heaps of stone and earth, and about four years since, upon the removal of one of these, the bones of an Indian were discovered. On Dry Fork are two natural curiosities of some interest: Bear Cave, which has been penetrated 500 yards, known to the early hunters as the resort of bears, and Beaver Pond, whose margin is decorated with small islands, said to be the work of beavers.

Agricultural Productions.—This is an agricultural county. The crop of wheat for 1873 is estimated at 270,000 bushels—15 bushels per acre; 7,000 bushels of rye; 240,000 bushels of corn; 170,000 bushels of oats; 8,000 pounds of tobacco; 19,000 pounds of wool; and 34,000 bushels of potatoes. Oats are chiefly produced on the prairie, and corn on bottom lands, but wheat is the chief product for export. About 48,000 acres of land, one-seventh of the total area, are under cultivation. As a wine-growing county, Gasconade is well known. More than 1,000 acres are planted with the grape, and about 300,000 gallons of wine are made per year. Hermann and its vicinity stands unrivalled in the State in the quantity and quality of her wines. Many wine-growers have from 5 to 15 acres of vineyard, and there are several large firms making from 20,000 to 100,000 gallons of wine annually. The Hermann wine-growers took 19 premiums in 1873, out of 20 offered for the best native wine at the St. Louis Fair, and the first premium at the Vienna Exposition for their "American Wines." The apples and peaches of Gasconade are unsurpassed in flavor, beauty and size, and hundreds of acres of sunny hillsides are covered with fruitful orchards.

Mineral Resources.—There are indications of iron in many places, although no mines have yet been opened. A little prospecting has been done, and some mineral lands sold. Iron ore of excellent quality is frequently found on the bluff near the banks of the Gasconade.

The Manufacturing Interests are an extensive merchant flour-

ing-mill, at Hermann—saw-mills, wagon, carpenter and blacksmith shops, and the wine-making above mentioned.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $5,650,770.*

Railroads.—The Missouri Pacific R. R. traverses the county from east to west along the banks of the Missouri River for a distance of 15 miles.

The Exports are mainly wheat, fruit, wine and hogs.

Educational Interests.—The people for several years have manifested a great interest in public schools. Nearly every one of the 52 sub-districts are supplied with good buildings and superior teachers. Six months of school per year. There is a good high school at Hermann for boys, and a Catholic school for girls.

Bay, 18 miles s. w. of Hermann, has 1 store.

Bourbois, a post-office 24 miles s. e. of Hermann.

Canaan is a post-office 30 miles s. w. of Hermann. has 2 stores.

Drake, 18 miles s. of Hermann, has 2 stores and 1 wagon shop. Population, about 20.

Gasconade City, at the mouth of the Gasconade River, and on the M. P. R. R., 7 miles w. of Hermann, has a population of about 30.

Gasconade Ferry, on the Gasconade River, is a post-office 8 miles w. s. w. of Hermann.

HERMANN, the county seat, on the M. P. R. R., 81 miles w. of St. Louis, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Missouri River, surrounded by vine-clad hills and fruitful orchards. It was laid off on land owned and cultivated by Willis Hensley, by a "German Settlement Society" of Philadelphia, in 1837, incorporated in 1838, and made the county seat in 1845. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in wine-growing and fruit-raising. It has an enterprising and thrifty population, almost entirely German. The buildings are substantial, the streets macadamized and in good order. The beautiful square now occupied by the court-house was bought by Robert Heath, in 1818, for one barrel of salt. It has 15 stores and 8 shops, 1 hotel, 1 Lutheran and 1 Catholic church, 1 public school, 1 high school for boys, 1 Catholic school for girls, 2 newspapers—the *Gasconade Zeitung*, and the *Gasconade County Advertiser*, published by Charles Eberhardt. Although money has been liberally expended of late years for the improvement of the streets and the building of handsome school-houses, the town is free from debt.

Morrison, on the M. P. R. R., 11 miles west of Hermann, is surrounded by very rich bottom lands. It has 1 saw-mill, 1 brewery, 2 stores and 1 church.

Oak Hill, a post-office 33 miles s. s. e. of Hermann.

Owensville, a post-office 23 miles s. of Hermann.

Stony Hill, a post-office 15 miles s. e. of Hermann.

Woollam, a post-office 20 miles s. w. of Hermann.

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $2,511,759. Taxation, $1.15 per $100. No county debt.

GENTRY COUNTY,

In the north-western part of the State, is bounded north by Worth, east by Harrison and Daviess, south by De Kalb, and west by Andrew and Nodaway Counties, and contains 312,587 acres.

Population in 1850, 4,248; in 1860, 11,980; in 1870, 11,607, of whom 11,551 were white and 56 colored; 6,019 male and 5,588 female; 11,298 native (5,322 born in Missouri) and 309 foreign.

History.—The county was settled in 1840 by some families from Clay and Ray Counties, and Feb. 12th, 1841, it was organized and named in honor of Col. Richard Gentry, who fell at the battle of Ockeechobee, Florida.

Physical Features.—The face of the country is undulating, diversified with timber and prairie, and is well watered by Grand River and its tributaries, East Fork of West Fork, Middle Fork, and West Fork of Grand River and numerous smaller streams.

The soil is very fertile and well adapted to the production of all the cereals and the grasses. Timber is abundant, skirting all the streams and dotting the prairies with fine groves of oak, ash, hickory, elm, walnut, etc.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley and the grasses. Fruit also succeeds well, especially apples, pears and some of the smaller fruits. Stock-raising receives much attention, and the luxuriance of the grasses, native and cultivated, makes it easy and profitable.

Mineral Resources.—The entire county is underlaid with coal, and indications of copper exist; but little, as yet, has been done to develop these sources of wealth.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of a few saw and grist-mills, with the usual complement of blacksmith shops.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $4,500,000.*

The Exports are corn, wheat and stock.

Educational Interests.—There is a growing interest manifested in schools. There are 75 school buildings in the county, having an aggregate value of over $46,000. The graded school at Albany just finished cost over $10,000.

Alanthus Grove, a post-office 18 miles n. w. of Albany, contains 4 stores, 1 flouring-mill and 1 hotel.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $3,441,486.

ALBANY, the county seat, formerly called Athens, situated about 1 mile e. of Grand River and 18 miles n. w. of Pattonsburg, Daviess County, is a growing town and has 1 bank, 17 stores, 2 hotels, 1 fine graded school, above referred to, 1 wagon shop, 2 steam flouring-mills, a foundry, several churches, a number of shops of various kinds, and 2 newspapers—the *Ledger*, published by J. Lee Dalby, and the *Freeman*, published by Needles & Orr. Population, about 700.

Boners' Store, a post-office 10 miles s. w. of Albany.

Buhlsville, a post-office 14 miles s. of Albany, contains 3 stores.

Douglas, a post-office 18 miles s. w. of Albany.

Ellenorah, a post-office 7 miles n. of Albany, contains 2 stores.

Ettieville, a post-office 7 miles s. w. of Albany.

Gentryville, beautifully situated on Grand River, 8 miles s. of Albany, is surrounded by some of the best farming lands in the county, and bids fair to become a place of importance. It contains 8 stores, 1 woolen factory and mill, and the usual number of shops for a population of about 300.

Havana, a post-office 11 miles s. e. of Albany, contains 2 stores and a wagon shop.

Hugginsville, a post-office 7 miles n. w. of Albany.

Island City, 15 miles s. w. of Albany, contains 1 store, 1 flouring-mill, 1 wagon shop and a number of stock dealers.

King City, a post-office 18 miles s. w. of Albany, contains 3 stores and a hotel.

Mount Pleasant, a post-office 9 miles n. w. of Albany, contains 6 stores and a number of shops.

New Castle, a post-office 7 miles s. e. of Albany, contains 1 flouring-mill and 2 stores.

Philander, a post-office 7 miles n. e. of Albany, contains 2 stores.

GREENE COUNTY,

In the south-western part of the State, is bounded north by Polk and Dallas, east by Webster, south by Christian, and west by Lawrence and Dade Counties, and contains 438,424 acres.

Population in 1840, 5,372; in 1850, 12,785; in 1860, 13,186; in 1870, 21,549, of whom 19,393 were white and 2,156 colored; 10,974 male and 10,575 female; 20,731 native (10,713 born in Missouri) and 818 foreign.

History.—Originally the Osage Indians occupied this part of Missouri. Then the Delawares, from Ohio and Indiana, and the Kickapoos, when being removed to their reservation, were located here for a time. "Old Bob Patterson" settled in what was afterward for a time Greene, now Webster County, in 1821. John P. Campbell, John Edwards, Wm. Fulbright, Joseph Miller and James Massey, with their families, settled in the vicinity of what is now Springfield in 1829. John P. Campbell was one of the leading early settlers and the founder of Springfield, where he resided from the time of its first settlement till his death in 1849. Radford Cannefax and family arrived in 1831, Judge Charles Yancey in 1832, and Joseph Burden and Joseph Rountree soon afterward.

The county was organized January 2d, 1833, and named in honor of Gen. Nathanael Greene. It then embraced nearly all the State south of the Osage River and west of Phelps County.

At the first election in 1834, Joseph Weaver was sent to the State Senate, J. D. Shannon to the House, and Chesley Cannefax was chosen sheriff. The same year John Mooney and Thomas Patterson, with their families, settled on James River, about 7 miles south of the present site of Springfield, and a large number of their descendants still reside in that neighborhood. Springfield was selected as the county seat in 1836, at which time none of the lands were owned in fee, but all held alike by squatters. In 1836, the first frame house was built by Benjamin Cannefax, and in 1837, the first bricks were burned, and a chimney, built therefrom, attracted general attention, being the first of that kind in the place.

In 1839, the United States Land Office was opened at Springfield, but for a few years during the late war it was removed to Boonville for safety. Joel Hayden was the first receiver, and a Mr. Brown the first register.

The first court-house was built in 1839, and burned in 1861. The present building situated on the west side of the public square, was com-

menced before the war and has not been really completed, though it was greatly improved during 1873.

For several years after the settlers came, the Delaware Indians constituted by far the larger part of the inhabitants. They occupied a beautiful farm surrounded by lovely groves of walnut, sycamore, etc., on the banks of Wilson Creek. In 1840 they reluctantly ceded the country to the U. S. Government, taking in exchange lands near Kansas City, to which they at once removed. This opened the county for settlement, and immigration poured in rapidly. Greene County was the scene of much strife during the late Civil War. Gen. Lyon was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, 11 miles south-west of Springfield.

Physical Features.—This county lies upon the summit of the somewhat mythical Ozark Mountains, which here attain an elevation of about 1,492 feet above St. Louis. The general face of the country is undulating. The western and south-western portions are rich and beautiful prairies, while the south-eastern and north-eastern parts are rolling timbered land, with a rich red clay soil.

The county is watered by numerous small streams—Pomme de Terre, East Fork of Sac River, and its numerous small branches; also Asher, Clear, Pickerel and Wilson's Creeks, and the James River and its many tributaries. Wilson's Creek rises near the center of the county and runs southwardly, but since 1866 has found an underground channel, for ¾ of a mile near its source, and its former bed for that distance is now dry most of the year. The bottoms along the streams are generally very rich. The country bordering the Sac River is rocky and hilly, covered with a growth of scrubby black-jack, the prevailing timber in that vicinity. In the west and south-west there is an abundance of walnut, sycamore, oak, hickory and black-jack. There are fine springs in the county. The Miller, Fulbright, McCracken, Jones and Berry Springs are among the largest, but there are many others which give an abundant supply of clear water. About 7 miles north-west of Springfield is Knox Cave. It has been explored nearly a mile, and varies from 20 to 70 feet in width and from 6 to 30 feet in height, and is 75 or 100 feet below the surface of the ground. For some distance from the mouth it is rugged limestone rock, hung with the most beautiful stalactite formations, constantly dripping with water.

Fisher's Cave, 6 miles south-east of Springfield, is of similar dimensions and has a beautiful stream of water flowing out of it, and several chambers connecting with the main one, as yet unexplored. It is quite a resort for pleasure parties, as is also the natural bridge which is about 5 miles south of Springfield.

In this county there are about 2,000 acres of Government land, but of poor quality. The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. have about 78,000 acres of

good land which they offer on favorable terms at from $5 to $15 per acre.*

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, rye, oats, potatoes, etc. Tobacco of a fine quality is produced. Fruit is largely grown and yields abundantly. Pasturage is excellent. Blue grass grows luxuriantly, and is constantly adding to its acreage as the native grasses are trampled out by stock.

Mineral Resources.—There has been no mining done in this county, though it is said that both lead and iron exist in paying quantities. There is considerable prospecting going on, and the developments of the next few years will probably reveal rich mines of these minerals.

Manufacturing Interests.—Greene County has 15 flouring-mills, 12 saw-mills, several carriage factories, foundry and machine shops, 1 woolen mill, 1 cotton factory, 2 planing-mills and several large tobacco and cigar manufactories.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $9,500,000.†

Railroads.—The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. has about 30 miles of track, and the Memphis, Springfield & Kansas City R. R. has more than 30 miles of road graded in the county.

The Exports are corn, oats, cattle, horses, mules, hogs, tobacco, hides and cotton. The county manufactures and exports all kinds of agricultural implements, such as wagons, plows, engines, boilers, etc., and cotton yarn is made at Springfield.

The Educational Interests are well attended to. Public schools are in session from 4 to 8 months each year in every sub-district. School population of the county, 9,000. Springfield and North Springfield each own large and commodious buildings with an aggregate value of nearly $60,000, Springfield has also a substantial brick building for colored children. Throughout the county school-houses are generally poor, although there are some exceptions. There are several private schools that are well attended.

Ash Grove, 20½ miles n. w. of Springfield on the line of the proposed M. S. & K. C. R. R., is a neat village just in the edge of a fine tract of timber. It has 3 blacksmith shops, 3 general and 2 drug stores, 1 union church building valued at $2,000, 1 public school building, harness and saddle manufactory, 2 hotels, and about 275 inhabitants.

Bois d'Arc, a post-office 10 miles n. w. of Springfield.

Brookline, (Little York,) on the A. & P. R. R., 10 miles s. w. of Springfield, was first settled in 1871. Population, about 70. It is situated on a high prairie, surrounded by a fertile, well improved body of

* The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be paid with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offers free transportation from St. Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix—Page

† Assessed valuation in 1873, $6,144,234. Bonded debt, $350,000. Floating debt, $63,278.81. Taxation, $1.10 per $100.

land, has 1 church—Cumberland Presbyterian, valued at $3,000—1 drug and 2 general stores.

Cave Spring, 14 miles n. w. of Springfield, settled by an enterprising, intelligent people, has 1 church—Presbyterian, valued at $3,750—a public school well attended, a music school, 1 drug and 2 general stores, 3 blacksmith shops, and about 150 inhabitants. A beautiful spring bursts from rocky fissures to disappear under a "natural bridge," and again emerge in full tide clear as crystal.

Chapel Grove, a post-office 4½ miles n. w. of Brookline station.

Dorchester, a signal station on the A. & P. R. R., 5 miles w. of Springfield.

Ebenezer, 10 miles n. of Springfield, settled about 1835, has a population of about 60. It was one of the first settlements in the county, and contains 1 dry goods store and 1 blacksmith shop, an academy building, 3 churches—M. E. Ch., M. E. Ch. South, and Baptist, valued at $6,000. Some of Greene County's best citizens live in this vicinity, and many of them are engaged in fruit-culture. The Indian Mound is 3 miles north, and is a place of resort for tourists.

Fair Grove, 16 miles n. e. from Springfield, 6 miles from Strafford the nearest railroad station, has a population of about 250. It is pleasantly situated, having a rich country tributary to it, and contains 3 dry goods and 2 drug stores, 2 hotels, 3 blacksmith shops and 2 churches—Baptist and M. E. Ch.; valued at about $1,200 each.

Hickory Barren, a post-office 8 miles n. e. from Springfield.

Little York.—See Brookline.

North Springfield, on the A. & P. R. R., 241 miles from St. Louis, the second place in point of size in the county, and joining Springfield on its northern boundary, was first settled in 1869. Its manufactures comprise the railroad machine shops, 1 flouring-mill, 1 harness and saddle manufactory, 4 blacksmith shops, several tailoring and other minor establishments; also, 3 dry goods, 1 drug and 6 grocery stores. Population, about 1,000. It has 1 good school-house, 1 church—Congregational, valued at $7,500—1 fine hotel, and 1 newspaper—*The Southwest*, published by Z. T. Hedges.

Republic is a brisk new town on the A. & P. R. R., 15 miles s. w. of Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, the county seat, and metropolis of the Southwest, adjoining and south from North Springfield, its railroad station, was settled in 1833, laid off as a town by Jno. P. Campbell, Aug. 27th, 1836, and incorporated as a city in 1847. It is pleasantly situated on the Ozark table land, on both sides of Wilson's Creek, is a beautiful city possessing many advantages as a place of residence, and commands the trade of south-western Missouri, north-western Arkansas, and south-eastern Kansas.

Springfield in 1860 contained about 2,000 inhabitants. During the late Civil War it suffered greatly, being occupied alternately by both parties, and a number of fine buildings and a great many forest trees, which added much to the beauty of the place, were destroyed. Since the close of the war it has gradually improved, and in 1870, when the A. & P. R. R. was completed, a new impetus was given to business and many fine brick business houses were built. The elegant public school building has already been noticed under the head of Education. Drury College, named for Samuel F. Drury, Esq., of Olivet, Mich., and chartered in July, 1873, is located here. It is a new institution, but its course of study in the classical and scientific departments is very thorough and complete, and it also makes a specialty of training teachers for their work. Ozark Female Institute is also in a flourishing condition.

Springfield has 3 hotels, 2 banks, 10 churches—Christian, Episcopal, M. E. Ch. and M. E. Ch. South, Baptist, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Catholic, colored Methodist and colored Baptist; many of these buildings are tasteful and substantial, and the aggregate cost about $70,000.

This is fast becoming a manufacturing town of considerable importance. It has 1 cotton factory—capital stock, $100,000. The wagons of the Springfield Manufacturing Co. (capital stock, $40,000) are extensively used through the South-west. The Iron Works is a leading manufacturing interest. The Springfield woolen-mills, erected at a cost of $15,000, have capacity for turning out 500 yards of cloth daily. There are also 3 large flouring-mills, 2 planing-mills, 2 carriage factories, 2 saddle and harness shops, and several cigar factories and marble yards. The dry goods retail trade of Springfield is represented by 15 firms; boots and shoes, 3; books and stationery, 2; druggists, 6; fancy goods, 6; groceries, 29; hardware, 3; hides, 2; house furnishing goods, 3; lumber, 5; musical instruments, 1. In the wholesale trade there are: dry goods, 4; boots and shoes, 4; groceries, 4; hardware, 3; stoves and tinware, 3. It has 5 newspapers—the *Springfield Weekly Advertiser*, Republican, published by O. S. Reed & Co.; the *Leader*, Democratic, by D. C. Kennedy; the *Patriot*, Republican, by Shipley & Sawyer; the *Times*, Democratic, by D. B. Taylor & Co.; and the *Educationist*, by W. M. Simpson. The National Cemetery, 3 miles south-east from Springfield, contains 2 acres, beautifully ornamented with shrubbery and surrounded by a substantial stone wall. Six cannon have been mounted upon end around a flag staff upon a high mound in the center. Dr. Thomas Bailey having bequeathed $5,000 for the purpose, a soldiers' monument 26 ft. 4 in. high, surmounted by a life-size statue of a U. S. soldier leaning on his musket, has been erected on the grounds. Of the 1,400 graves, nearly one-half are marked "unknown." Just south of this

is the Confederate Cemetery, of about the same area, which has been much neglected. Population about 7,000.

Strafford, on the A. & P. R. R., 10 miles n. e. from Springfield, contains 1 store and 2 or 3 families.

Walnut Forest, 2 miles n. from Strafford, is a pleasant village, containing several stores, a mill, church, school-house, etc.

Walnut Grove, 22 miles n. n. w. of Springfield, is a beautifully situated village of over 300 inhabitants, and contains several stores, mills, shops, and a church and school-house.

GRUNDY COUNTY,

In the northern part of the State, is bounded north by Mercer County, east by Sullivan and Linn, south by Livingston, and west by Daviess and Harrison Counties, and contains 263,357 acres.

Population in 1850, 3,006; in 1860, 7,887; in 1870, 10,567, of whom 10,452 were white and 115 colored; 5,441 male and 5,126 female; 10,276 native (4,512 born in Missouri) and 291 foreign.

History.—Levi Moore, William Cochran and John Thrailkill settled in what is now Grundy County in 1834, and Mr. Moore, now 96 years of age, is still (1874) living there. They were followed in 1835 by Daniel Devaul, Jewett Norris, John Scott, Dr. Thompson and a few others. In 1836 the Peerys, Metcalfs, Grubbs and Samuel Benson settled on Grand River. The pioneers were somewhat disquieted during the Heatherly War,* and a block-house was built at Bluff Grove, the present site of Trenton. The county was organized January 2d, 1841, and named in honor of Hon. Felix Grundy, of Tennessee. The county seat was located at Trenton in 1843.

Physical Features.—The greater portion of the county is prairie land, well diversified with timber. The East Fork of the Grand River passes in a southerly direction through the county, dividing about 1½ miles above Trenton, the east fork bearing the name of Weldon in honor of James Weldon, the west fork that of Thompson for Dr. Wm. Thompson, both early settlers in the county. On the east of the river are Muddy, Honey, No, Crooked and Medicine Creeks. The streams emptying into the river from the west are Sugar, Racoon, Hickory, Wolf and Gee Creeks. All the streams east of Grand River, except Crooked Creek, have broad bottoms, and are skirted with good timber; wide bottom prairies generally intervening between the timber and the upland, which is rolling, gently undulating, or level prairie. In a few localities these uplands are timbered. The creeks on the west of Grand River are smaller, have narrower bottoms, are generally more timbered and the uplands are more hilly.

The prairies, which extend north to the county line, are from 2 to 3 miles in width, and are nearly all under cultivation. The soil is a rich black loam, with a clay subsoil. There are few springs, but good water can be obtained by digging moderate depths.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, rye, oats, etc. Tobacco was the staple before the war. This is a stock-raising county, and thousands of cattle and hogs are fattened and shipped yearly. Great

* For description of the Heatherly War, see page 150.

attention is paid to wheat with good success, and rye, oats and corn always produce abundantly. Of late the vine is attracting more attention, the Concord proving especially successful. Fruit orchards abound, and the apple and pear yield well. Bottom lands can be bought at from $3 to $5 per acre.

Mineral Resources.—Coal has been found on the Thompson River and on Medicine Creek, near Nevada, and a shaft has been sunk and worked near Trenton, but the great abundance of timber for fuel prevents much attention to coal mining. Near Grand River building stone is abundant.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of the Trenton woolen-mills, 1 large brewery, several flouring and about 20 saw-mills. There are a number of wagon factories in the county, a stave and heading factory, and 1 cheese factory. Grand River affords several good mill sites, and there are 2 mills on that river within the limits of the county.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $4,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad enters the north-central part of the county and passes out at the extreme south-western corner, having 27 miles of track. The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, when completed, will pass through this county, via Trenton. The bonded debt of Trenton was voted in aid of the machine shops and division works of the former road. These public works have added much to the growth and business of Trenton.

The Exports are wheat, oats, hogs, mules, horses, beef and stock cattle, hides, sheep pelts, wool, staves, heading and barrels.

The Educational Interests are in a prosperous condition. The public schools are receiving increased attention, and there are several private schools of some local importance. Nearly all of the 64 school districts have commodious frame school-houses, fenced and painted.

The Grand River College and Trenton High School are institutions of high standing.

Alpha, (Nevada,) 15 miles s. e. of Trenton, situated on the east bank of Medicine Creek, has a population of 250. It is a business point of some importance, has a good water mill, 4 stores, several wagon shops and 1 hotel.

Buttsville was once a place of some importance, but since the building of the railroad its trade has been largely diverted to Spickardsville, the railroad station, 5 miles east.

Edinburgh, 6 miles w. of Trenton, on a beautiful prairie, is a thriving town of 300 inhabitants, and the seat of Grand River College, established in 1854, under the control of Prof. Jno. R. Vertrees. It is well sustained,

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $2,751,576. Taxation, $2.25 per $100. Bonded debt, $200,000. Floating debt, $10,000. Trenton has a bonded debt of $50,000.

has a good reputation and has many students from the neighboring counties. The place contains 1 hotel, 4 stores, and 1 carriage and 1 wagon maker's shop.

Embry's.—See Hickory Creek.

Grinnell, a post-office 10 miles n. e. of Trenton.

Grubbtown, a post-office 13 miles n. w. of Trenton.

Hickory Creek, (Embry's,) is on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., 8 miles s. of Trenton.

Lindley, on the east bank of Medicine Creek, 12 miles from Trenton, is a flourishing village, named in honor of Judge James J. Lindley, of St. Louis. It has 4 stores, 1 harness shop, 1 school-house and 1 hotel.

Murton, a post-office 8 miles s. e. of Spickardsville.

Neola.—See Tindall.

Nevada.—See Alpha.

Oak City.—See Spickardsville.

Rural Dale, 10 miles e. from Trenton, boasts of the only cheese factory in the county.

Spickardsville, (Oak City,) named in honor of Capt. Spickard, is a flourishing railway station on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., 12 miles n. of Trenton, and is situated on a high bluff east of Weldon River. It has 7 stores, 1 saw-mill, several shops, and a population of about 500.

Tindall, (Neola,) a station on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., 6 miles n. of Trenton, is situated on the east bank of Weldon River. It was named in honor of J. T. Tindall, of the 23d Mo. Vol., who fell at Shiloh.

TRENTON, the county seat, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., 275 miles from St. Louis, via Gallatin, is situated on the east bank of Grand River, on a high rolling bluff that was originally covered with heavy timber. It was settled in 1841, and incorporated in 1857.

The river is spanned at this point by a fine truss bridge. The town, though on high ground, is well sheltered on the west and north-west by timber, which also extends on the south beyond the west bank of the river.

There are in the place 2 flouring-mills, 3 wagon shops, a good woolen factory, a stave and heading factory, 2 banks, 6 churches—Christian, Baptist, M. E. Ch., M. E. Ch. South, Presbyterian and Catholic—with buildings valued at about $12,000.

The Trenton High School is a fine institution. The building is a large 2 story brick, 69 by 71 feet, well ventilated and well furnished with all modern appliances. It cost about $20,000, and accommodates nearly 500 scholars.

There are about 40 stores, 5 hotels, 1 grain and agricultural warehouse, 1 saddler's and 3 wagon shops, 2 lumber yards and 2 weekly newspapers —*The Grundy County Times*, published by S. L. Harvey, and *The Trenton Republican*, by Wm. B. Rogers. Population, about 3,000.

HARRISON COUNTY,

In the north-western part of the State, in wnat is known as the Grand River Country, is bounded north by Iowa, east by Mercer and Grundy Counties, south by Daviess, and west by Gentry and Worth Counties, and contains 464,294 acres.

Population in 1850, 2,447; in 1860, 10,626; in 1870, 14,635, of whom 14,625 were white, and 10 colored; 7,578 male, and 7,057 female; 14,346 native (6,203 born in Missouri) and 289 foreign.

History.—Bee-hunters were the first white men to traverse the county, and from them Polecat Creek, Mosquito Grove, and many other streams and localities received their names. The first settlers were Wm. Mitchell, John Conduit and Reuben Macey, who, in 1839 located in the south-eastern and south-western parts of what is now Harrison, then a part of Daviess County. As the settlers shared the common prejudice against prairie, the timbered portions of the county were first settled. The currency was then beeswax, honey and coon skins. Judge Asa Butler was the first settler who used window-glass, on which account he was considered an aristocrat. A regiment of militia was raised in 1843, to protect the settlers against the Indians, C. L. Jennings, colonel, and S. C. Allen, major.

The county was organized Feb. 14th, 1845, and named in honor of Hon. Albert G. Harrison. The first county-court was convened under a tree, in August 1845, and the commissioners located the county seat th same year. The county was sectionized in 1845, and the first land was entered in 1846. In this year the county militia, under Col. Jennings, was called out against the Mormons, and met them at Mt. Pisgah, Iowa, where a treaty was entered into between the Colonel and Brigham Young, preventing the Mormons from settling in Missouri.

Physical Features.—The surface of the county is generally undulating, with a little low land, and a small portion that is broken. About four-fifths is prairie, and the balance timber, which is confined to the water courses, and though not abundant, it is sufficient for all practical purposes, and consists mainly of oak, hickory, elm, walnut, ash, linn, etc. The soil, which is generally good, is a dark brown loam, 1 to 3 feet deep, with a small mixture of sand, and rests on a clay subsoil. Grand River passes along the eastern side from the Iowa line to within a few miles or the south-east corner of the county. It furnishes water power almost the entire year. Big Creek, an affluent of Grand River, traverses the center

of the county from north to south, while Sugar, Sampson, Cypress, and some smaller creeks drain the other parts of the county, furnishing water for stock. These streams usually have rocky or gravelly beds, and rapid currents.

Agricultural Productions.—The staples are wheat, corn, rye, potatoes, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. Flax, broom-corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, buckwheat and beans succeed well. Fruit and grapes are extensively and successfully cultivated.

The Mineral Resources consist of building stone in abundance and coal, which has been discovered near Bethany, at a depth of 80 feet. A little coal mining is done near Mt. Moriah.

Manufacturing Interests.—First-class flouring-mills are in operation at Bethany, Eagleville and Lock's Mill in the eastern part of the county, and at Cainsville in the north-east. A good woolen factory for carding and spinning is in operation at Bethany.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $7,500,000.*

Railroads.—Exports are taken from, and merchandise brought to, the county, *via* the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. R. on the south, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific on the east, and the Burlington & Missouri River R. R. on the north; the first being 20, the second 26, and the last 40 miles distant from Bethany.

The Exports are corn, oats, wheat, rye, potatoes, eggs, butter, mules, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep.

Educational Interests.—There are 114 sub-districts organized under the public school system of the State, and the standard of excellence is being improved.

Akron, a post-office 20 miles n. e. of Bethany, w. of Grand River in the "Akron Valley," which is very fertile, well cultivated, and thickly settled by a very intelligent class of people, principally from Ohio.

Andover, a post-office 24 miles n. n. e. of Bethany.

BETHANY, the county seat, is healthfully situated on the east fork of Big Creek, about 6 miles s. s. w. of the center of the county, 20 miles north of Jameson on the Omaha Branch of the K. C. & N. R. W., and 26 miles s. w. of Princeton, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. It was first settled and laid out by Tennesseeans in 1845, and incorporated in 1858. Population, about 1200, West Bethany is also incorporated, but the two are usually considered one. Bethany has the advantage of good building material, limestone, sandstone, good timber, and clay for brick, all near at hand. It contains a fine flouring and custom mill, 2 banks, 14 stores, 3 saddler shops, 3 churches—Christian, M. E. Ch., and Cumberland Presbyterian; aggregate value, $14,000—2 schools, 1 primary and 1

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $4,568,337. The county is out of debt, and county warrants are at par with national currency.

graded, with 4 departments. The building for the latter cost about $11,000. There are 2 newspapers—the *Tribune*, W. T. Foster, publisher; *Republican*, T. D. Neal, publisher.

Blue Ridge, a post-office 10 miles s. e. of Bethany.

Bolton, 12 miles e. s. e. of Bethany, has 2 stores.

Brooklyn, 10 miles n. of Bethany, formerly called Snell's Mills, is one of the oldest settlements in the county. It has 1 grist-mill, and several shops and stores.

Burr Oak, a post-office 10 miles s. w. of Bethany.

Cainsville, 17 miles n. e. of Bethany, and 13 miles n. w. of Princeton, is a thrifty town of 300 inhabitants, and contains several stores and a flouring-mill.

Eagle, 15 miles n. of Bethany, in a fine farming district, has 1 good flouring-mill, a dozen stores, 3 hotels, a graded school and 3 churches. Population, about 700.

Hamptonville.—See Sampson's Creek.

Happy Valley, a post-office 12 miles s. s. w. of Bethany.

Martinsville, 9 miles n. w. of Bethany, has 4 stores, and a good class of people.

Mitchelville, a post-office and trading point 6 miles s. s. w. of Bethany.

Morris Ridge, a post-office 7 miles e. of Bethany.

Mt. Moriah, 14 miles e. n. e. of Bethany, is a thrifty town of 200 inhabitants.

Pleasant Ridge, a post-office 7 miles s. s. e. of Bethany.

Sampson's Creek, (Hamptonville,) a post-office and trading point 10 miles w. of Bethany.

Thomas, a post-office 6 miles s. e. of Bethany.

Yankee Ridge, a post-office 10 miles n. e. of Bethany.

HENRY COUNTY,

In the western part of the State, is bounded north by Johnson County, east by Pettis and Benton, south by St. Clair, and west by Bates and Cass Counties, and contains 476,160 acres.

Population in 1850, 4,052; in 1860, 9,866; in 1870, 17,401, of whom 16,759 were white, and 642 colored; 9,129 male, and 8,272 female; 16,632 native (7,709 born in Missouri) and 769 foreign.

History.—The territory comprising Henry County was originally occupied by the Osage Indians, who upon the admission of Missouri as a State in 1821 were transferred to the Indian Territory, now the south-eastern part of Kansas. They continued to hunt peaceably in this county up to 1837. Matthew Arbuckle in 1831 built a cabin 4 miles north of the present site of Calhoun and was the first settler. He was joined by Henry Avery, Wm. Reynolds, Isam Burnett, Robert Allen, and Drury Palmer. John M. Reed, John F. Sharp, Jno. Naves, B. Fand and T. B. Wallace settled upon the present site of Clinton in 1834. Benjamin and Amos Goodin, William Ogan, James Douglass, James Woodward and Robert Means settled in the north-eastern part of the county, near the present site of Windsor. The first settlers of the county until more than a year after its organization received their mail at Muddy Mills, a post-office 4 miles north of the present site of Sedalia, 35 miles distant.

For a number of years Boonville, 80 miles distant, was the trading post of the county. Rives County, was organized Dec. 13th, 1834, being named in honor of Hon. Wm. C. Rives, then a prominent Democratic politician of Virginia. In 1834 the Hon. Chas. Allen, of Palmyra, held the first circuit court at the house of Henry Avery. The Governor appointed Joseph Fields sheriff. Robert Allen, elected in 1836, was the first sheriff chosen by the people—receiving less than 100 votes. Mr. Rives became a Whig, which so aroused the indignation of the people, that they on Feb. 15th, 1841, secured a change in the county name from Rives to Henry.

Under the act of organization, Henderson Young and Daniel McDowell, of Lafayette County, and Daniel M. Boone, of Jackson, were appointed commissioners to select the county seat. They fixed upon the present site of Clinton, and signed a patent for the same to the county, dated May 1st, 1843. Clinton was laid out in 1846, and Peyton Parks was appointed county seat commissioner to sell the original 64 lots comprising the town. The county was originally and mainly settled by emigration from Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and at the breaking

out of the late Civil War, held 1,245 slaves. The people were divided in sentiment, and troops for each party were organized in the county, which was common territory, and alternately overrun by Federals and Confederates during the entire war. Many families not desiring to participate in the strife, and wishing to avoid the suffering and privation endured by those who remained, left the county—going north or south—as their sympathies prompted. Partisan and predatory bands roamed over the county, by whom many lives were taken, and much property destroyed, and what remained was rendered unsalable.

With the close of the war, the county began a new growth. Many who had fled for safety returned to repair their desolate homes and broken fortunes, while most of those actively and honorably engaged in the strife, vied with each other to restore what the war destroyed. At the same time emigrants from the eastern, middle and western States poured in, purchasing the rich lands, building houses and infusing their habits of thrift and energy into all about them. With this tide of immigration, there came a due proportion of active, energetic business men, who have done and are doing their full share toward bringing the county to an exalted place among those of western Missouri.

Physical Features.—The county is situated on the southern slope of the ridge between the Missouri and Osage Rivers, and is mainly undulating prairie, except a small portion of the southern part, which is hilly, broken and timbered, giving promise of rich mineral deposits. There are about 40,000 acres of good timber distributed through all parts of the county along the water-courses, and consisting of oak, hickory, walnut, ash, elm, linn, etc. The soil is very fertile, and nearly every 40-acre lot may be successfully cultivated.

Grand River, entering from the west, 4 miles north of the center, and running south-easterly across the county, is the principal water course. Its chief tributaries are Big Creek and its branches, Honey Creek and Norris Fork in the north-west; Tebo, with its branches, Sand, Wanders, Jones Fork, Main Fork and Barns Creeks in the north-east; Deepwater, with its branches, Otter, Marshall, Cooper and Bear Creeks in the south-west; while Fields, Dumplin, Pretty Bob and Cedar Creeks flow into Grand River from the north, below Big Creek.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, oats, grasses, sorghum, potatoes of both kinds, tobacco, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and mules. About two-thirds of the land is enclosed, and the balance furnishes excellent pasturage.

The soil and climate are well adapted to fruit-culture. Apples, peaches, etc., with smaller fruits in abundance, and the grape are extensively and successfully cultivated. The county is credited with 25,000 acres of "swamp land," which is generally the richest and best land of the county.

The Mineral Resources are mainly coal of a superior quality, and in great abundance, in nearly every part of the county, which is being extensively mined along the line of the railroad. Iron in seemingly large quantities, and some good indications of lead are found in the south-eastern part of the county; both are being developed.

The Manufacturing Interests of the county are flouring and saw-mills, manufactories of agricultural implements, carriages, wagons, etc.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $9,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad has 39 miles of track in the county, running diagonally from north-east to near the south-west corner. $400,000 of the debt mentioned above was voted in aid of this road. The Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad, which is partly graded, has been voted $200,000 in county bonds, and is to be built from the north-west to the south-east corner, passing through Clinton, and having about 40 miles of track in the county.

The Exports are flour, wheat, fruit, potatoes, cattle, hogs, sheep, mules, horses, coal, agricultural implements, wagons and carriages.

Educational Interests.—The people are zealous in the cause of general education, and every family is within easy access of a good school, which is taught about 8 months in each year. There are several select schools, and in Clinton is a flourishing graded union school. The county is well represented at the State and higher educational institutions.

Bogard, a p. o. in a fine farming district, 12 miles n. w. of Clinton.

Calhoun, on the M., K. & T. R. R., 11 miles n. e. of Clinton, laid out in 1837 and incorporated in 1870, is finely located with excellent manufacturing facilities on the Tebo Creek, in the earliest settled portion of the county, and in a rich coal district.

It has a fine flouring-mill, an agricultural implement and a furniture manufactory, about 10 stores, and a fine school building, and graded school. Population about 800.

Carrsville, 12 miles n. of Clinton, has a flouring-mill and 1 general store. Population, about 50.

CLINTON, the county seat and principal town, at the junction of the M., K. & T. R. R. with the K. C., M. & M. R. R., 229 miles from St. Louis, has a fine and healthy location on the north bank of Grand River, near the center of the county, on the border of a high rolling prairie. It was laid out in 1836 and incorporated in 1865, since which time it has grown from 600 to its present size of (estimated) 2,600 population.

Clinton contains many new and substantial business blocks and fine residences. It has 2 large flouring-mills, 2 carriage and wagon factories,

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $5,285,836. Bonded debt, $600,000.

and an agricultural implement manufactory, about 30 stores, an extensive lumber yard, 2 newspapers—the *Clinton Advocate*, and *Henry County Democrat*, 7 churches—Baptist, M. E. Ch., Christian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, Reunited Presbyterian. The Lutherans and Catholics also have societies. It has besides, an elegant school building, costing $30,000, and a good graded union school, 9 months in the year, with an average attendance of about 500.

The court-house which is a small but neat and substantial brick structure, located in the center of the town in a beautiful locust grove, was erected by John D. Mercer, in 1837.

Consville, on the proposed K. C., M. & M. R. R., 12 miles s. e. of Clinton, and on the south bank of Grand River, was laid out 1869, and is in a rich farming district, and has fine manufacturing facilities. It contains 6 stores, 3 churches and a good school. Population, about 500.

Gaines' Farm, a post-office and store 10 miles s. e. of Clinton.

Galbraith's Store, a post-office and store 10 miles e. s. e. of Clinton.

Germantown, on Deepwater Creek 2 miles n. of Montrose, in a rich farming and good coal district, is settled mainly by Germans, and contains a fine Catholic church and school building. Population, about 200.

Huntingdale, on Honey Creek, in a good timber and farming district, 8 miles n. of Clinton, laid out in 1860, has a general store, and a population of about 50.

LaDue, on Deep Water Creek and on the M., K. & T. R. R., 7 miles s. w. of Clinton, contains 2 stores. Population, about 50.

Leesville, in the border of the iron district, 14 miles e. of Clinton, and 9 miles s. e. of Calhoun, was laid out in 1858, and has 3 stores and a good school. Population, about 200.

Lewis Station, on the M., K. & T. R. R., 7 miles n. e. of Clinton, has 1 store.

Lucas, 16 miles w. of Clinton, laid out in 1871, has 2 general stores. Population, about 100.

Marvin, a post-office 19 miles w. of Clinton.

Montrose, on M., K. & T. R. R., 13 miles s. w. of Clinton, is the trading-post for a rich farming district. It was laid out in 1870, and has 9 stores, 1 lumber yard, an excellent school and three churches—Methodist, Cumberland and Reunited Presbyterian. Population, about 600.

Norris Fork, a post-office 16 miles n. of Clinton.

Shawnee Mound, a post-office and store 13 miles n. of Clinton.

Urich, a post-office and store, 17 miles n. w. of Clinton.

Windsor, on the M., K. & T. R. R., 19 miles n. e. of Clinton, was laid out in 1855 and incorporated in 1873. It has a high and healthy location, and is in the coal district. It has 9 stores, a fine flouring-mill, a good school and 3 churches—Baptist, Congregational and M. E. Ch. South. Large quantities of coal are shipped from this place.

HICKORY COUNTY,

In the south-west-central part of the State, is bounded north by Benton County, east by Camden and Dallas, south by Dallas and Polk, and west by St. Clair County, and contains 260,998 acres.

Population in 1850, 2,329; in 1860, 4,705; in 1870, 6,452, of whom 6,362 were white, and 90 colored; 3,302 male, and 3,150 female; 6,202 native (3,278 born in Missouri) and 250 foreign.

History.—The first settlements in what is now Hickory County were made in 1836 or 1837, and the first land entries made in 1838, while it was a part of Benton and Polk Counties. It was organized Feb. 14th, 1845, and named in honor of the "hero of New Orleans," and the county seat—Hermitage—after his residence. The first county court met at the house of Joel B. Halbert, on what is known as North Prairie, and one of the first orders made was that the next court should be held at the house of John Herd, it being near the site of the prospective county seat. One meeting of the court was held there, and then the place of meeting was again changed to the house of Thomas Davis, at the present site of Hermitage. The county has steadily increased in population, as above shown. During the late Civil War, it suffered much from the frequent raids of both armies, and at its close, presented rather a desolate aspect.

Physical Features.—The face of the country is varied, being about two-thirds timber and one-third prairie. The Pomme de Terre River, entering from the south and running due north, divides the county into two nearly equal parts. Along this stream is a rough, hilly and broken country of about 4 miles in width, beyond which on either side are large and fertile prairies well cultivated. Near the east boundary is Little Niangua Creek, in the south-east is Lindley, and in the west are Little Pomme de Terre, Hogles, and Wableau Creeks. Springs are numerous, and the water very pure. The timber mostly consists of the various kinds of oak, hickory, walnut, sycamore, persimmon, hackberry, ash, maple, linn and elm. The valleys and prairies are productive. In the broken parts contiguous to streams, the soil is too rocky to be susceptible of profitable cultivation.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, rye, corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, cotton, etc., among which corn is the staple. Fruit is abundant and excellent. About two-thirds of the county is arable. There are about 6,000 or 7,000 acres of swamp land, and considerable Government land in the county.

Mineral Resources.—Lead was discovered shortly after the settle-

ment of the county, but the deposits, which are supposed to be very extensive, have been but little worked until quite recently. The mineral lands occupy nearly half of the area of the county, and lie mostly on the rocky hills on either side of the Pomme de Terre River. The lead crops out on the surface, and is frequently found while digging wells, etc. Large quantities have already been mined and smelted. Wealthy companies have leased of land, and are preparing to prosecute mining in a scientific and systematic manner, in hopes of rivaling Granby and Joplin.

The Manufacturing Interests are confined to flouring and saw-mills, and a cheese factory.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $2,000,000.*

The Exports are principally wheat, corn, fruit and lead.

The Educational Interests have been somewhat neglected, but public schools are now organized in many of the sub-districts; average session 4 months in the year.

Black Oak Point, 6 miles e. of Hermitage, was a thriving place, but was wholly destroyed during the Civil War. It now contains 1 store.

Cornersville, a post-office 15 miles s. w. of Hermitage.

Cross Timbers, 8 miles n. e. of Hermitage, on North Prairie, was settled in 1870, and contains 2 stores, 1 steam saw and grist-mill. Population, about 150.

Elkton, 12 miles s. s. w. of Hermitage, contains 1 store.

HERMITAGE, the county seat, is situated near the center of the county, on the Pomme de Terre River in the midst of the mining district, and 45 miles from Lebanon, Laclede County, the nearest railroad station. It was settled in 1846 or '47, and became the county seat by vote of the people, March 15th, 1847, the title being acquired by purchase from Thomas Davis. It was incorporated, but the law is not now in force. It has 1 school, 1 steam saw and grist-mill, 4 stores, and 1 printing office. Population, about 200.

Goose Neck, a post-office about 14 miles e. of Hermitage.

Judy's Gap.—See Quincy.

Pittsburg, 8 miles s. of Hermitage, contains 1 store.

Quincy, (Judy's Gap,) 12 miles w. n. w. of Hermitage, was settled in 1845. It is in the midst of a good agricultural district, and near mineral deposits, and contains 1 steam carding-mill, 1 steam saw and grist-mill, 2 stores, 1 Masonic hall, and 1 school.

Roney, a post-office 14 miles n. n. e. of Hermitage.

Wheatland, 5 miles w. and the rival of Hermitage, is near the western portion of the mining district, and is in the midst of a fine agricultural region. It was settled in 1868, incorporated in 1870, and contains 1 steam grist and saw-mill, 1 carding machine and cotton gin, 1 school, and about 4 stores. Population, about 200.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $1,284,183. Taxation, $0.50 per $100. The county has no debt.

HOLT COUNTY,

In the north-western part of the State, is bounded north by Atchison and Nodaway Counties, east by Nodaway and Andrew, south and west by the Missouri River, which separates it from Kansas and Nebraska, and contains 272,761 acres.

Population in 1850, 3,957; in 1860, 6,550; in 1870, 11,652 of whom 11,468 were white, and 184 colored; 6,173 male, and 5,479 female; 11,003 native (5,314 born in Missouri,) and 649 foreign.

History.—In 1838, P. and B. Stevenson, Robert H. Russell (present probate judge,) John Russell, John Sterrett and James Key, settled about 5 miles south-east of the present site of Oregon. In 1839, John Blair and his sons, James and Uriah, also Daniel and Jeremiah Baldwin with their families, settled on and near Pierson's Branch about 3 miles below Mound City, and in the same year John Gibson, Harmon G. Noland and Roland Burnett settled in the vicinity of Oregon. About the same time, Abram and Adam Sharpe settled in Sharpe's Grove, in the north-western part of the county. Many of those pioneers are still living, and are full of reminiscences of the hardships and adventures of those early days.

In 1841, Henry Roselius, Cord H. Walter, and Henry Dankes, from Hanover, Germany, settled in the north-western part of the county, and soon gathered around them a number of their countrymen, nearly all of whom have become independent, and are among the best citizens of the county.

The local names given by the people in early days to the different parts of the county are still in use; many of them were suggested by physical features, and others given in honor of pioneers. Nearly one-half of Nodaway township is known as Nickolls Grove, from its earliest settler, Robert Nickolls. Whig Valley, (Highly Creek,) was christened by the old line Whigs who settled it. Allen's Grove, south-west of Whig Valley, is named from the man who planted it. King's Grove, north-west of Whig Valley, was so called for its first occupant, John B. King. Ross' Grove, 5 miles north of Mound City, was settled by Robert K. Ross, the pioneer of that part of the country. Sharpe's Grove, commencing 2½ miles east from Corning, extending eastward about 4 miles, northward to the county line and south to the vicinity of Craig, about 4 miles, was named for the brothers Sharpe. The south-eastern portion of the county, the great blackberry region, is known as Cracker's Neck; the Missouri River bottom below Forest City as the Lower Bottom; that between

Forest City and Bigelow as the Upper Bottom; above Bigelow comes Rush Bottom, so called from the heavy growth of rushes.

In February, 1839, all that portion of the Platte Purchase north of Buchanan County, was organized and attached to Buchanan for civil and military purposes, under the name of the territory of Ne-at-a-wah. This included the present counties of Andrew, Holt, Nodaway and Atchison, and extended into Iowa. Nodaway County was organized January 29th, 1841, and embraced all that portion of Ne-at-a-wah west of the Nodaway River, but the death of the Hon. David Rice Holt, member from Platte, during the session, induced the Legislature, February 15th, to change the name to Holt, which was reduced to nearly its present limits, January 2d, 1843.

The first circuit court was held in 1841, David R. Atchison, judge. The first county court was held March 24th, 1841, Harmon G. Noland, James Crowley and Joshua Adkins, justices; Bayliss B. Grigsby, clerk, and Richard Barkhurst, sheriff. Col. John W. Kelly was the first enrolled attorney.

In the early part of the Civil War, the Confederates had possession of the county, but in September, 1861, they—300 strong—were surprised and routed at Blair's Lane, by about 90 Federal recruits and citizens. For several weeks after numerous small bands of the Confederates raided through the county, but finally moved southward and joined Gen. Price's command. Several men were killed by bushwhackers, but the county suffered comparatively little during the war.

Physical Features.—Holt forms a part of the Platte Purchase, distinguished for its beauty and fertility. The Missouri River lies along the entire southern and western boundary, and the Nodaway on the eastern. The bottoms of the former occupy more than one-third of the county, and in the northern and central parts are at least 10 miles wide. The bluffs are from 125 to 200 feet high, with occasional intervals of low hills. From the highest of these bluffs may be seen a landscape of great loveliness. On the one side the Missouri and the streams tributary to it, the Tarkio, Little Tarkio, Squaw, Davis and other creeks, winding through fertile bottoms in which are scattered beautiful farms surrounded by belts of timber—black walnut, honey locust, coral berry, red and American elm, sumach, etc.,—the view being bounded in the far distance by the bluffs of Nebraska and Kansas; on the other, a fine rolling country well watered by numerous springs and small streams which, through the Nodaway, reach the Missouri. In the north-east, the bottoms of Davis, Tarkio and Squaw Creeks are narrow and their banks steep, but the hills in this section are quite low.

The timber in the north-east is scanty. In the western part of the county are several small bayous upon which fisheries have been established. Good mill sites may be found upon all the larger streams. The

bottom lands of the Missouri are exceedingly fertile, but about one-fifth of them are subject to overflow. They are connected with the bluffs by a rich belt one-fourth to one-half of a mile in width, of a gently sloping land, and the "bluff" washed from the hills above is the principal ingredient of this soil. The upland prairies are very productive; the bluffs produce excellent wheat and corn, and seem especially fitted for vineyards.

In 1864, Holt had 25,702 acres of swamp lands, from which $53,174.63 for the school fund has been realized, while a portion is still held by the county. Liberal appropriations for the drainage of these lands have already been made, and it is believed that the ditches and levees now being constructed, will render thousands of acres fit for cultivation, thus adding to the wealth and healthfulness of the county.

Agricultural Productions.—The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, hemp, tobacco, the grasses, buckwheat, flax, potatoes, apples, pears, peaches and the small fruits generally. The fruit of Holt County is unsurpassed, and has repeatedly taken premiums at St. Joseph, Kansas City and other places where it has been exhibited.

Mineral Resources.—There are some indications of coal. Red clay is found on Tarkio Creek, and quarries of sandstone and limestone near Forest City.

The Manufacturing Interests are principally confined to flour, lumber, woolen goods, barrels, brooms, rope, wine and cheese.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $8,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad has 40 miles of road running from the south-eastern to the north-western part of the county.

The Exports are hogs, cattle, hemp, tobacco, corn, wheat and lumber.

The Educational Interests are prospering. Public schools are in operation in every part of the county, and in some districts excellent buildings have been erected. The commodious high school building in Oregon cost $15,000.

Bigelow, on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., 39 miles north of St. Joseph, laid off in 1868 by H. L. Williams, is surrounded by a fertile country and near an abundance of timber. It has 4 stores, 1 public school-house and 2 hotels. A saw mill near the town furnishes large quantities of cottonwood lumber for Nebraska, Kansas and the southern portions of Atchison and Nodaway counties. Population about 250.

Corning, on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., 52 miles north of St. Joseph, is the most northern station in the county. The country

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $3,924,172. Taxation, $1.25 per $100. The county is out of debt.

about is settled by thrifty Germans. It is ½ mile from the Missouri River, and is the shipping point for several miles up and down the river. It was laid out in the fall of 1868, and contains 6 stores, 1 wagon and harness shop, 2 hotels, 1 grist-mill, and 1 fine public school-house, which is also used for church purposes. Population about 200.

Craig, on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., 46 miles north of St. Joseph, situated between the two Tarkio Creeks, in the bottom near the bluffs, was laid off in 1868, and has seven stores, 1 hotel, 1 public school-house and 1 M. E. Church. Population about 275.

Elm Grove, (Forbes,) on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., 21 miles north of St. Joseph, laid out by Levi Devorse in 1869, is a brisk business place, dealing largely in cord-wood and railroad ties; is surrounded by a fine fruit country, and is the shipping point for the blackberry region. It has 4 stores and a good school-house. Population about 200.

Forbes.—See Elm Grove.

Forest City, on the K. C., St. J., & C. B. R. R., 29 miles north of St. Joseph, the second town in the county, has a population of about 700, and was laid out in 1857. The town grew rapidly until the breaking out of the Civil War, when many of its citizens enlisted, and there was a general stagnation of business. To add to its misfortune, the channel of the Missouri changed and left it without a landing, but when the railroad was built, trade revived, and it has 13 stores, 2 wagon and carriage and 3 carpenter shops, 2 saw-mills, 2 flouring-mills, 2 public schools, 2 hotels, 1 lumber yard and 3 churches—M. E. Ch. South, Presbyterian and Catholic.

Grant, 8 miles n. e. of Oregon and 11 miles from Forest City, was settled in 1872; is surrounded by a fine farming country, and has good timber and building stone easy of access. The country adjacent is one of the wealthiest neighborhoods in the county. It has 1 wagon shop and 1 general store.

Konoko, a post-office in King's Grove, 14 miles e. n. e. of Craig.

Mound City, 3½ miles n. e. of Bigelow, has 5 stores, 1 lumber yard, 1 harness and 1 wagon shop, 2 hotels, 1 flouring and 1 saw-mill, 1 school-house and 1 church—Presbyterian. Population, about 350.

OREGON, the county seat, 2½ miles east of Forest City, was located in July, 1841, by Edward Smith, Travis Finley and Jno. A. Willlams, and for a short time was called Finley. The first court was held here in 1842. This place is noted for the beauty of its location and the taste with which it is laid out. The court-house is surrounded by a lovely park, not large but containing more than forty varieties of native trees and evergreens. The public school is justly the pride of the town, as the building and the grade of scholarship will compare favorably with any in north-western Missouri. The grounds and buildings of the Holt

County Mechanical and Agricultural Association are an ornament to the town. It has 5 churches—Presbyterian, M. E. Ch., German M. E. Ch., Christian and colored Baptist; 20 stores, 1 wagon and 2 harness shops, 3 hotels, 1 grist-mill, 1 woolen factory, and 1 newspaper—the *Holt County Sentinel*, published by Adam Klippel. Population, about 900.

Richville, 5 miles e. of Oregon, was laid out by J. M. Templeton, in 1855. Population, about 40.

West Union, a deserted town on the Missouri River.

Whig Valley, on the Nodaway, 11 miles n. e. of Bigelow, was settled by some old line Whigs, and has an intelligent and enterprising population. It contains 1 good school-house, a fine bridge across the Nodaway, 1 grist-mill and 1 general store.

HOWARD COUNTY,

In the central part of the State, is bounded north by Randolph County, east by Boone, south and west by the Missouri River, which separates it from Cooper and Saline, and north-west by Chariton County, and contains 288,234 acres.

Population in 1820, 13,426; in 1830, 10,854; in 1840, 13,108; in 1850, 13,969; in 1860, 15,946; in 1870, 17,233, of whom 12,040 were white and 5,193 colored; 8,977 male and 8,256 female; 16,679 native (13,167 born in Missouri,) and 554 foreign.

History.—Lewis and Clarke, appointed by President Jefferson "to explore and survey the Missouri River from its mouth to its source, and a route thence across the Rocky Mountains and down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean," left their camp at or near the mouth of the Missouri, May 14th, 1804, and on the June 7th following encamped for the night at the mouth of Bonne Femme (Good Woman) Creek. This is the first authentic record of any American landing on the soil of what is now Howard County. During the day they explored the country at the mouth of Big Moniteau Creek, where they found a point of rocks covered with uncouth and hieroglyphic paintings, but the dread of the infesting rattlesnakes prevented a more critical examination. On the 8th they arrived at the mouth of La Mine River; on the 9th they reached Arrow Rock, and in their narrative very accurately describe the river and the adjoining country, especially a salt lick, which was evidently what is now known as Boone's Lick. The next morning they passed the mouth of the two Charitons, which then entered the Missouri River together. When near the mouth of Grand River they met a trading party from the Sioux Nation, from whom they procured the services of a Mr. Durion, who had lived with the Sioux for more than 20 years. As they returned from the Pacific coast in 1806, they passed along the western and southern borders of Howard County in September, encamping opposite the mouth of La Mine on the evening of the 18th, and passing the spot where Boonville now stands early on the morning of the 19th.*

Mr. Durion above mentioned, was afterward employed with Capt. Jos. Cooper, one of the oldest settlers of Howard, to assist the commissioners who ran the western and northern boundary lines of Missouri. Capt. Jos. Cooper came with the party from Loutre Island who first settled the Boone's Lick country, and was an active participant in all the events of those

*See Lewis & Clarke's Expedition, Vol. I & II pp. 11–13 & p. 432. Philadelphia: Bradford & Inskeep, 1814.

days. He made himself acquainted with the country from New Orleans to St. Paul, and after acting as guide for parties through the western wilds, he accumulated a handsome fortune, and in his old age enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him. He has a more vivid recollection of the many exciting incidents of those early days than any one else now living, and to all his statements may be given the most unbounded confidence. To more fully illustrate the incidents of those times, the following correspondence is inserted:

WALNUT GROVE, NEAR NEW FRANKLIN,
Howard Co., Mo., Jan. 18th, 1874.

Capt. Joseph Cooper, Sugar Tree Grove:

DEAR AND VENERABLE FRIEND: — I have been requested by Mr. R. A. Campbell, of St. Louis, to furnish him with incidents of the first settlements and Indian Wars in Howard County. The settlements partly began in 1807 and 1808. Then by a number of persons in Cooper's Bottom in 1810; others in 1811, at and around where Forts Hempstead and Kincaid were built in the spring of 1812, when the Indian Wars commenced. As you are aware, I was born about 3 miles north of Fort Hempstead, March 3rd, 1812, my father moving into the fort and doing duty as one of the militia during the entire war, and up to 1815. I was too young, of course, to recollect the incidents, except by hearsay, yet I have a vivid recollection of very many of them, and could recite them well, but I prefer to get the testimony of yourself and others who were active participants in the scenes of those memorable days. I would be glad if you can answer to-day, as I want to close up the information asked for, at the earliest moment.

Yours most truly, NEWTON G. ELLIOTT.

[ANSWER.]

SUGAR TREE GROVE,
Howard Co., Mo. Jan. 18th, 1874.

Col. Newton G. Elliott:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries touching the early history of the settlements in Howard County, I would make the following statements: I am 81 years, 2 months and 20 days old at this date. I was born in Madison County, Kentucky, and moved to Missouri in the fall of 1807, and settled in Hancock Bottom in St. Charles County. In 1810, I moved to the Boone's Lick country. During the summer of 1807, Daniel and Nathan Boone, sons of the elder Boone, and Messrs. Goforth, Baldridge and Manly made salt at Boone's Lick, and in the fall of the same year, shipped it down the river in canoes made of hollow sycamore logs, with the ends daubed up with clay. They landed opposite my father's house in St. Charles County. In the spring of 1808, Lieut. Col. Ben Cooper, my uncle, and his family moved and located about 2 miles

south-west of Boone's Lick, in the Missouri Bottom, near the river. They shortly afterward received an order from Gov. Merriwether Lewis, directing them to remove their residence to a point below the mouth of the Gasconade River. He thereupon located at Loutre Island, where he remained nearly two years. Though Daniel Boone first explored this region, and discovered the salt springs, yet he was not a settler, and took no part in the Indian troubles in Howard County. In the fall of 1808, Fort Osage, since called Six Mile, and now, Sibley, Jackson County, was settled. About Feb. 20th, 1810, Col. Ben. Cooper, with his five sons and others, started for the Boone's Lick country, where they arrived in March, and he took possession of the same cabin he had left two years before, and which had not been disturbed. The names of these settlers and their previous residences, as far as known to me, are as follows:

FROM MADISON CO., KY.

Lieut. Col. Ben Cooper.
Francis Cooper.
William Cooper.
Daniel Cooper.
John Cooper.
Capt. Sarshall Cooper (killed April 14th, 1814).
Braxton Cooper, Sr.
Joseph Cooper.
Stephen Cooper.
Braxton Cooper, Jr. (killed September, 1813).
Robert Cooper.
James Hancock.
Albert Hancock.
William Berry.
John Berry.
Robert Erwin.
Robert Brown.
Joseph Wolfskill.
William Thorp (Baptist minister).
John Thorp.
Josiah Thorp.
James Thorp.
Gilead Rupe.
James Jones.
John Peak.
Wm. Wolfskill.
Adam Woods.

FROM ESTILL CO., KY.

Amos Ashcraft.
Otho Ashcraft.
Jesse Ashcraft.
James Alexander.

FROM TENNESSEE.

John Ferrell.
Henry Ferrell.
Robert Hancock.

FROM VIRGINIA.

James Kile.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gray Bynum, first clerk of Howard County.

FROM GEORGIA.

Stephen Jackson.

FROM STE. GENEVIEVE.

Peter Popineau, a Frenchman.

PREVIOUS RESIDENCE UNKNOWN.

John Busby, killed February, 1814.
James Anderson.
Middleton Anderson.
William Anderson.

The women belonging to these families did not arrive until the following July or August.

The first white man killed by the Indians in the Boone's Lick country was Jonathan Todd, who had his head cut off and stuck on a pole, near the present Howard and Boone County Line, and near Thrall's Prairie. Thomas Smith was killed at the same time; he ran a mile and a half, and just after he had crossed a small creek, and was ascending a hill, the Indians (probably Sacs and Foxes,) overtook and killed him. Both of them had their heads cut off and their hearts cut out and stuck upon sticks at the roadside.

Capt. Sarshall Cooper, my father, was killed April 14th, 1814, in his house at Cooper's Fort, by an unknown person, who picked out the chinking and shot him through the opening. We had taken a pirogue from some Frenchmen who were attempting to take it up the river loaded with whisky, powder and lead for the Indians. We first stopped them and ordered them back; keeping watch the next night and the night following, we caught them in a second attempt to pass up the river, and took the pirogue from them. I think one of this party killed my father. We kept the pirogue and its cargo untouched for two or three years, until peace had been made, and no one applied for it. Upon our return from pursuing the Indians who captured Heath's negroes in 1815, we drank up the whisky, and had a great frolic over it. Samuel Boler, commonly called Potter, from his trade, was killed near Noah Smith's, in July, 1813, 4 miles north-west of the present site of Boonville.

Braxton Cooper, Jr., was killed by the Indians in September, 1813, 2 miles north-east of New Franklin, where he was cutting logs to build a house. They had a hard hand to hand struggle, and fought over a large plat of ground before they killed him, as was shown by the broken reeds and bushes. He had two bullets in his gun, and we found an Indian's buckskin hunting shirt stained with blood, with two bullet holes in it about an inch apart. After following the trail for a mile and a half we lost it, and had to abandon the pursuit. Cooper fell on his face and still held his knife in his hand, which was stained with blood. The Indians did not go near him after the struggle, but his dog stayed by him and howled, until David Boggs (Cooper's brother-in-law,) and Jesse Turner crawled to him at night, fearing the Indians were concealed, watching him. I was there with 25 or 30 men from Forts Cooper, Hempstead and Kincaid, by daylight the next morning.

Wm. McLane was killed in October 1813, near B. F. Broadus' land 6 miles s. w. of Fayette; Samuel McMahon was killed Dec. 24th, 1814, 4 miles west of Boonville, in the morning, and Wm. Gregg in the evening of the same day, 4 miles above Arrow Rock, in Saline County. Joseph Still was killed on Chariton River, October 1813, and about the same time John Smith was killed 4 miles below Cole's Fort, in Cooper

County; also, Samuel Brown's negro Joe, near Burckhartt, Lick, and near where Estill Station now is. When we came here we drove cattle and hogs with us, which made the journey a very slow one. We packed no provisions but some corn, as we could get all the game we wanted, killing deer as easily as we can now kill sheep in a pasture. We used the corn for bread, grinding it with small circular hand mills made of stone. We used a great deal of hominy scalded with lye, and were without either coffee or tea. The first cog-wheel horse-mill built in the county was at Fort Kincaid, in 1815; the next one at Fort Hempstead, the year following. People came 20 miles to these mills. The first cloth made here was made from nettles, and the first cloth shirt I wore here was of this material. It was used both for shirts and pants for summer wear. In the winter, buckskin hunting shirt and breeches were worn. The first store goods were brought here by Robert Morris, about 1815. I think the first steamboat ascended the river in 1819, and was bound to Council Bluffs. The first flatboat on the river, I built in 1818, sawing the plank (hackberry) myself with a whip saw. I built two the same season, loaded them with corn in the ear, took them to St. Louis, sold my corn at from 50 cents to $1 per bushel, most of it for seed corn, sold the boats for a trifle, and walked back. Yours most truly,

(Signed) JOSEPH COOPER.

WALNUT GROVE, NEAR NEW FRANKLIN,
Howard Co., Mo., Jan. 22nd, 1874.

Jas. Barnes, Esq., Sturgeon, Mo.:

DEAR AND VENERABLE FRIEND: — Capt. Jos. Cooper, of Howard County, writes me a letter in reference to the early history of that county, and has requested me, if convenient, to ask you to read it or have it read, and if you recollect the incidents as he does, to indorse it as true.

I am respectfully your friend, NEWTON G. ELLIOTT.

[ANSWER.] STURGEON, MO., Jan. 22nd, 1874.

Col. Newton G. Elliott:

DEAR SIR:—The letter of my early and tried friend, Capt. Joseph Cooper, in relation to the early settlement of the Boone's Lick country, has been read to me, and I heartily indorse as true all he has said. My eyesight is so dim that I am unable to read it myself, being 86 years old. I came to the Boone's Lick country in 1810, and was a participant in very many of the incidents mentioned in Capt. Cooper's letter. Harrison Jameson (my brother-in-law) and myself were making saltpetre in a cave, just below the mouth of Moniteau Creek, the morning that

Jonathan Todd and Thomas Smith were killed. We had been informed by the Indian Agent that the Indians were coming to kill us, and that morning we threw all our saltpetre into a canoe and started for Fort Kincaid, arriving there in time to go out with the command to get the dead bodies of Todd and Smith, and chastise the Indians, if found, for, after the murder they had set fire to the woods to destroy their trail. In April 1816, I took to New Orleans for sale a boat-load of provisions, etc., consisting of venison, bear meat, mast-fed pork, honey, hides, peltries and furs. I visited the battle-field and graves where the British were buried who had been killed by Gen. Jackson and his forces in the memorable battle of Jan. 8th, 1815. A great many other incidents of the early history of the county might have been given, but I, like others who participated, am getting too old to furnish a minute history.

(Signed), Respectfully, JAMES BARNES.

In the spring of 1812 hostilities were commenced by the Indians, mostly Sacs and Foxes, Kickapoos and Pottawatamies, and Forts Hempstead, Kincaid, Cooper and Cole were erected, and into them the settlers retired with their families, where they remained for the next three years.

Cooper's Fort was located about 2 miles south-west of Boone's Lick. Fort Kincaid was east-south-east about 9 miles distant, and about 1 mile north of the present Boonville railroad bridge. Fort Hempstead was about 1½ miles north of Fort Kincaid. Each fort was a series of log houses, built together around an enclosure. In each house lived a family, and the stock was corraled and the property of the settlers secured at night in the enclosure.

Owing to the Indian troubles, immigration had nearly ceased. Immediately after the erection of these forts the people organized themselves into a military company, with Sarshall Cooper as captain; 1st lieutenant, Wm. McMahon; 2d lieutenant, John Monroe; ensign, Ben Cooper, Jr.

SERGEANTS.	CORPORALS.
1st, John McMurray.	1st, Andrew Smith.
2d, Samuel McMahon.	2d, Thomas Vaughan.
3d, Adam Woods.	3d, James McMahon.
4th, Davis Todd.	4th, John Busby.
5th, John Mathis.	5th, James Barnes.
	6th, Jesse Ashcraft.

The number of men able to bear arms was 112. The following lists comprise all the men and boys in the different forts:

FORT COOPER.

James Alexander,
James Anderson,
Middleton Anderson,
William Anderson,
Gray Bynum,
John Busby,
Robert Brown,
Samuel Brown,
Benjamin Cooper,
Sarshall Cooper,
Frank Cooper,
William Cooper,
David Cooper,
John Cooper,
Braxton Cooper,
Joseph Cooper,
Stephen Cooper,
Robert Cooper,
Henly Cooper,
Patrick Cooper,
Jesse Cox,
Solomon Cox,
John Ferrill,
Henry Ferrill,
Edward Good,
Harmon Gregg,
William Gregg,
David Gregg,
Robert Heath,
Robert Hancock,
Abbott Hancock,
Josiah Higgins,
Frederick Hyatt,
Robert Irvine,
David Jones,
John Jones,
Jesse Jones,
George Jackson,
Stephen Jackson,
James Jackson,
Samuel McMahon,
Thomas McMahon,
James McMahon,
William McMahon,
John O'Bannon,
Thomas O'Bannon,
Judiah Osmond,
Samuel Perry,
William Read,
Benoni Sappington,
John Sappington,
James Sappington,
Daniel Tillman,
John Thorp,
William Thorp (a Baptist minister),
Samuel Turley,
Stephen Turley,
Ezekiel Williams,
Thomas Wasson,
Joseph Wasson,
Adam Woods,
Wm. Wolfskill,
Joseph Wolfskill,
Wm. Wolfskill, Jr.

FORT HEMPSTEAD.

George Alcorn,
James Alcorn,
Wm. Allen,
John Arnold,
Price Arnold,
Joseph Austin,
John Austin,
Robert Austin,
Wm. Baxter,
Big Berry,
John Berry,
Wm. Berry,
David Boggs,
Joseph Boggs,
Muke Box,
Joseph Boyers,
Robert Brown,
Samuel Brown,
Wm. Brown,
Townsend Brown,
Christopher Burckartt
Nicholas S. Burckartt
Andrew Carson,
Lindsay Carson (father of Kit Carson),
Moses Carson,
Charles Canole,
Wm. Canole,
Isaac Clark,
Joseph Cooley,
James Cooley,
Perrin Cooley,
Braxton Cooper, Jr.,
James Cockrell,
Thos. Chandler,
James Creason,
Jno. Creason,
Peter Creason,
Wm. Creason,
Daniel Crump,
Harper Davis,
James Douglas,
Daniel Durbin,
John Elliott (father of Col, N. G. Elliott),
Braxton Fugate,
Hiram Fugate,
Reuben Fugate,
Sarshall Fugate,
Simeon Fugate,
Reuben Gentry,
Samuel Gibbs,
Abner Grooms,
John Grooms,
Wm. Grooms,
Alfred Head,
Moses Head,
Robert Hinkson,
John James,
James Jones,
Abner Johnson,
Noah Katen,
Joseph McLane,
Wm. McLane,
Ewing McLane
David McQuitty,
Wm. Monroe (called Long Gun),
Joseph Moody,
Susan Mullins,
Thompson Mullins,
John Peak,
Wm. Pipes,
Michael Poage,
Robert Poage,
Joseph Poage,
Christopher Richardson,
Jesse Richardson,

FORT HEMPSTEAD.—(*Continued.*)

James Richardson,
Silas Richardson,
John Rupe,
Henry Simmons,
Reuben Smith,
Andrew Smith,
Thomas Smith,
John Snethan,
James Snethan,
Joseph Still,
John Stinson,
Nathan Teague,
Solomon Teters,
David Teters,
John Teters,
Isaac Thornton,
John Thornton,
Davis Todd,
Elisha Todd,
Jonathon Todd,
Levi Todd,
James Turner,
Philip Turner,
Jesse Turner,
Thomas Vaughan,
Robert Wilds,
William Wadkins,
James Whitley,
Benjamin Young,
John Yarnell.

FORT KINCAID.

Amos Ashcraft,
Jesse Ashcraft,
Otho Ashcraft,
Amos Barnes,
Aquilla Barnes,
Abraham Barnes,
James Barnes,
John Barnes,
Shadrach Barnes,
Robert Barclay,
Francis Berry,
Campbell Bolen,
Delany Bolen,
Wm. Brazil,
David Burris,
Henry Burris,
Reuben Cornelius,
Pryor Duncan,
Stephen Fields,
John Fields,
Cornelius Gooch,
Thos. Gray,
John Hines,
Daniel Hubbard,
Asaph Hubbard,
Eusebius Hubbard,
Joe Jolly,
David Kincaid,
Matthew Kincaid,
John Kincaid,
John McMurray,
Adam McCord,
Daniel Monroe,
John Monroe,
John Mathis,
Wm. Nash,
John Pursley,
Wm. Ridgeway,
Wm. Robertson,
Edward Robertson,
Gilead Rupe,
Enoch Taylor,
Isaac Taylor,
Wm. Taylor,
Enoch Turner,
Giles Williams,
Britton Williams,
Francis Wood,
Henry Weeden.

There were several smaller forts or stockades erected at different points and times, which were occasionally occupied, principally by persons named in the above lists. Fort McMahon, 2 miles below Arrow Rock on the south bank of the Missouri River, was mostly supplied by Fort Cooper; Cole's Fort, just below the present site of Boonville, by Fort Kincaid. Forts Head and Arnold, the former about 2½ miles north-north-west of Rocheport, and the latter 1½ miles further north, were partly supplied from Fort Hempstead.

March 9th, 1815, a treaty was concluded with the Indians, by which the territory within the following limits was resigned to the whites: "beginning at the mouth of Kaw River, thence running north 140 miles, thence east to the waters of the Au-ha-ha, which empties into the Mississippi, thence to a point opposite the mouth of the Gasconade, thence up the Missouri River, with its meanders to the place of beginning."*

The Indians mostly left the country, but returned occasionally in small

* Proclamation of Gov. Clarke, March 9th, 1815.

bodies, generally as hunting parties, committing no depredations other than a few petty thefts.

Howard County was organized January 23d, 1816, and named in honor of Benjamin Howard, former governor of the Territory. It included all that part of the State north of the Osage River, and west of Cedar Creek, and the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.*

It then embraced the territory since divided into 31 counties, 19 north and 12 south of the river, besides parts of 9 others. The act organizing the county located the seat of justice at Cole's Fort, where the first court was held July 8th, 1816. The officers of the court, which under the territorial laws discharged the duties now incumbent on the county and circuit courts, were David Barton, judge; Gray Bynum, clerk; John J. Heath, circuit attorney; and Nicholas S. Burckhartt sheriff. John Monroe was appointed coroner, and the Legislature appointed Benjamin Estell, David Jones, David Kincaid, William Head and Stephen Cole commissioners to choose the county seat, which was first located at Cole's Fort. On June 16th, 1816, they chose Franklin, to which place it was removed in 1817, until transferred to Fayette in 1823. In 1818 the county of Cooper was erected, being composed of all that portion of Howard lying south of the Missouri River. The same year the land office was established at Franklin, with Gen. Thomas A. Smith, receiver, and Chas. Carroll, register. May 28th, 1819, the first steamboat—the "Independence," Capt. Nelson, time from St. Louis including all stops, twelve days—landed at Franklin on her way up the river. It created great excitement and enthusiasm. A public dinner was given to the officers and passengers, and seventeen toasts were offered and responded to. Speeches were made by a number of gentlemen, among whom were Col. Elias Rector, Gen. Duff Green, Lilburn W. Boggs, N. Patten, Jr., Dr. J. J. Lowry, Maj. Richard Gentry and several others, and a full account of the event was published in the *Franklin Intelligencer*. In August and September of the same year, three other steamboats passed Franklin: the "Western Engineer," containing Major Long's Government scientific party, bound for the mouth of the Yellowstone; the "Expedition," and the "R. M. Johnson."

The town of Franklin (Old) was laid off opposite Boonville, in what was then called "Cooper's Bottom" in the fall of 1816—the same year Howard County was organized—and remained the seat of justice till it was removed by the Legislature to Fayette, in 1823. Franklin was laid off on fifty acres of land donated by different individuals. The public square contained two acres, and its principal streets were eighty-seven feet wide. It grew rapidly and very soon became a populous and thrifty place, commanding a large trade. It had a land office, and was the point at which the first land sales west of St. Louis were held in 1818.

* Territorial Laws, vol. I., p. 460.

In April 1819, Nath'l Patton established there a weekly newspaper, called the *Missouri Intelligencer.*

For many years Franklin was the most important and flourishing town in the State west of St. Louis. Its early achievements in commerce and wealth during the palmy days of the Santa Fé trade and the Boone's Lick salt works, achievements which were accomplished even long before Cooper's Fort, Kincaid's Fort and Fort Hempstead were lost from view, would fill a volume. It was the focal point of trade, wealth and fashion. The Missouri now covers the site of the town. Travel between this point and St. Louis was accomplished on horseback until 1820, when four-horse stages were put on the line; fare $10.50. The first election in Howard county of which there is any record, was in 1819, for delegates to Congress. John Scott and Samuel Hammond were chosen, Scott receiving 134 votes and Hammond 113. It was, however, not a full vote. In several precincts no polls were opened. Howard was entitled to five members in the convention to frame a constitution for the State, and on May 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1820, elected Benjamin H. Reeves, N. S.Burckhartt, Duff Green, John S. Findlay, and John Ray. The county was reduced to its present limits in 1820, by the erection of Boone and Chariton.

Opposite and a short distance above the mouth of the La Mine in Howard County, and about five miles above Franklin there was in the olden time a lovely and famous retreat, known as "Hardeman's Garden"—a vine-clad and rose-covered bower, the prototype of the renowned "Tulip Grove" of that public benefactor, Henry Shaw, of St. Louis.

The founder of this celebrated Garden, Mr. John Hardeman, was a gentleman of fortune and remarkably fine taste in horticulture. He was ambitious to excel in this inviting field, and to gratify his inclinations, laid off 10 acres in an exact square for a Botanic Garden, sparing neither expense nor labor in adorning it with fruits, flowers and shrubs, indigenous and exotic. Serpentine walks, paved with shells, conducted the admiring visitor through this charming court of Flora, where amid zephyrs of the richest perfume, flowers of the most beautiful hues greeted the eye, and fruits of the most delicious flavor tempted the palate.

But Hardeman's Garden is gone, and the gay and cheerful groups who once threaded its labyrnthian paths, enchanted by the songs of birds and made happy in the midst of cultivated magnificence, are also gone! Not a tree or shrub, or vine or flower of it remains. All are gone—even the very spot on which this Elysium was located!

It, as well as the once flourishing town of Franklin, have fallen victims to the treacherous currents of the Missouri River whose banks they once adorned.

Howard suffered less during the late Civil War than many other counties. Only one battle was fought within her limits. In October 1864, a part of Gen. Price's command, under Gen. J. B. Clark, Jr., attacked the Federal

forces which then held Glasgow, and after a battle which lasted eight hours the latter surrendered.

The railway bridge at Boonville, built by the Boonville Bridge Co., and finished January 11th, 1874, is a most substantial structure, and was built in less time than any other bridge on the Missouri River. The dike across the slough at the northern end of the bridge, runs through what was once the public square of old Franklin. The present north bank of the river is about 1,000 feet north of where the south line of the public square was in 1828. An interesting circumstance occurred during the building of the bridge. The fifth pier, counting from the Cooper County side, is composed of three cast-iron columns, 8½ feet in diameter. These columns or tubes are sunk through the sand to the bed rock by pneumatic process. The down stream tube was being sunk, and the bottom was about 50 feet below the surface, still in the sand, but near the bed-rock, when a stream of strong brine was struck, which came up through the sand.

Physical Features.—The face of the country is generally undulating, and in some places it is quite hilly. The soil is a clay loam, very fertile, and generally well adapted to the growth of clover, which is the principal fertilizer now used. About four-fifths of the county was formerly heavily timbered with the several varieties of oak, elm, ash, black and white walnut, soft and sugar-maple, box-elder, hackberry, honey locust, coffee-bean, linn, cottonwood, white and black hickory, buckeye and wild cherry, and although thousands of acres of these dense forests have been transformed into cultivated farms, timber is still abundant. The Missouri River forms the entire southern, and a great part of the western boundary, while the interior is traversed by the Bonne Femme, Salt and Moniteau Creeks and their tributaries, running in a southerly direction. These streams, however, are all sluggish, and afford little or no water power. Fresh water springs are numerous, and there are several saline springs from which large quantities of salt were manufactured previous to steamboat navigation. The most notable of these is the Boone's Lick, 2 miles west of Boonsborough, named for Daniel Boone, Sr., who camped near this spring, and whose sons Nathan and Daniel, with Messrs. Goforth, Baldridge and Manly, made the first salt in this part of Missouri. A well has recently been bored here 1001 feet in depth, from which flows a stream 40 feet above the surface, sufficient to produce 100 barrels of salt every 24 hours. The brine from this well is of very superior quality. There are other localities where wells might be sunk with satisfactory results.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye, tobacco, timothy, clover and hungarian grass. The soil is admirably adapted to the culture of hemp and tobacco, which were formerly the staples, but for the last ten years wheat and corn have been made a specialty. A

marked improvement has been made in the stock in the last few years, especially in the neat cattle, and some fine breeds of hogs have also been introduced. Fruits are grown successfully, and the small fruits especially are of fine size and flavor. About three-fourths of the county may be considered arable, and the remainder, although hilly, is well adapted to blue grass.

Mineral Resources.—Howard County is underlaid with coal; the most important stratum lies at a depth of from 60 to 100 feet, but the mining has been confined as yet to the surface stratum, which is from 18 inches to 4 feet in thickness.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of flouring and saw-mills, tobacco factories, and wagon and carriage shops.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $9,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. passes from north to south through the central part of the county, a distance of 25 miles. The Keokuk & Kansas City R. R., is completed to the corporate limits of Glasgow, and the road bed of the Louisiana & Missouri River R. R., has been graded from east to west through the county.

The Exports are wheat, corn, tobacco, hemp, live stock and fruit.

Educational Interests.—There are 60 sub-districts each containing a good school-house with an average attendance of 80 pupils; average session 6 months. These schools are of a good grade, and are yearly improving. Central College, located at Fayette, under the supervision of the M. E. Ch. South, has an excellent corps of professors, and an attendance of about 120 pupils. Howard College, located at Fayette, an industrial school for young ladies, is well patronized. Pritchett Institute at Glasgow, has a good local reputation.

Burton, on the M. K. & T. R. R., 6 miles north of Fayette, has 2 stores.

Boonsborough, 12 miles s. w. of Fayette, at the crossing of the roads from Boonville to Glasgow, and from Fayette to Arrow Rock, contains 2 stores, several shops, 1 church, and about 100 inhabitants.

Bunker Hill,—See Myers.

Estill, a station on the M. K. & T. R. R., 8 miles s. of Fayette.

FAYETTE, the county seat, near the center of the county, on the M. K. & T. R. R., 25 miles from Moberly, 13 miles from Boonville, and 48 miles from Sedalia, and on the line of the L. & M. R. R., was settled in 1823 and incorporated March 12th, 1845. The town is pleasantly laid off about a public square, in which is a handsome court-house, costing about $32,000. On an eminence in the suburbs is Central College, erected in 1853, at a cost of $40,000. Howard College, built in 1857

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $5,345,146. Taxation, $2.35 per $100. Bonded debt, $750,000. Chariton township, bonded debt, $100,000.

and costing $25,000, is also located here, and there is a graded public school, also 6 churches—Methodist, Christian, Baptist, Episcopal and 2 colored, 2 newspapers, *The Democratic Banner*, published by James H. Robertson, and *The Advertiser*, published by Charles J. Waldon, 2 banks, 1 steam flouring-mill, 1 large tobacco factory, 12 stores and a number of shops. Population, about 1,500.

Franklin, (North Side,) on the M. K. & T. R. R., 12 miles from Fayette, and on the Missouri River, opposite Boonville, with which it is connected by a fine iron bridge, recently completed, was settled about 1814, but owing to the encroachments of the river, the old site has entirely disappeared. It now has 2 stores and several shops, with a population of about 100, but it is thought that the completion of the bridge will infuse new life into it.

Glasgow, on the Missouri River, 12 miles n. w. of Fayette, and on the K. & K. C. R. R., 15 miles south of Salisbury, was laid off in 1836 and incorporated in 1845. The first house was built in 1836, by Mr. Charles Purdon, and the town was laid out on land bought of Messrs. Talton Turner and James Earickson, and named for Mr. James Glasgow. It grew rapidly, a large number of the business men of Chariton removing to this point, and there was a determination to build up such a town as this rich agricultural country required. It was incorporated February 27th, 1845, and again in 1853. H. W. Smith was the first mayor. The city is built upon a succession of beautiful undulations in the northwestern part of the county, a small portion of it extending into Chariton County. The people are enterprising and intelligent, and the city improving. Having both railroad and river communication, it is an important shipping point for the rich agricultural country in the vicinity. It has 8 churches—Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian and M. E. Ch., M. E. Ch. South, German Evangelical and 2 colored, a good public school, 2 colleges—Pritchett Institute and Lewis College (to the latter a good public library is attached), 1 newspaper—*The Glasgow Journal*, Gen. Lucian J. Eastin, editor, 2 banks, 2 tobacco factories, 1 pork packing house, 1 brewery, 2 steam flouring-mills, 1 carriage factory and 16 stores. Population, about 2,800.

Lisbon, on the Missouri River, 14 miles w. s. w. of Fayette, contains 2 stores, 1 steam flouring-mill, 1 tobacco factory, several shops and about 100 inhabitants.

Myers, (Bunker Hill) 10 miles n. e. of Fayette, has 1 store and 1 church.

New Franklin, 2½ miles n. e. of Franklin and 2½ miles from Estill contains 1 church, 1 public school, 1 steam flouring mill, 4 stores, and several shops. Population about 275.

North Side.—See Franklin.

Roanoke, incorporated in February, 1853, March, 1861, and again

March, 1868, is a thriving village, situated in a rich agricultural country, 12 miles north of Fayette. It has a good public school, 7 stores, 1 large tobacco factory and several shops. Population about 300.

Russell, on the M. K. & T. R. R., 11 miles n. n. e. of Fayette, is a new town in the vicinity of a fine coal mine now yielding 5 car-loads of coal per day. It contains 1 store, steam mill, several shops, etc. Population about 75.

Sebree, 9 miles e. of Fayette, has 1 store, etc.

Talbot, a station on the M., K. & T. R. R., 4 miles s. of Fayette.

White's Store, on the State Road 9 miles s. e. of Fayette and 5 miles n. w. of Rocheport, is a good business point in the midst of a fine country.

HOWELL COUNTY,

In the southern tier of counties, near the center from east to west, on the dividing ridge between Current River on the east and the North Fork of the White River on the west, is bounded north by Texas, east by Shannon and Oregon Counties, south by the Arkansas State Line, and west by Ozark and Douglas Counties, and contains 590,679 acres.

Population in 1860, 3,169; in 1870, 4,218, of whom 4,193 were white, and 24 colored; 2,150 male, 2,068 female; 4,177 native (1,891 born in Missouri) and 41 foreign.

History.—The first settlement was made about 1838 in Howell Valley, on the present site of West Plains. The county was organized in 1857, from parts of Oregon and Ozark. During the late Civil War it was overrun by marauding bands, who respected neither person nor property, and in 1865, at the close of the war, there remained but few tenantable farm houses and only 50 families, numbering perhaps 300 persons, in the county. West Plains was entirely destroyed with the exception of one little cabin, everybody that could leave having gone away. Since the war there has been an immense immigration from Illinois, Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, and other States, mostly men seeking homes under the Homestead Act. They are an industrious, wide-awake, thrifty and hospitable people, and coming as they have from nearly every State in the Union, they meet the immigrant with open hands and give him a hearty welcome to this goodly land.

Physical Features.—The surface of the country is generally rolling, with a southern slope. Rich and fertile valleys wind through the territory; of these Howell, Hutton, Peace, Myatt, South Fork and Spring Creek are remarkable for the fertility of their soil. In the southern and western parts small prairies, rich, but rather wet, dot the surface. The uplands are post oak flats, oak openings, and small black jack ridges. The soil of these consists of sandy loam, underlaid with a rich, red, oily clay, strongly impregnated with iron and lime; some are covered with surface stone—small flint, sandstone and conglomerate rock, and where these are thickest on the surface there are but few in the soil.

The timber consists principally of different varieties of oak, with walnut, hickory and pine, and an undergrowth of sumach, hazel and papaw. There is a large pinery of fine timber in the northern part of the county. Saw-mills are plenty, and furnish lumber at very low rates. The southern portion is well watered by beautiful streams, which in some places

sink into subterranean passages and again rise to the surface near the Arkansas Line, at what is known as the head of Spring River. Through the central and northern parts there are numerous fine springs and hundreds of ponds, which furnish an abundant supply of water for stock, nearly every section of land having one or more of them. Good water is reached by digging from 20 to 50 feet.

The Agricultural Productions are principally wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, cotton and tobacco. Corn is the staple, the average yield being about 50 bushels per acre; some farms have yielded 80, and with thorough cultivation it is believed would produce as high as 100 bushels. Winter wheat is the only variety now grown, and does well. Tobacco of good quality is raised, and were it not for the law forbidding its sale to any but licensed dealers, it would be grown to a much greater extent. Cotton of a fair quality is produced, and the farmers are going more extensively into its cultivation every year, although the distance from market is a great drawback to its larger production. Potatoes and sweet potatoes grow abundantly, and are of excellent flavor, while all the grasses succeed well. It is a fine region for stock-growers, as stock of all kinds will thrive on the range with but little attention, and require to be fed only from 3 to 4 months in the year; though but few improved breeds of sheep or other domestic animals have been introduced, these have succeeded well. The soil and climate seem very well adapted to fruits, especially grapes. Large orchards of the choicest fruit have been planted within the last few years, and are very thriving. The climate is mild and healthful, and the air dry and bracing. The winters are short and mild. Snow seldom falls over 3 or 4 inches in depth, and remains on the ground only a few days. There are about 150,000 acres of Government Land, and the Agricultural College of Missouri has about 76,000 acres of selected lands in the county, which can be bought at from $1.50 to $3.00 per acre. About one-half of the Government and College Lands is susceptible of cultivation, and in a few years fine farms will take the place of the wild woods, and the voice of the husbandman will drive the deer from its haunts.

Mineral Resources.—There are no minerals worked in the county, but iron, lead and copper have been discovered in apparently large quantities. Nickel and zinc have also been found.

The Manufacturing Interests are at present confined to 1 flouring-mill and several saw-mills.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $1,000,000.*

Railroads.—The nearest railroad point is Salem, Dent County, a distance of about 71 miles from West Plains. The Kansas City & Mem-

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $587,745. Taxation, $1.15 per $100. Bonded debt, $3,100. Floating debt, $3,000.

phis R. R., of which the eastern end from Memphis to the State Line, south of Howell County, is under contract, will traverse the county from north to south.

The Exports are principally lumber, stock, wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, bacon and flour.

Educational Interests.—A zeal is manifested in the organization of public schools throughout the county, whose interests are being advanced as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

Albina, a post-office 9 miles n. n. w. of West Plains.

Chapel, 20 miles n. e. of West Plains, is a village containing 1 general store, 1 wagon-maker's and 1 carpenter's shop.

Frankville, (New Franklin,) 4 miles s. e. of West Plains, contains 2 general stores and 1 stock yard.

Hutton Valley, a post-office 20 miles n. of West Plains.

Lost Camp, a post-office 16 miles n. n. w. of West Plains.

New Franklin.—See Frankville.

Potterville, a post-office 12 miles w. s. w. of West Plains.

WEST PLAINS, the county seat, is situated near the center of the county in Howell Valley. It contains 8 stores, 1 hotel, 1 printing office, 4 churches—Baptist, Presbyterian, M. E. Ch., M. E. Ch. South; 2 schools—1 private and 1 public; 1 steam flouring-mill, a very good jail, and a miserable court-house. The buildings are all new. Population, about 300.

Willow Springs, a post-office 23 miles n. n. w. of West Plains.

Yankee Doodle, a post-office 18 miles s. w. of West Plains.

IRON COUNTY,

In the south-eastern part of the State, and bounded north by Crawford, Washington and St. Francois Counties, east by St. Francois, Madison and Wayne, south by Wayne and Reynolds, and west by Reynolds, Dent and Crawford Counties, and contains 353,804 acres.

Population in 1860, 5,842; in 1870, 6,278, of whom 5,926 were white, and 352 colored; 3,148 male, and 3,130 female; 5,756 native (3,561 born in Missouri) and 522 foreign.

History.—In 1810 Ephraim Stout settled in what the Delaware Indians called "The Lost Cove," a name suggested by the fact that it is hemmed in —lost, apparently,—among the surrounding mountains. He was soon joined by the Sharps, Browns, Suttons and Russells, and the locality came to be known as Stout's Settlement, and the stream that drains the valley is still known as Stout's Creek. A New England lady, who came with the first mining company that visited the county, gave it the very appropriate name which it now bears, Arcadia Valley. At a very early day John Sutton settled on Marble Creek, and others followed soon after.

The county was organized February 17th, 1857, from parts of Madison, St. Francois, Washington, Reynolds and Wayne Counties, and Arcadia was made the county seat. The first officers of the county were: J. V. Logan, John W. Miller and Moses Edmonds, judges; John F. T. Edwards, county and circuit clerk; Daniel Q. Gale, circuit attorney; John Cole, sheriff; John Stone, circuit judge. In August, 1857, Ironton, then a town on paper, was, by a vote of the people, made the county seat, and an elegant brick court-house was soon erected.

During the late Civil War the central part of the county was made a military post by the Federal authorities. A fort was built in the valley at the western slope of Pilot Knob, and commanded the gap between that and Shepherd's Mountain. Another held an eminence between Ironton and Arcadia, but was evacuated at the time of Gen. Price's raid. It is now called "Fort Hill," and is the site of a modest church.

Physical Features.—The surface is hilly, broken and mountainous, and some parts of it are heavily timbered with pine, oak, hickory, maple, etc. A large portion of the county is rocky and not susceptible of cultivation, though some of the uplands are available for grazing and for grape and fruit-culture. The county is well watered by numerous small creeks and mountain streams, affluents of the Big Black and St. Francis Rivers, and springs of pure water are abundant. The creek bot-

toms afford very rich agricultural lands, and in the Arcadia and Belleview—the principal valleys—are beautiful farms, well cultivated, productive and profitable. The principal mountain spurs of the Ozark range are PilotKnob, Shepherd and Cedar Mountains. The first is 581 feet high, 1,118 feet above the level of the Mississippi River at St. Louis, and covers an area of 360 acres. Shepherd's Mountain is 79 feet higher, and covers an area of 800 acres.

There are in this county several natural curiosities—the *Granite Quarry*, about 6 miles north-west from Ironton; the *Shut In*, about 2 miles south-east; and the *Cascade*, about 10 miles west of the same place. The *Granite Quarry* is a solid bed of granite 60 or 70 feet high, covering from 100 to 200 acres. Scattered over the top of this mountain of stone are huge boulders rounded and worn smooth, some of them 25 feet high, and weighing hundreds of tons. Some of them have but a small base resting upon the solid ledge, and it seems as if a man could set his shoulder against them and send them thundering to the mountain's base. A trial, however, will prove to the contrary. The granite is of a superior quality, and has been extensively used by the Government in the erection of public buildings, and 300 men are now employed in the quarry. The *Shut In* is a cleft-like mountain-pass, at its narrowest point about 100 yards wide, a mile in length, and its sides of rock from 30 to 50 feet high. Through this chasm runs a bright and sparkling stream that empties into the St. Francis River. The *Cascade* runs over the top of Cascade Mountain, falling down its perpendicular rocky sides about 200 feet to the bottom of a narrow mountain gorge. Opposite and almost within stone's throw, rises another mountain 300 feet high, and nearly perpendicular. In summer, one standing at the top of this cascade and looking into the abyss, sees the foliage and vegetation at the bottom wear a funereal blackness; higher up, the color changes to a dark green, and grows paler as it nears the top, where it is of the hue of summer. The continual rush of water in the spring floods over this precipice, and the continued dropping of the summer stream, have worn in the rock large tanks or cisterns holding from 10 to 200 hogsheads of water. These reservoirs seem to be always full. In Dent Township there is a cavern of wonderful beauty and great extent, that has never been fully explored. *Stony Battery* is a gorge or cañon about ¾ of a mile long between the mountains in the southern part of the county. The stones, which in past ages had fallen into it from the mountain above, have been removed, and it now serves for the bed of a stream and for a road. It opens at the south into a fertile valley of considerable extent.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, tobacco, small quantities of cotton, fruits and vegetables, all of which grow luxuriantly in the valleys and creek bottoms, and find a home market.

Mineral Resources.—Iron is thought to be inexhaustible. The

principal mines are on Pilot Knob and Shepherd Mountain, which were brought into notice in 1836 by Messrs. Pease and Van Doren. In 1837 a Boston company offered them $500,000 for a half interest in this property, which offer they declined. Pease and Van Doren failed in the crisis of 1837, and nothing further was done towards the development of the mines until 1847, when a St. Louis company was formed, and in 1848 they erected furnaces, stores and other buildings. They continued operations until 1864, when Gen. Price, in his raid through south-eastern Missouri, totally destroyed the works. They were rebuilt in 1866, and operations successfully resumed.

Pilot Knob is an almost isolated, nearly conical hill, connected at its eastern base with a range of lower hills that gradually slope off to the east. At the height of 440 feet on the south side of the mountain is exposed a stratum of specular iron ore, about 275 feet in length, and 19 to 24 feet in thickness. Considering the upper 141 feet composed entirely of iron ore, and as a cone with a base of fifty acres, it would make 108,507,960 cubic feet of iron ore. It might be said to be almost a solid mountain of iron, rising cone-like with an almost perpendicular peak. It served as a land-mark and guide to the Indian and pioneer, hence its name. Shepherd Mountain, one-eighth of a mile west of Pilot Knob, has been mined sufficiently to show that it is rich in deposits of magnetic ore. Cedar Mountain which is one-quarter of a mile north-west of Pilot Knob, contains a large vein of specular ore, discovered by Tunica.

There are 15 or 20 other deposits of rich iron ore in the county, which for want of capital have been only partially developed or slightly worked, and new banks are being discovered.

Lead, bismuth and asbestos have been found. A very excellent quality of marble, pure white and variegated, is found on Marble Creek. The red variety of granite exists in abundance. Vast quantities are being shipped for building purposes. Kaolin is found and thought to be unlimited in quantity.

Manufactures.—There are 2 tobacco factories, 1 carding machine and cotton gin, 1 wagon factory, several flouring and saw-mills, and several smelting furnaces, operated by the Pilot Knob Iron Company.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $12,406,100.*

Railoads.—The Arkansas branch of the St. L. & I. M. R. R., has 34 miles of track running north and south through the county.

The Exports are iron, lumber, tobacco and cigars.

Educational Interests.—Arcadia College, owned by the M. E. Ch. South, and nearly completed, is a fine building beautifully situated, and will cost about $40,000. The public schools are improving very rapidly, and new and commodious buildings are being erected. In 1873, $25,000 were expended for educational purposes.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $2,019,490. Taxation, $2.00 per $100. Bonded debt, $18,000.

Annapolis, pleasantly located on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 20 miles south of Ironton, laid out in 1871, is a thriving village with 1 hotel, 2 stores, 1 church, and 1 public school. Population, about 60.

Arcadia, very beautifully located in Arcadia Valley, and on the line of the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 1 mile south of Ironton, was laid out in 1849, and incorporated in 1870, and is becoming well known as a popular place of summer resort. It has 3 stores, 2 cigar and tobacco manufactories, 1 tannery, 1 cotton carding-mill, 1 church—Methodist, and 1 public school. Population, about 250. Arcadia College, founded by Rev. J. C. Berryman in 1846, is located here.

Belleview, a post-office, 6 miles west of Iron Mountain.

Cross Roads, 10 miles from Ironton, in the valley of Arcadia, has 4 stores, 2 public schools, and a population of about 75.

Des Arc, on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 28 miles south of Ironton, was settled in 1871, and has 3 stores, 1 hotel, and a public school. Population, about 100.

Ghermanville, near the Granite Quarry, 4 miles n. w. of Ironton, was settled in 1873, and has 1 store, and a population of about 75.

Good Water, a post-office 25 miles west of Iron Mountain.

Hogan Mountain, on the St.L.,I.M. & S R.R.,8 miles s. of Ironton.

IRONTON, the county seat, situated in the beautiful valley of Arcadia, south and east of Shepherd Mountain, on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., and 88 miles from St. Louis, is a thriving place of about 700 inhabitants. The first house was built in 1853, it became the county seat in 1857, and was incorporated in 1859. It suffered greatly during the Civil War, especially from the raid of Gen. Price, in 1864. It contains a large and commodious brick court-house, costing $14,000, a brick jail costing $8,000, 3 churches—Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal aggregate cost, $11,000; a Masonic and Odd Fellows hall, 1 public school, 1 school for colored children, 1 iron foundry, 1 flouring and 2 saw and planing-mill, 2 wagon factories, 1 saddler's shop, 2 hotels, 1 bank and 1 newspaper—the *Register*, published by Eli D. Ake. The U. S. Land Office for south-eastern Missouri is located here. The altitude of Ironton above the surrounding country gives it a fresh, bracing atmosphere, and it is fast becoming a very popular and delightful place of summer resort.

Kaolin, a post-office 12 miles w. of Iron Mountain.

Middlebrook, on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 4 miles n. from Ironton and on the St. Francois County Line, is the shipping point for the granite quarries.

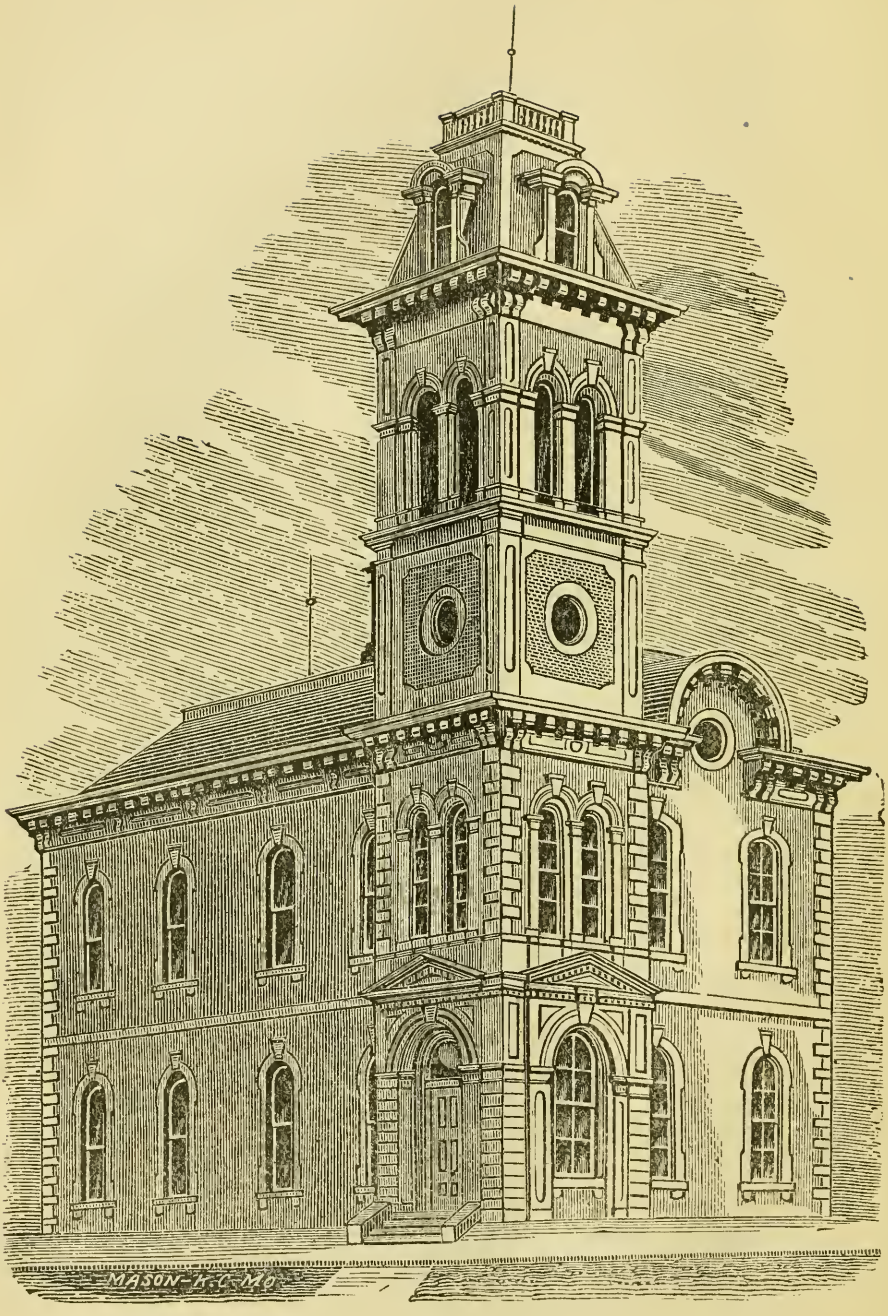
Ozark Mills, a post-office 4 miles e. of Reynolds.

Pilot Knob, in the valley between Pilot Knob, Shepherd Mountain, and Cedar Mountain, and on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., was laid out in 1858, and incorporated in 1867. It has 2 churches, 1 public school and

several stores and shops and the Pilot Knob Iron Works. Population, about 600.

Reynolds, a post-office on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. R., 16 miles s. of Ironton.

Russell's Mills, a post-office on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. R., 11 miles s. of Ironton.



WOODLAND SCHOOL, KANSAS CITY.

JACKSON COUNTY,

In the western part of the State, is bounded north by the Missouri River, which separates it from Clay and Ray Counties, east by Lafayette and Johnson, south by Cass, and west by the Kansas State Line, and contains 417,089 acres.

Population in 1830, 2,823; in 1840, 7,612; in 1850, 14,000; in 1860, 22,913; in 1870, 55,041, of whom 49,810 were white and 5,223 colored; 30,282 male, and 24,759 female; 45,916 native (18,966 born in Missouri) and 9,125 foreign.

History.—The position of this county upon the great bend in the Missouri River, 300 miles west of the Mississippi, has always, since the earliest explorations of the country, made it a thoroughfare and point of debarkation for trappers and traders of the plains and the Rocky Mountains, for the commercial caravans to New Mexico, Chihuahua, etc., for emigrants and gold hunters to California, Oregon, and the boundless regions formerly known by the name of the "Far West," as well as the point of final outfit and departure for the various Government exploring parties of Fremont, Beale and others. On July 3d, 1724, M. DeBourgmont, the commandant of Fort Orleans, a French post situated on an island in the Missouri River, 6 or 8 miles below the mouth of Grand River, by previous appointments proceeded to the "Cansas," then the site of the chief town of the Kansas tribe of Indians, afterward Fort Osage, now Sibley, Jackson County, where the general rendezvous of the several nations was appointed, the object being to bring about a general peace of the nations that were at war. M. DeBourgmont made them a great speech, and induced the chief men of the several tribes all to smoke out of the same pipe.

Trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes was carried on in the earlier years of the republic, under what was known as the "factory system." The Government established posts at suitable points, furnished goods, and the trade was carried on by salaried factors and agents. Private traders, however, were not excluded, but the system was intended as a check upon their pernicious influences and extortions.

Fort Osage was established as a Government fort and factory in 1808. Around the fort a tract of land 6 miles square was laid off, upon which a limited number of white settlers were permitted to locate in order to raise supplies for the post. Hon. George C. Sibley, late of St. Charles, was Government factor and agent, from 1818, until the abandonment of the fort in 1825. By treaty with the Osage, Kansas and other

tribes, the Indians' title to nearly all the territory of Missouri, was extinguished in 1808, excepting a strip 24 miles wide, lying eastward from the western boundary of the State, and extending from the Missouri River south into the territory of Arkansas. The eastern line of this strip was a few miles east of Fort Osage, and in it lay nearly all of Jackson County. The Indian title to this strip, including an immense territory lying westward was extinguished in 1825. The settlers who had been previously stopped in their westward progress at the eastern confines of this strip of land, immediately made a general rush into the new purchase. The next year (1826) a census was taken preliminary to establishing a general county organization. The county records show the cost of taking this census, by Jacob Gregg (still a resident of the county,) as being 10 dollars, for ten days' services.

In 1821, Francis G. Chouteau established a trading post on the south bank of the Missouri River, about three miles below the present site of Kansas City. He brought his wife and family all the way from St. Louis to the post in canoes and pirogues, the journey occupying over twenty days. By the great flood of April 1826, every vestige of his improvements were swept away, and the post was transferred to a point on the Kansas River, 6 miles above the mouth. A few years later, a few Frenchmen (mountain trappers), with their Indian families settled along the Missouri River below the mouth of the Kansas.

The county was organized Dec. 15th, 1826, and July 2nd, 1827, the first county court was held at Independence, Henry Burris presiding, and Abraham McClellan and Richard Fristoe, associate judges, L. W. Boggs (afterwards governor) clerk. The commissioners the same month located the county seat at Independence where it has since remained. Although the timbered portion was soon quite thickly settled, various causes contributed to retard the development of the county, and principally the fact that a large portion of the finest lands were for many years withheld from sale. On the Blue River, 36 sections were selected for educational purposes for the Kansas Indians, as provided in the treaty of 1825, and a still larger amount, under an act of Congress, donating public lands to Missouri for seminary purposes. These last were sold in 1832, and the proceeds applied to the State University at Columbia. That portion of the public land not reserved for other purposes was offered at public sale on Nov. 11th, 1828.

Another drawback arose in 1830, in a bitter feud between the original settlers and the Mormons who emigrated in large numbers and settled in Jackson County. They entered several thousand acres of land, mostly west of Independence, professed to own all things in common, though in reality their bishops and leaders owned everything (especially the land titles) and established a "Lord's storehouse" in Independence, where the few monopolized the trade and earnings of the many. They pub-

lished *The Evening Star*, (the first newspaper in the county) in which appeared weekly installments of "revelations" promising wonderful things to the faithful, and denouncing still more wonderful things against the ungodly Gentiles. The result was that the Gentiles threw the press and type into the Missouri River, tarred and feathered the Bishop and two others, on the public square at Independence, and otherwise maltreated the Saints, who retaliated upon their adversaries, "smiting them hip and thigh" at every good opportunity. On Oct. 31st, a deadly encounter took place 2 miles east of Westport, in which two citizens and one Mormon were killed. The Mormons routed their enemies, and elated with victory, determined to utterly destroy that wicked place, Independence, which had been the scene of their sorest trials. A "revelation" ordered the work of destruction and promised victory. They marched during the night, and soon after daylight of Nov. 2nd, arrived one mile west of the town, but the Gentiles pouring in from all quarters, met them at that point, and forced them to lay down their arms and leave the county in 24 hours, which they did, crossing the Missouri Nov. 3rd, 1833. (See Caldwell, pp. 87–89.) Since that time (except during the late Civil War) the county has steadily grown in population and wealth.

Physical Features.—The surface of the country is gently undulating, except along the river hills and those bordering the smaller streams, and was originally about equally divided between timber and prairie; it is unsurpassed in fertility of soil, with an abundant supply of water, well distributed from never-failing springs and wells, and the various water courses. The bottom lands of the Missouri and the smaller streams are unusually productive. The surface of the elevated ridges has generally a deep soil, except as they approach the breaks bordering the water courses, which are timbered with the usual varieties found near and south of the Missouri. The Missouri washes the northern boundary. Big Blue River, with its tributaries, Brush, West Fork, and several smaller creeks, drain the western part of the county. Rock and Sugar Creeks enter the Missouri just west of Independence. Little Blue and its branches, among which are Spring, Bryan's, Camp, Mouse, Big Cedar, Little Cedar and East Fork, drain the central portions, Fire Prairie the north-east, and the head waters of the Big Sniabar the south-eastern part of the county. The larger water-courses traverse the county in the general direction of from south-west to north-east.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats, hemp, tobacco, cattle and hogs, and the fruits and vegetables common to the latitude.

Mineral Resources.—The eastern part of the county is supplied with beds of bituminous coal 28 to 30 inches thick, lying near the surface. In the western part none has been discovered which would justify working. There is an abundant supply of excellent building stone.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $38,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Missouri Pacific has 31 miles of track in the county, and Kansas City, on the Missouri River, is a station thereon. It is also the terminus of the Kansas Pacific R. R.; the northern terminus of the Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.; the north-eastern terminus of the Kansas City & Santa Fè Division of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston R. R. (whose trains run over the track of the M. R., Ft. S. & G. R. R. from Olathe); the southern terminus of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs; the south-western terminus of the Kansas City Branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and the western terminus of the Western Division of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. W.; the latter three forming a junction at Harlem, on the opposite side of the river, their trains crossing over the new magnificent railroad bridge, which is also used as a wagon and foot passenger bridge. $300,000 of the county debt above referred to, and the Van Buren Township debt is for railroads, while the Westport debt is for horse railway purposes.

The Exports are corn, wheat, stock and manufactured articles for which, and the shipment of produce of the country tributary, see Kansas City.

The Educational Interests are well attended to in about 100 sub-districts into which the county is divided. The public schools are well organized and taught, and the high schools of Kansas City and Independence are the pride of the citizens.

Blue Mill, a post-office 8 miles n. e. of Independence.

Blue Springs, a post-office 10 miles s. e. of Independence.

Fire Prairie, a post-office 10 miles e. of Independence.

Greenwood, a station on the. M P. R. R., 28 miles from Kansas City.

Hickman's Mills, a post-office 16 miles s. s. w. of Independence.

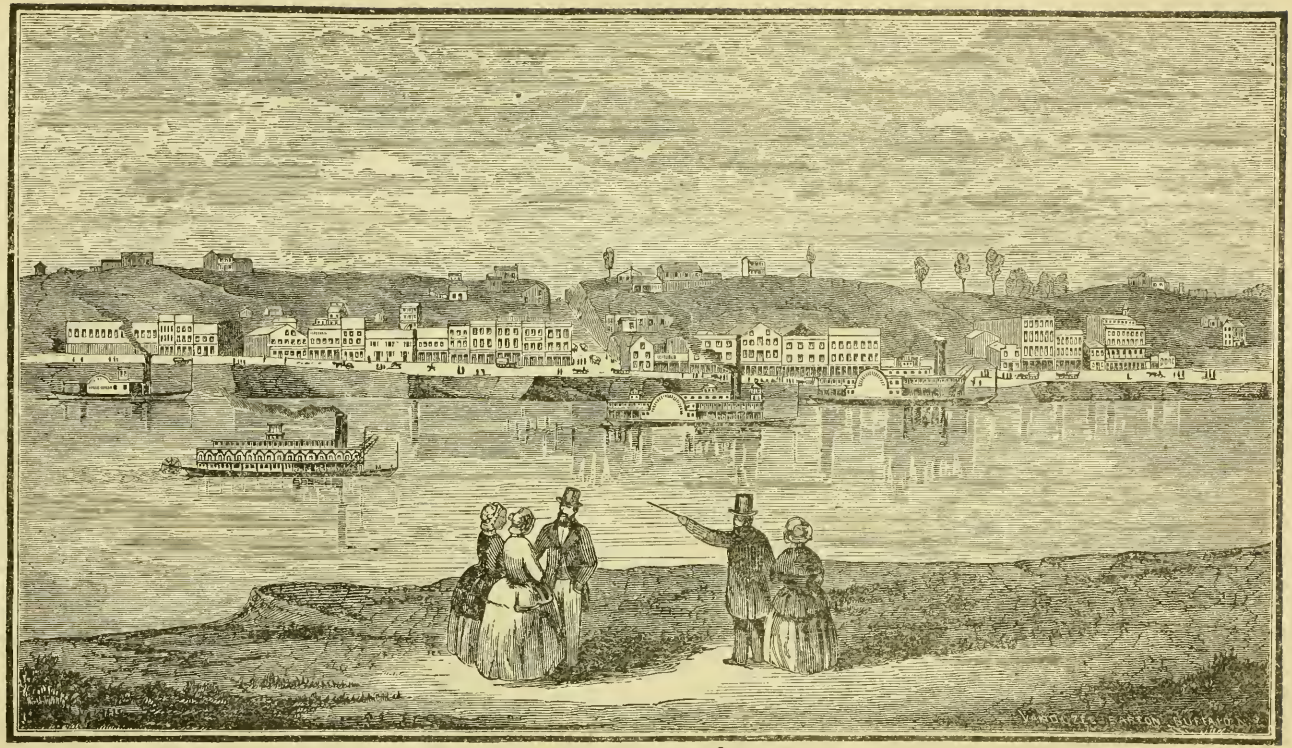
Hick's City, near the south-east corner of the county, has a church, a public school, a few stores, and about 100 inhabitants.

INDEPENDENCE, the county seat, selected and laid out in 1827, lies 3 miles south of the Missouri River, and nearly midway between the east and west lines of the county, occupying an elevated, beautiful and healthful situation, with wide, macadamized streets, handsome dwellings, churches, seminaries, etc. It is on the M. P. R. R. 9 miles east of Kansas City. From 1828 until about 1845, it was the mart and rendezvous of the overland merchants and traders to New Mexico and the western plains and mountains, and during that period had extensive manufactories of various kinds, especially of heavy freight wagons suited for the plains. It was the point of final outfit and de-

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $20,740,335. Taxation, $1.61 per $100. Bonded debt, $500,000. Van Buren Township, $50,000. Westport (municipal), $25,000.

parture of nearly all expeditions going westward during that time. After 1845, the overland westward trade was transferred to the new town of Kansas City, and Independence has since been the center of a good local trade. It has 8 churches—2 Presbyterian, 2 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Catholic, 1 African; 4 public schools, 1 female college, 2 high schools, 1 pottery, 2 manufactories of wooden-ware, 1 extensive broom factory, 2 grist-mills, 1 brewery, 1 distillery, 1 national and 1 private bank, 3 hotels, and a full supply of mercantile houses, grocers, drug stores, etc. Population, about 3,600.

Kansas City, in the extreme north-west corner of the county, is built up to the line of the State on the west, and the Missouri River on the north. The present city limits include an area of about 3,600 acres. The population in 1870 was 32,268; present population (estimated) 40,000. A circuit of 5 miles in diameter, including the cities of Westport and West Kansas City, Armstrong and Wyandotte (the three latter in the State of Kansas) and Harlem in Clay County, would include a population of over 50,000. The original town tract of 256 acres, was purchased in 1838 at a sale in partition of the estate of Gabriel Prudhomme, the patentee. The original proprietors were Robert Campbell, William Gilliss, John C. McCoy, Fry P. McGee, Wm. B. Evans, Jacob Ragan, and Henry Jobe, who, in 1839, laid out into lots about 40 acres of the tract and sold them at public sale. Owing to a disagreement between the proprietors, this sale was not fully consummated until April 1846, when a larger area was laid off and sold. Meanwhile some 20 or 30 of the purchasers at the first sale improved and occupied their lots, and carried on their several avocations. In this last sale considerable public interest was manifested, and it proved quite a success, the aggregate amount of the sale being over $7,000, and the highest price bid for any one lot being a little over $200. The proprietors were elated at their extraordinary success, and began to talk of a city sometime in the dim future, but they had sturdy competitors to contend with in the race for metropolitan honors. Independence, grown rich with an undisputed monopoly of the commerce of the plains, was disposed to make a death struggle to retain it, and Westport ridiculed the presumptuous aspirations of her steamboat landing, so the problem involved in the race to greatness remained unsolved, until the superior natural advantages of Kansas City wrought out their legitimate results in favor of that natural diverging and concentrating point. Topographically, the old site of the city was a succession of high ridges and deep gorges, with only one possible way to reach the river landing without immense labor and cost. The newer portions south of Tenth street, however, comprising more than sixty additions have an excellent surface. The city is not regularly laid out, but the streets are wide, graded and sewered, provided with side walks, and lighted with gas.



KANSAS CITY IN 1855.

A. B. Canville, the first merchant, commenced business here soon after 1840; Cahn & Block, with a stock worth $5,000, in 1843—were immediately followed by E. P. Hart & Co., and Wm. J. Jarboe. Warehouses were built in 1844 by Francis G. Chouteau and Wm. Chick, the latter being appointed postmaster of the office that year established.

Bent and St. Vrain landed the first cargo of goods shipped from this port to New Mexico in a wagon train. The New Mexico trade gradually concentrated here, until in 1850 it amounted to 600 wagon loads. In 1853, there were over 300 operators in this trade, and 9,884 freight wagons left this point for Sante Fé, and goods valued at $5,000,000.

The opening for settlement of Kansas Territory in 1854, gave new impetus to trade.

The city was incorporated March 28, 1853. The first city election was held April 18th, and the city government was organized on the 25th of the same month.*

A Court of Common Pleas was established in 1855. Northrup & Co. opened a bank in 1856, at which time the population numbered about 1,000, and the taxable property was valued at about $600,000. The city in 1857 expended for grading, embankment, cisterns, etc., the sum of $30,866. Population in 1860, about 4,000; taxable value of property, about $2,000,000.

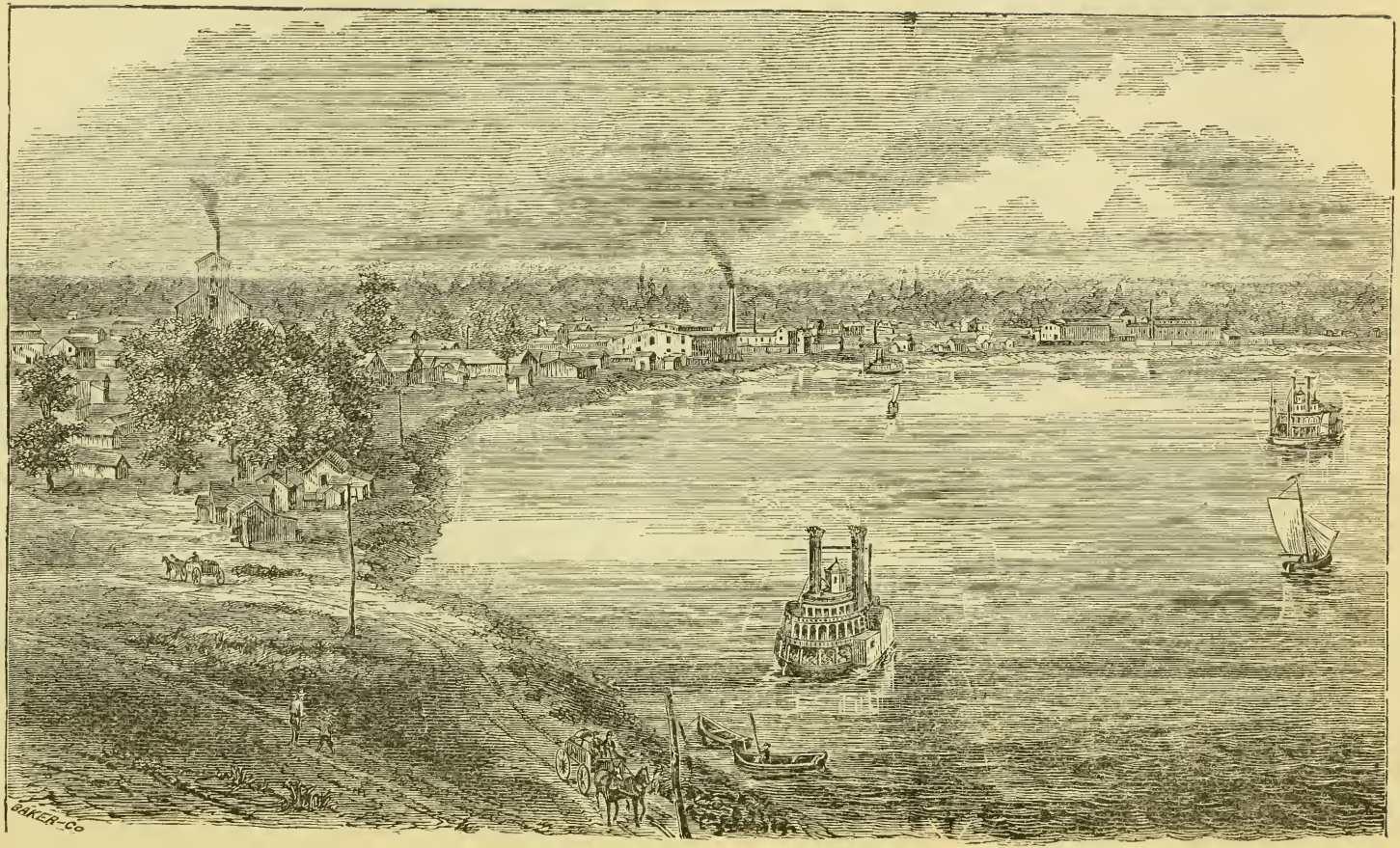
During the late civil war the town was occupied as a military post. Most of its business men left, and it emerged from the contest with no trade and less population than in 1860.

The completion of the Missouri Pacific R. R. to this point in 1865 gave a new impulse to trade. The building of the Cameron branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., and the bridging of the Missouri secured the junction of several other roads and made Kansas City a great railroad center.

In 1866 actual recuperation commenced, and in the rapid increase of the city in population, in the immense amount of public and private improvement, and in all the substantial and important interests which go to build up a great city, it has, perhaps, no parallel in the history of the

* MAYORSOF KANSAS CITY.

1853—{ Wm. S. Gregory, / Johnston Lykins,
1854—Johnston Lykins.
1855—{ John Johnson, / M. J. Payne.
1856—M. J. Payne.
1857—M. J. Payne.
1858—M. J. Payne.
1859—M. J. Payne.
1860—G. M. B. Maughs.
1861—R. T. Van Horn.
1862—M. J. Payne.
1863—William Bonnefield.
1864—R. T. Van Horn.
1865—Patrick Shannon.
1866—A. L. Harris.
1867—E. H. Allen.
1868—A. L. Harris.
1869—F. R. Long.
1870—E. M. McGee.
1871—Wm. Warner,
1872—R. H. Hunt.
1873—E. L. Martin.
1874—Smith D. Woods.



RIVER BEND AT KANSAS CITY.

continent. In four years from that time (viz. 1870) the official census shows a population of 32,268, being an increase of more than 400 per cent. in four years. The number and cost of public schools and churches, the magnificent iron railroad and passenger bridge spanning the Missouri, the Exposition grounds of 90 acres with their adornments, the water works, the gas works, the elegant and commodious court-house, the hotels, opera house and blocks of costly business and private dwellings, all attest unparalleled growth.* Ten lines of railway concentrate within her limits, and four other lines are in process of construction, and the citizens of Kansas City, at least, regard it as a fixed certainty that, as she is now, so she will remain, the great railroad center west of St. Louis.

The Board of Trade, made up of the leading business men of the city, was organized January 17, 1872. It has been admitted to membership in the National Board. The president for 1874 is F. B. Nofsinger. The Gas Company was incorporated February 1865, and permanently organized October 26th, 1867, when the city was first lighted with gas. Capital stock, $108,000. Number of street lamps, 317. Pipe laid, 10 miles. Cost of city supply, $13,385 per annum.

Stock Trade.—This being the depot of the Santa Fé trade, an important point of departure for supplies and emigrants to the mountains and California, and being the nearest river point to the cattle growing regions of Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas and Kansas, it became the great rendezvous of the cattle trade west of the Mississippi. Cattle, oxen and horses were driven here and sold for all points west, north and east. As early as 1858 stock was the heaviest item in money transactions—one week's sales amounting to 15,000 head. During 1857 the sales were 14,700 horses, mules and oxen, $1,262,200; 52,000 cattle, $939,000; total, $2,201,200.

The same necessities of physical geography that made the city the depot of the trade by wagon transit, make it the focus of commerce by the railways. The M. P. R. R. was completed to this point in 1865, and soon after provided stock yards sufficient to accommodate 10 car loads. These were all sufficient until the Missouri was bridged at this point, in 1869, when the trade immediately increased so as to require more extended yards.

The Union Stock Yards Company, of which C. E. Kent is Superin-

*The city expended for grading, paving, and street improvement generally, during 1865 to 1874 inclusive, about $1,500,000.

The total value of real and personal property in the city, excepting railroad, school and church property, is estimated at $20,000,000; debt, funded, $400,000; bonded, $900,000; floating, $90,000; total $1,390,000. Taxation—city, 2¾ per cent.; school, 1 per cent.

tendent, was formed early in 1871, and on June 1st opened their yards for business. These yards and their appurtenances cover 35 acres on the bank of the Kansas River, and together with the exchange building and offices cost $81,374.49. Their capacity is 7,000 cattle and 6,000 hogs.

During the first year, 1871, 120,827 cattle, 41,836 hogs, 4,527 sheep, and 809 horses were received. In 1872, 236,800 cattle, 105,641 hogs, 2,648 horses, and 6,071 sheep were received. Gross sales of commission funds same time, $3,000,000. In 1873, 238,825 cattle, 201,113 hogs, 6,056 sheep and 3,961 horses were received, of which the larger proportion here found a market.

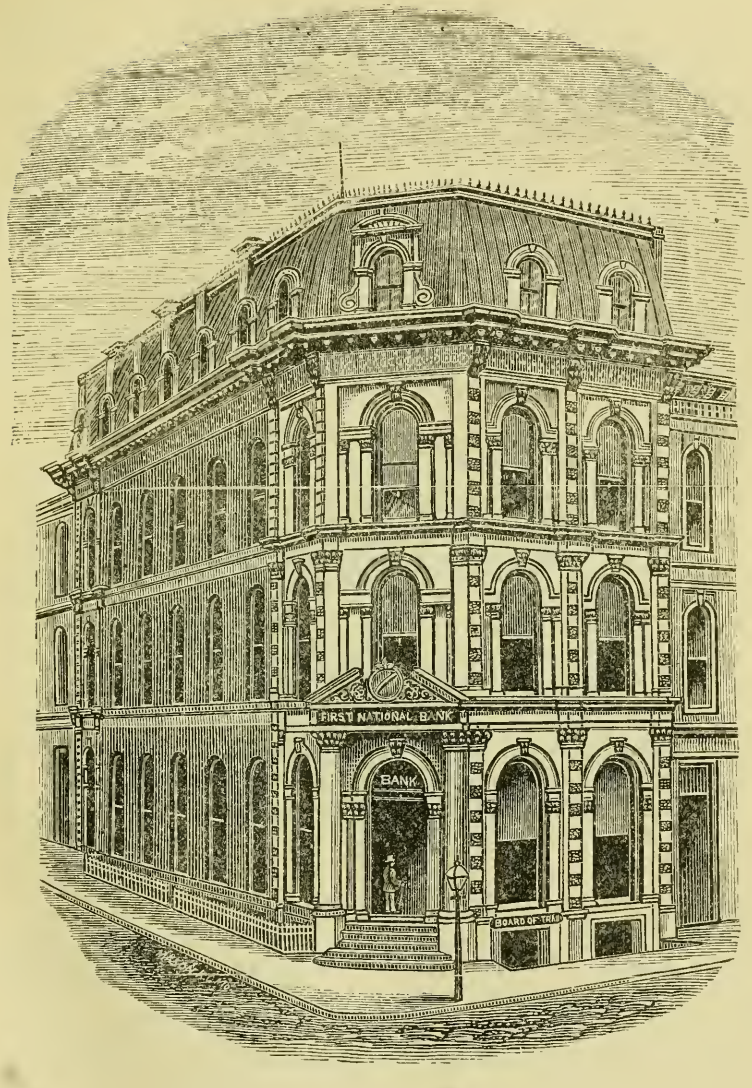
Packing Interests.—The same reasons which make Kansas City a great stock market render important the packing interests. In 1868, Nofsinger & Co. did a large business in packing both cattle and hogs. Four large packing-houses now occupy an unsurpassed location at the great bend of the Missouri, 2 in Kansas and 2 in Missouri. The largest establishment, covering 3 acres, is a massive brick structure with a capacity of 1,000 *cattle* and 3,000 hogs daily. The other three have an aggregate capacity equal to the above.

The number of hogs packed in 1868 was 13,000; in 1869, 23,000; in 1870, 36,000; in 1871, 83,000; in 1872, 180,000; and in 1873, 194,944, valued at $2,339,358. The number of cattle packed in 1872 was 20,500, value of products, $615,000; in 1873, 26,549, value of products, $796,470.

The 2 elevators have a capacity of 250,000 bushels. The receipts of grain in 1872 were 1,001,293 bushels; in 1873, 1,718,280, including 750,400 of wheat, 836,300 of Indian corn, and 105,200 of oats. The shipments in the latter year were 1,130,380 bushels.

The Manufacturing Interests have a good start, and we note: 1 manufactory of awnings, 1 bag-factory, 1 baking-powder factory, 1 bedstead factory, 1 printing and book making house, 1 brass foundry, 2 breweries, 1 broom factory, 1 brush works, 6 carriage factories, 9 cooper shops, 1 Frear stone and pipe manufactory, 1 galvanized iron works, 1 cracker manufactory, 2 flouring-mills, (the Diamond Mills—established 1870, have a capacity of 250 bbls. per 24 hours, Dewar & Sons, Proprietors,) 4 foundries and machine shops, 2 lard oil factories, 1 pearl hominy mills, 2 planing mills (one with sash door and blind factory), 2 saddle-tree factories, 1 scale works (Goolman's improved standard scales), 2 manufactories of school furniture, 1 soap factory, 1 stave factory, 1 paper flour-barrel manufactory, 1 trunk and valise factory, 3 vinegar and cider works, 9 wagon shops, 1 wash-board factory, 1 tobacco factory,—capacity 135,000 bbls., 1 glue works, 31 cigar manufactories,—1 lead and oil works, buildings in process of construction.

Land upon which to erect iron rolling-mills has been secured.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK, KANSAS CITY

There are 7 banks: *First National Bank,* capital $500,000—Howard M. Holden, president; Edward H. Allen, vice president; M. W. St. Clair, assistant cashier. *Mastin Bank,* capital $250,000—Seth E. Ward, president; John J. Mastin, cashier; Thos. H. Mastin, assistant cashier. *Kansas City National Bank*—Hon. Jno. B. Wornall, president; Joseph S. Chick, cashier. *Kansas City Savings Association,* established 1865—

J. B. Bell, president; C. J. White, cashier. *Commercial National Bank*—L. K. Thatcher, president; Meade Woodson, cashier. *Watkins Bank. Missouri Valley Bank*—E. H. Brooks, president; E. A. Phillips, vice president; A. F. Baker, cashier.

THE JOBBING TRADE is large, substantial and increasing, as the country tributary settles up. Sales, for 1872, about $14,000,000; for 1873, $16,000,000.

THE RETAIL TRADE is brisk and estimated, for 1873, at $5,555,000.

THE COAL TRADE is a leading one in the city, and rapidly increasing. The receipts for 1869–70 were about 1,500 cars; in 1871, 5,000; in 1872, 9,990; in 1873, 11,022 cars. The coal, which is mainly from the line of the Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf R. R., is largely bituminous, of superior quality, and supplied in large quantities at 13 and 14 cents per bushel.

THE KANSAS CITY BRIDGE, the first across the Missouri, was built under the supervision of O. Chanute, Chief-engineer. The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies August 21st, 1867, the last stone May 5th, 1869. The draw was swung June 15th, 1869, and the first engine crossed ten days later. The sub-structure is seven piers—four resting on the bed-rock, and three on pile foundations. The superstructure is ten feet above high water mark. The general design of the fixed portion being that of *double triangular truss* or *trellis girder*, in which the top chord, post and braces are of wood, and the other members of wrought iron, cast iron being used in the details and connections. The draw, 360 feet 3 inches, is a Pratt truss. The length from outside to outside of masonry is about 1,400 feet, with 2,380 feet of approach on the north side. Cost of the bridge, $886,171.78; approach and river protection, $207,005.80. Total, $1,093,186.58. The roadway, 18 feet wide, laid with Nicholson pavement, and approached by a side trestle, is open for teams, except when trains are to pass.

STREET RAILWAYS.—Four lines of street railroads, with an aggregate length of 13½ miles, run to various parts of the city and to the suburbs of Wyandotte, Kansas, and Westport.

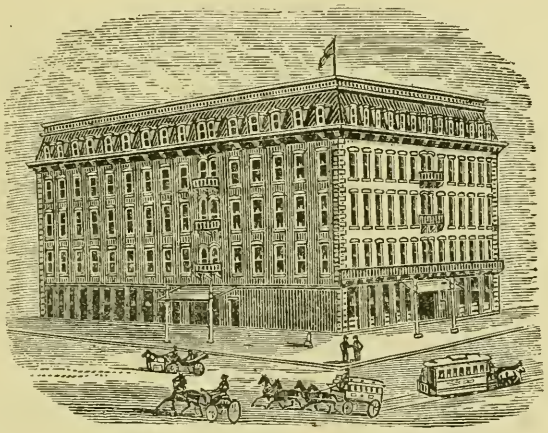
The number of arrivals of steamboats in 1873 was 65. The organization of a system of barge navigation has been much discussed, and promises success.

WATER WORKS are being built by the National Water Works Co. of New York, the construction being in charge of F. M. Mahan, president, and G. W. Pearsons, engineer. The great difference in the elevation of different parts of the city, made the question of supply a difficult one, and has resulted in one of the finest displays of engineering and mechanical skill in the country.

These works are a combination of the "Reservoir" and "Holly" systems, which secures the advantages of both. The engine-house on

the bottoms at the south-west corner of the city, is a substantial building 50 by 94 feet, 3 stories, 70 feet high to the top of the tower. It contains 5 engines, rated at 500 horse power, and 10 pumps. The water is raised from the Kansas River through mains 1200 feet long and 24 inches in diameter, to the subsiding reservoir (covering about 4 acres) and having a capacity of 7,000,000 gallons, filtered through gravel, raised to the distributing reservoir, whence it flows through the city by gravity. In case of fire it can be returned to receive additional force, when 25 streams 100 feet high can be thrown at one time.

The upper reservoir is elevated 234 feet above low water mark, is massively built, covers about 3½ acres, is about 25 feet deep, and will at no distant day be enclosed by a beautiful park. About 17 miles of pipe are now being laid, and 240 fire hydrants are located.



THE COATS HOUSE,

formerly Broadway Hotel, is thus described by Messrs. H. C. Fish & Co., Proprietors:

This is the largest, most elegant and best furnished hotel west of St. Louis.

The halls and rooms have been newly laid with the richest Axminster and Body Brussels Carpets of the most novel designs, while most elegant new furniture has taken place of the old in every portion of the house.

The walls of all the rooms, public and private, have been thoroughly painted in oil colors, and in beauty of appearance are unequaled by those of any house in the State.

The dining-room seats comfortably two hundred persons. The office is large and elegant, with floor laid with marble tile. The rotunda promenade, on the floor above and in view of the office, is a specially attractive feature of this house.

The house is heated throughout by steam.

Bath rooms with hot and cold water are in different parts of the house, for both ladies and gentlemen.

Elegant sample rooms have been arranged, and commercial men will find every convenience for their business.

The dining department will be under the supervision of an experienced person in the art of catering.

Omnibuses and street cars will run from all trains direct to this house, and to any part of the city from the house.

The city has, besides the school-college and church buildings noted before, a fine court-house costing $160,000, a city hall, a market-house, 4 engine-houses, 1 city hospital, state orphan asylum, woman's home, a work-house and farm. It contains also an opera house, theatre, turners' hall, 7 building associations, and 10 incorporated companies.

CHURCHES.—A congregation composed of Indians, Canadian Hunters, Creoles and a few Maryland Catholics, was organized at the mouth of the Kansas River by the Jesuit Fathers, who continued to visit this point until 1830, when the Rev. Benedict Roux took charge of the parish. He bought 40 acres of land, selling 10 acres of it to Bishop Rosati for $2. About 1834, a log church and a log parsonage of two rooms were built upon this property, which has always remained in possession of the church, and upon which now stands the Cathedral and St. Teresa's Convent, the property being now worth about $100,000.

The city now contains 29 churches: 4 Catholic, 6 Presbyterian, 3 M. E. Church, 1 M. E. Church South, 2 M. E. Church colored, 2 Baptist, 1 Baptist colored, 2 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran, 1 Sweedish Lutheran, 1 Congregational, 1 Christian, 1 Unitarian, 1 German Evangelical, 1 Hebrew, and 1 Spiritualist.

Among the benevolent, social and literary organizations are 7 Masonic Lodges, (2 colored,) 2 Chapters, (1 colored,) 1 Commandery, 4 Odd Fellow's lodges, 1 Encampment, 4 lodges of Knights of Pythias, 1 lodge Good Templars, 1 lodge B'Nai Breth, 1 ancient order of Hibernians, Irish Benevolent Society, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Mutual Benevolent Society, Caledonian Society, Kansas City Medical Society, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Homœopathic Medical Society, Law Library Association, etc.

SCHOOLS.—The first school on the present site of Kansas City was taught by Mr. Boone, in 1835, in a log house built the previous year for the Catholic parsonage.

The public schools of Kansas City were organized August 1st, 1867, and their progress in extent and character is well illustrated by a comparison of statistics. The school population was in

1867—white, 1,886; colored, 264; total, 2,150.

1874—white, 6,853; colored, 885; total, 7,738.

For the year 1869–70 there were enrolled in the public schools 3,095, with an average attendance of those enrolled in the high school of 78.2 per cent.; in 1873–4 the number enrolled was 4,288 and the attendance in the high school 96 per cent. The public schools, under the management of Henry A. White, President of the School Board, and J. M. Greenwood, Superintendent, are in a prosperous and flourishing condition. The number of school houses is 14, of which 10 (brick buildings) are owned by the city and 4 rented; number of schools, 14 (1 high, 10 district, and 3 colored); rooms occupied, 59; sittings, 3,056; teachers,

59—who received an average salary of $728. Value of school property. $200,000.

The city contains, also, a commercial college, 2 medical colleges, St. Teresa's Academy, a Catholic school for ladies, &c.

There are 6 daily newspapers—*Journal of Commerce, Times, News, Post and Tribune, Chronicle and Free Press*, and 7 weekly papers, 1 medical, 1 educational, and 3 real estate and miscellaneous monthlies, There is also a full and efficient police corps, well uniformed and officered.

Lee's Summit, on the M. P. R. R., south-east of and 22 miles from Kansas City, is surrounded by the best farms in the county. It has 1 bank, 2 hotels, a fine merchant flouring-mill, about 15 stores, 1 elevator, 2 schools, 2 churches, and about 800 inhabitants.

Little Blue, a station on the M. P. R. R., 7 miles south of Independence.

Lone Jack, near the south-east corner of the county, contains a few stores, and about 150 inhabitants.

Micklin, a post-office 18 miles east of Independence.

New Santa Fe, a post-office 16 miles south of Kansas City.

Oak Grove, a post-office 24 miles e. s. e. of Independence.

Pink Hill, 15 miles e. s. e. of Independence, contains 1 store and about 50 inhabitants.

Raytown, a post-office 8 miles s. s. w. of Independence.

Rock Creek, a station on the M. P. R. R., 5 miles east of Kansas City.

Sibley, formerly Fort Osage, near the north-east corner of the county, occupies the site of old Fort Osage, and has about 40 inhabitants.

Stony Point, a post-office 17 miles s. e. of Independence.

Suy Mills, a post-office 24 miles s. e. of Independence.

Westport, 4 miles south of the Missouri River, and 1 mile east of the Kansas boundary, was laid out in 1833, and from 1845 until 1855 was an important trading point for the Indians and the Santa Fè traders. A horse railroad from Kansas City makes it a desirable residence for business men of the latter place. It has 6 churches—1 Christian, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Catholic and 1 Methodist, a fine public school-house, 1 hotel, 1 merchant flouring-mill, and a number of tradesmen and business houses. Population about 2,000.

Among the pioneers of the county we mention the following:

Abston, Stephen,
Adair, Abner J.,
Agnew, John O.,
Armstrong, Silas,
Aull, Jas., Jno. & Robt.,
Bales, Walter,
Bartleson, John,
Belcher, John,
Boggs, Lilburn W.,
Brooking, Judge Alvin,
Brown, James,
Burris, John W. & Henry,
Caldwell, Oliver,
Campbell, John P.,
Canville, A. B.,
Chick, J. S.,
Chick, Wm. M.,
Chiles, Christopher,
Chiles, Henry & Wm, G.,
Chiles, Joel F. & Richard,
Chouteau, Cyprian,
Chouteau, Francis G.,
Chouteau, Frederick,
Chouteau, P. M.,
Clemenson, John,
Cogswell, James,
Cogswell, William,
Colcord, Jonathan,
Crump, Daniel,
Cummings, Major Jas.,
Cummins, Richard,
Davis, Judge John,
Davy, Cornelius,
Donnelly, sr., Rev. Bernard,
Dripps, Major Andrew,
Dunston, John,
Evans, William B.,
Franklin, Louis,
Fitzhugh, Gabriel,
Pitzhugh, George,
Fitzhugh, Solomon,
Fisher, Adam,
Flournoy, Lawrence,
Flournoy, Rowland,
Flournoy, Solomon G.,
Fristoe, Richard,
Gillis, Wm.,
Glascock, Eli,
Gray, James,
Gregg, Harman & Jacob,
Grimotte, Joseph,
Hale, Jacob,
Hall, Jacob,
Harris, Reuben,
Harris, Samuel & Wm.,
Head, Hadley A.,
Hereford, H. T.,
Hicks, Russell,
Hockensmith, N. J.,
Howel, Butler,
Hudspeth. Wm.,
Hughes, Thomas J.,
Hunter, James,
Jarboe, D. M.,
Jarboe, Joseph,
Jarboe, Wm. J.,
Jeffries, Thomas,
Jobe, Henry,
Johnson, Eliot,
Johnson, George,
Johnson, Samuel,
Johnson, Rev. Thomas,
Jones, Lewis,
Kelly, John,
King, John,
Lee, Cary A.,
Leonard, Zenas,
Lewis, John,
Little, John,
Lucas, Samuel D.,
Lykins, Johnston, M. D.,
McClellan, Abram,
McCoy, sr., Rev. Isaac,
McCoy, J. C., Jno. & Wm.,
McGee, E. M.,
McGee, Fry P.,
McGee, sr., Jas. H.,
McGee, Jas. H.,
McMurry, John,
Mickelborough, James,
Meador, Anderson,
Modie, John W.,
Moon, Joseph,
Moon, Wm.,
Mulkey, Wm.,
Noland, E. T. & Henry,
Noland, Smallwood,
Noland, Smallwood V.,
Northrup, H. M.,
Oldham, J.,
Oldham, Moses,
Owens, Samuel C.,
Parker, John,
Patton, James,
Peery, Rev. Edward T.,
Price, Edward,
Prudhomme, Gabriel,
Ragan, Jacob.
Ranson, Joseph C.,
Rees, R. R.,
Renick, Archr,
Rhodes, G. W.,
Rice, Archibald,
Rice, Michael,
Rickman, — Col.,
Ridge, I. M., M. D.,
Robertson, John,
Roy, Joseph,
Rubey, Henry,
Scarrett, Rev. W.,
Simpson, Richard,
Shelton, John,
Smart, James,
Smart, Judge R. G.,
Smart, Thomas A.,
Smith, Duke W.,
Smith, Judge John,
Stanley, Judge R. D.,
Stayton, John & Jehu,
Stayton, Thomas,
Staples, Abner F.,
Stith, Judge R. M.,
Stone, Robt.,
Strode, John,
Strode, Wm.,
Swearinger, John R.,
Tate, George W.,
Todd, Daniel,
Troost, Dr. B. L. G.,
Waldore, David,
Walker, Joel,
Wallace, Thomas,
Weston, Samuel,
Wood, Jeremiah,
Woodson, Samuel H.,
Wornall, John B.,
Young, Daniel,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL MORGAN BOONE,* the third of Col. Daniel Boone's eleven children, was born on the Yadkin, North Carolina, Dec. 23, 1769. When he was quite small, the family moved to Kentucky. When about eighteen years of age he mounted his pony, and alone crossed the wilderness to St. Louis. He made the journey in thirty days, during which time he did not see a single human being. Arriving at the Mississippi opposite St. Louis, after much difficulty he made his presence known, and a canoe was sent across for him. He was warmly welcomed, and the French, Spanish and Indian

*Mr. Lykins, who contributes this sketch, was intimately acquainted with Mr. Boone, and obtained from his own lips the facts here given.

traders, of which the post was composed, strove for the pleasure of entertaining the young stranger. For twelve years he spent his summers in St. Louis, and his winters in hunting and trapping beaver, mainly on the Big and Little Blue, in what is now Jackson County, which he declared to be the best beaver country ever known. He was married March 3, 1800, to Miss Sarah G. Lewis, of St. Louis County. He soon after left his farm above St. Charles, and spent about a year in what is now Callaway County, going thence to the Gasconade Wells, on the Big Piney. He commanded a company in the war of 1812, and was subsequently sutler, which resulted in his pecuniary ruin. He was afterwards appointed farmer to the Kaw Indians, and stationed a few miles above LeCompton, on the Kansas River, where he remained about four years, when he settled near Westport, where he continued until his death from Asiatic cholera, in 1832. His remains were interred on the land of the late Boone Hays, about two miles south-east of Westport. This most worthy and remarkable man, previous to his marriage, visited his old home in Kentucky, and Messrs. Davis, Long and Hays, Sr., were the first to follow and settle around him in his newly-found home. Hays, Gow and Callaway—names not soon to be lost to our annals — followed and settled in Missouri. At a very early day Boone visited and made salt at what has since been known as Boone's Lick. He had eight sons and two daughters. Daniel Boone, Jr., one of the sons, now resides a few miles south of Westport. It is painful that so little is known of a man so worthy and conspicuous in opening to the world our Empire State. A search among his descendants to find a single letter or record throwing a ray of light on his past, has been in vain—save a torn leaf from an old family bible. May we not hope that our proud State will yet award him a stone to tell where rest his remains.

Col. Samuel C. Owens was born in Green County, Kentucky. He came to Missouri when young, settling in Franklin County, where he was appointed Circuit Clerk, and afterwards elected to the Legislature. In 1826 he removed to and taught school near where Independence now stands, before the organization of the county, upon which he was made Clerk of the Circuit Court, and held that position a number of years.

Col. Owens, with Robert and James Aull, purchased the establishment of John Aull, the leading merchant of Missouri, having mercantile houses in Liberty, Weston, Richmond, Lexington and Independence. At this time Col. Owens was the prominent man of the community, and was of great advantage to the early settlers.

As his means accumulated, he sought a larger field in which to expend his energy and enterprise. About the year 1840 the "Commerce of the Plains" began to assume an extent and importance, which culminated in 1846. Col. Owens, in connection with James Aull, that season embarked in a large adventure of goods, destined for the market of Chihuahua, but was obliged by military orders to travel in company with, and in the service of, Gen. Doniphan's expedition to Mexico. The opposing forces (in the Mexican war) met each other Christmas day, 1846, on the plains of Sacramento. Col. Owens was a prominent leader of the brigade of civilians and traders which had been hastily organized, and when the order to "charge" was given, he — in advance of his company—dashed impetuously onward, and with the first and almost only fire of the Mexicans before they were completely routed, fell mortally wounded, and breathed out his life on the battle-field.

Col. Owens was a gentleman of fine personal appearance, with a well cultivated mind, generous heart, pleasing manners, fine social qualities, and won the confidence and esteem of all worthy people with whom he came in contact.

Benoist L. G. Troost, M. D., was born Nov. 17, 1786, in Bois Le Duc, Holland, then attached to France under Napoleon. He and his brother were accomplished in the natural sciences and graduated with the highest honor in medicine and surgery, and were for a time attached to French regiments. They came to the United States, and at Pittsburg established and successfully operated white lead works.

The elder brother was in 1840 appointed State Geologist for Tennessee, and died there in 1858. Benoist in 1845 left Pittsburg for St. Louis. While stopping at the City Hotel he was called to prescribe for Mrs. Aull, of Lexington, who with her husband were also guests. This incident resulted in Mr Aull and Col. Owens urging and his concluding to settle in Jackson County, one inducement being the French settlement at Westport landing (now Kansas City). A few days later found him settled at Independence. A year or two later he moved to, and was the first resident physician in, Kansas City, where he practiced alone for years, gaining for himself a high professional reputation, and securing the good-will and esteem of all who knew him.

General Samuel D. Lucas was born in Washington County, Kentucky. At an early period in the settlement of the State, he came to and resided at Old Franklin, and afterward at Boonville.

In the spring of 1827 he went with a trading expedition to Santa Fe. The company consisted of 19 persons, among whom was Kit Carson, then a boy of 14, on his first trip. On the way they were attacked by a body of Pawnee Indians, when Gen. Lucas assumed command. With the first charge the Indians captured all the animals of the train, but pursuing them with his small party, he recaptured his stock and killed several of the Indians. Returning from New Mexico he engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1832, was the active member of the firm of Lucas & Kavenaugh, first at Lexington and then at Independence.

In 1841 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit and County courts, which he retained till the offices were separated, and then was chosen Clerk of the Circuit Court, and ex-officio Recorder of Deeds and was successively re-elected to the same office for many years. Under the old military system he was the Major-General of this district, and was called into active service against the Osage Indians in 1836. In 1838, by order of the Governor, he raised 2,500 volunteers and co-operated with Gen. Clark against the Mormon forces in Caldwell County. His knowledge of military law and tactics was thorough, and he took a laudable pride in his military appearance. He was of cheerful, elastic temperament, sanguine in his expectations, and not easily daunted by difficulties or borne down by adversity.

Lynchburg Adams was born near Lynchburg, Va., February 22d, 1804. A few years later the family moved to Kentucky, thence to Missouri, arriving in what is now Jackson County in 1819. Very soon afterward his father died, and the boy, left to contend with poverty and disease, grew up without any education whatever and began the world a helpless cripple, destitute even of the most ordinary advantages. He had, however, a resolute spirit, and despite distressing *lameness*, brought on by hunting and other primitive pursuits, soon managed by dint of close economy to pay for 120 acres of land, which he had held by recognized claim, in Little Blue Bottom. By continued exertion he had gathered around about him the comforts of a country homestead, when the great flood of the Missouri River in 1844 completely inundated his farm and destroyed the labors of many years. With spirit and energy, he again renewed his efforts, till he had gained a fair estate and raised a worthy family, inheriting the virtues of a worthy parent. His career and success in life is an illustrative example of the pluck that marked the early settler. At quite an old age he learned to read, and in his declining life enjoyed a satisfaction and consolation, which those only can fully appreciate who have suffered under like disadvantages with him. He died December 6th, 1873, regarded as the earliest settler of Jackson County.

Johnston Lykins, M.D., was born in Franklin County, Virginia, April 15, 1800. During his boyhood his parents emigrated to Kentucky, and thence to Indiana in 1816. He engaged in teaching and studying medicine at Fort Wayne. He united with the Mission Baptist Church in 1822 and was appointed a laborer in the Indian field. He with others repaired to Michigan in the winter of 1822–3, being located at what was subsequently known as the Carey Mission, till his appointment by the Secretary of War as teacher to the Attoways, at the rapids of Grand River, where he remained till the winter of 1828–9 which he spent studying medicine at Lexington, Kentucky. In the spring of 1829 he started for the Indian Territory west of Missouri. Having spent two years in visiting various schools and stations he reached the Indian agency near Westfort in July, 1831.

The doctor was commissioned by the Secretary of War and Board of Missions, to visit and negotiate with the various tribes for the introduction among them of manual labor, schools and missions, under the joint auspices of the Government and Board of Missions. He immediately entered upon his work, procured a printing press, and prepared those to use it, and commenced the publication of *first-books*, hymns and translations in various Indian dialects. While thus engaged the Government appointed him physician to the Pottawatomie tribe.

By reason of domestic affliction the doctor was compelled to sever his connection with those for whom he had labored some thirty years and located permanently at Kansas City in 1851, on a portion of the city cite purchased by him in 1836.

Here he pursued his profession, and has been identified with nearly every project for the welfare and advancement of Kansas City, and was its first mayor. He was active in the establishment of the Kansas City *Enterprise*—now the *Journal of Commerce*. He called together the first railroad meeting and presided over it; was the first president of the Mechanic's Bank and was in the organization of the first Baptist church; was one of the founders of the chamber of commerce and at various times its president.

Dr. Lykins has been a thoroughly public-spirited citizen, a useful man in all positions of life, strong in energy, morality and intellect.

JASPER COUNTY,

In the south-western part of the State, is bounded north by Barton and Dade Counties, east by Dade and Lawrence, south by Newton, and west by the State of Kansas, and contains 409,319 acres.

Population in 1850, 4,223; in 1860, 6,883; in 1870, 14,928, of whom 14,790 were white, and 138 colored; 7,893 male, and 7,035 female; 14,510 native (4,180 born in Missouri) and 418 foreign.

History.—But little is known of the first settlement of Jasper. John Jewett, who located near the present site of Sarcoxie in 1832, for the purpose of trading with the Senecas, Shawnees, and other neighboring tribes of Indians, is believed to have been the first white man who made his home within its limits, and John Haskins the first who settled on the prairie west of the present site of Sarcoxie. In 1834 Thacker Vivian laid out Centreville—so named from its location on Centre Creek—but in 1839, at the suggestion of Hon. James S. Rains, it was called Sarcoxie, in honor of an old and friendly chief of the Shawnees. The first mill in the county was built at this place. Jasper was organized January 29th, 1841, and grew steadily until the late Civil War, when it shared the fate of the other counties of south-western Missouri. Its most thriving towns were burned and almost depopulated. Since the restoration of peace, however, it has taken on new life, and all traces of the war are fast disappearing.

The discovery and working of the wonderfully rich lead mines, and the consequent early completion of the M. C. & N. W. R. R., giving direct railroad communication with St. Louis and the South, together with its fertile soil, are fast giving it a leading position among the agricultural and mineral counties of the State.

Physical Features.—This county is well watered: in the north by Blackberry Creek, North Fork of Spring River and its tributaries, Little North Fork, Buck Branch, Duval, Coon, Dry and Deer Creeks, and White Oak Fork of Spring River; in the center by Spring River, and in the south by Center, Jones, Short, Turkey and Jenkins' Creeks. These streams are skirted by timber, which covers about ¼ of the county, and consists chiefly of oak, with a fair proportion of elm, ash, hickory, sycamore, hackberry, mulberry, honey locust and walnut.

Spring River divides the county into two nearly equal parts. The north-east and west portions are principally prairie, interspersed, at short intervals, with timber and streams of pure water. The southern portion

is hilly, heavily timbered, and abounding in mineral wealth. The soil of both sections is rich, and there is very little if any waste land in the county.

Agricultural Productions.—All the cereals grown farther north are successfully cultivated here. Corn is, however, the most important. In a contest for premiums in 1871, twelve competitors ranged from 70 to 115, averaging 92½ bushels per acre. Winter wheat of excellent quality, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, beans, etc., are cultivated with profit. Tobacco is also a paying crop. Previous to the late war, this section was noted for its uniform success in fruit-growing. Most of the fruits grown in the Northern States are cultivated here, besides, in the southern part of the county, several delicious kinds that belong to the semi-tropical regions, such as the apricot and nectarine. Fruit trees make larger growth in a year, and bear fruit one or two years earlier than in a colder climate. Grapes are perfectly at home in this section.

The mildness of the climate, abundance of water, succulence of the grasses, and dryness of the winters, render stock growing easy and profitable, and it has already become an important industry. There are many fine herds of blooded stock in the county, and more are constantly being introduced. A choice lot of short-horns was recently imported from Canada.

The Atlantic & Pacific R. R., have 8,000 acres of Fair land in this county, which they offer on favorable terms, at from $5 to $12.50 per acre.*

The Mineral Resources of Jasper are inexhaustible. Lead ore seems to have been obtained here from the earliest recollection, and furnished supplies to the Indians during their occupation. Formerly, smelted lead, merchandise and "spirits" were the principal return to the miner for his labor, as the distance from market and general condition of the country precluded enlarged capital and enterprise. Since the war, capital has developed the hidden wealth, and systematized labor and rendered it remunerative. This, with the additional railroad facilities, has brought the county prominently and rapidly before the public, as one of the wonderful mining districts of the world.

During 1873, lead ore was smelted at Joplin as follows; Moffet & Sergeant, 5,074,963 lbs.; Davis & Murphy, 4,515,430 lbs.; Corn & Thompson, 4,930,648 lbs.; Chapman & Riggins, 1,677,568 lbs,; Granby M. & S. Co., 1,966,046 lbs.; Sorver M. & S. Co., 270,000 lbs.; total, 18,434,655 lbs.

The Joplin smelters shipped to St. Louis 10,941,000 lbs. of lead; to New York and other points, 1,009,000 lbs. The Granby Mining and

* The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be paid with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offers free transportation from St. Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix-

Smelting Co. shipped from Granby, 5,586,000 lbs. ; 1,300,000 of which was made from their Joplin ore. Total production of pig lead in Jasper and Newton for 1873, 16,950,000 lbs., of which Jasper yielded about four-fifths.

New mineral lands are constantly being thrown open to miners, and developed, and it is reasonable to predict that the future production of lead will greatly exceed that of the past. Nearly all the companies have control of large tracts of land which they wish developed, and liberal inducements are offered to miners who wish to secure claims. Zinc mining is also becoming an important interest; the ore, large quantities of which are shipped to La Salle, Ill., sells at $10 per ton.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of the lead furnaces and the usual complement of mills and factories, described under the heads of the different towns where they are located.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $6,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Railroad has 36 miles of track through the county, from the south-east to the north-west, connecting on the east with the Atlantic & Pacific, and on the west with the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, furnishing an outlet to St. Louis and the north and east, as well as to the south and west. There is also a branch road proposed between Twin Grove and Joplin, a distance of 7 miles.

The Exports are lead and zinc, both in pig and ore, also corn, wheat flour and stock.

Educational Interests.—There were 8,434 children of school age in 1873, among whom was apportioned $21,646.66, of which $15,461.60 was from the county fund, $2,598.48 from the township, and $3,684.48 from the State fund ; $22,000 was expended for school buildings in 1872. The schools are the pride of the people ; the school fund is the largest in the State except in St. Louis County, to which only it is second in the amount of money expended in schools and school buildings. It has a permanent school fund of $166,958.59.

Alba, 8 miles n. w. of Carthage, is a Quaker village, surrounded by good farming country, settled with industrious people. It has 2 Friends' meeting houses, 1 store and 1 school-house. Population, about 150.

Avilla, in the center of a rich farming district, 12 miles e. n. e. of Carthage, contains a few stores, a hotel, 2 churches—Methodist and Baptist, and a school-house. Population, about 500.

CARTHAGE, the county seat, on the M. C. & N. W. R. R., 27 miles from Peirce City, pleasantly located on the south of Spring River, near the center of the county, is one of the most flourishing places in

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $4,434,510. Taxation, $1.35 per $100. Bonded debt, 10,000. Floating debt, $10,000. Total bonded debt of the Townships, $170,000.

the State. It was at the close of the war a depopulated village with only three buildings in good condition. It now claims to be the "Queen City of the South-west," has 6 churches—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Christian and Episcopal, a public school building, costing $35,000, with 11 rooms and capacity for 600 pupils, 4 newspapers—*The Banner*, Garland & Lewis, publishers, *The Patriot*, Patriot Publishing Co., *The Press*, J. A. Bodenhamer, publisher, and *The Advance*, Henney & Moulton, publishers. Manufacturing is receiving considerable attention and cordially invites capitalists and mechanics. It has 1 woolen-mill, with 6 looms, the yarn from which received the first premium at the St. Louis Fair in 1872; 2 foundries and machine shops, 3 wagon, 2 plow and 1 furniture factory, a brewery, 4 flouring-mills and other smaller industries, about 35 stores and 30 other business houses. Population, about 6,000. It has 4 banks.

Centre Creek, (Oronogo,) until recently Minersville, on the M. C. & N. W. R. R., 10 miles west of Carthage and 7 miles north of Joplin, for which latter place it is the chief railroad point, is a substantial town, surrounded by a fine agricultural country. It has been a good business point since the first settlement of the county. Lead ore seems to have been obtained here since the earliest recollection, but previous to the war mining was conducted in a very primitive style. Now capital is rapidly developing the immense deposits of lead and zinc, which underlie the town and adjacent country. The returns of these mines are not often so wonderfully remunerative as of those adjoining, yet the average yield is higher, and consequently the return for labor more certain.

The intention of the able company controlling the mines (the Granby Mining and Smelting Co.), to erect here extensive works for reducing the supply of zinc ores from these and surrounding mines, will make this the center of a large business, furnishing a home market for all agricultural supplies of the country, and an additional source of wealth to the county and State. The town now contains substantial brick and frame business houses, a comfortable and capacious public hall, church and public school buildings. Population about 500.

Chambersville, 8 miles north of Avilla, on the prairie in the midst of a superior agricultural country, is being rapidly settled, and now contains 1 store and about 50 inhabitants.

Diamond City, a post-office 9 miles s. of Carthage.

Fidelity, a post-office 7 miles s. of Cathage.

Galesburg, on Spring River, 13 miles n. w. of Carthage, has 1 woolen mill, 1 flouring and saw-mill, 2 stores, 1 church—Methodist, and a good school-house. Population about 200.

Georgia City, on Spring River, 15 miles n. w. of Carthage, has fine water power, and is surrounded by a productive country. It has a church—Methodist, 1 school-house, and a few stores. Pop. about 150.

Jasper, on the M. C. & N. W. R. R., 8 miles s. e. of Carthage, has 1 school.

Jenkins, a post-office 7 miles w. of Sarcoxie.

Joplin City, on Joplin Creek, 13 miles s. w. of Carthage and 7 miles s. of Oronogo, the usual railroad station, laid off in 1871, and incorporated in 1873, has been called the Wonder of the West. Its almost unprecedented growth is due to the development of its wonderfully rich lead mines. The deposits are under and upon all sides of the fair young city, and extend for several miles in almost every direction. From the discovery of these immense deposits, the sinking of a few shafts, and the erection of a single smelting furnace in the fall of 1870, this great mining industry has rapidly grown to enormous proportions, until now (1874) there are 31 smelting works in the city, turning out thousands of pounds of lead per day. Joplin now sends to the lead markets of St. Louis nearly one-half of all the lead received in that city, and is rapidly assuming the position of the greatest lead-producing point in the United States. Besides the very rich deposits of lead ore, zinc blende, which has heretofore received but little attention, also exists in great quantities. All branches of business are well represented in the city. It has numerous commodious stores well stocked with goods, a number of good hotels, and one just completed, which is conceded to be the finest hotel building in the South-west; 2 commodious school-houses, with first-class schools, 2 churches—Methodist and Baptist—and the erection of other buildings under contemplation; a number of public halls and buildings, 2 banks, a saw and grist-mill, numerous factories and shops, and 2 newspapers—*The Mining News* and *Joplin Bulletin.* Population, about 6,000. Joplin Creek divides the town into East and West Joplin. The latter was formerly known as Murphysburgh, and the post-office still goes by that name.

Knights, a station on the M. C. & N. W. R. R., 5 miles s. e. of Carthage.

Medoc, 15 miles n. w. of Carthage, contains a flouring-mill, school-house—which is also used for church purposes—3 stores and 1 hotel. Population, about 150.

Midway, 11 miles n. of Carthage in the midst of a superior farming country which is being rapidly developed, has 1 store and a school-house. Population, about 50.

Murphysburgh.—See West Joplin.

Minersville.—See Centre Creek.

Oronogo.—See Centre Creek.

Preston, 9 miles n. w. of Carthage, has 1 store, a church, school-house and hotel. Population, about 75.

Reeds, a station on the M. C. & N. W. R. R., 10 miles s. e. of Carthage.

Sarcoxie, formerly Centreville, on the M. C. & N. W. R. R., 12 miles n. w. of Peirce City, and 15 miles s. e. of Carthage, is the oldest town in the county. It was destroyed during the late war, but is being rapidly rebuilt, and contains 1 church, 1 school-house, 9 stores and a flouring-mill. Population, about 600.

Scotland, 7 miles s. s. w. of Carthage, is a mining village, containing about 700 inhabitants, 2 smelting furnaces, 6 stores and a school-house. This is a new town, but the mines at this point are being rapidly developed, and promise well.

Smithfield, on the M. C. & N. W. R. R., 20 miles w. of Carthage, and ¾ of a mile from the Kansas Line, was laid out in 1873, and is surrounded by an excellent farming country. Coal and lead are believed to exist adjacent to it. It contains 1 flouring-mill, 1 cheese factory, 1 school-house and several stores. Population, about 450.

Spring is a post-office 6 miles s. s. e. of Carthage.

Stephens, a new mining village 4 miles w. of Joplin. The mines are said to be quite extensive, and the place contains 1 smelting furnace, 3 stores and about 800 inhabitants.

Twin Grove, is a post-office on the M. C. & N. W. R. R., 13 miles west of Carthage.

JEFFERSON COUNTY,

In the eastern part of the State, is bounded north by St. Louis County, east by St. Louis County and the Mississippi River, south by Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois and Washington, and west by Washington and Franklin Counties, and contains 402,252 acres.

Population in 1820, 1,835; in 1830, 2,592; in 1840, 4,296; 1850, 6,928; in 1860, 10,344; in 1870, 15,380, of whom 14,617 were white, and 763 colored; 8,146 male, and 7,234 female; 12,671 native, (10,210 born in Missouri) and 2,709 foreign.

History.—The country along the Maramec River was settled as early as 1773, and in 1774 settlers began branching out a little. John Hilterbrand made a farm on Saline Creek, about 3 miles from Fenton, and settlements were made and salt works erected near Salt Springs in 1775, at which time people began to locate along Big River and its tributaries. The settlers on the Maramec were forced by the Indian depredations to abandon their homes in 1780, and in 1788 Thomas Tyler occupied the Hilterbrand farm, and planted 40 acres of corn and tobacco. The same year John Bailey settled on Romin Creek, about 4 miles from the Maramec, where, for several years, he lived principally by hunting and making maple sugar. He was several times driven off by the Indians, who destroyed his cabin and sugar camp, but he returned and rebuilt them. In 1790, the Indians again became troublesome, and the settlers organized for defense, and built a rude fortification on Saline Creek, near Tyler's cabin. In 1795, James Head made a farm on the creek which bears his name, at the present site of House's Springs, named after its next occupant, Adam House, who moved there after Head left the farm, and occupied it about 2 years, when he was killed by the Indians. David Delanny having obtained from the Spanish Government a grant of 800 arpents, settled at Morse's Mill in 1800, and in 1802, Jacob Collins settled 2 miles further up the river, other settlements having in the meantime been made in the vicinity by Francis Wideman, Wm. Estepps and others. In 1804, Jesse Benton located on Big River, at or near the present site of Frumet, the mining and lead manufacturing town of Wm. Einstein & Co., of St. Louis. From 1801 to 1804, settlements were made on Sandy, Joachim and Plattin Creeks, some of the people engaging in farming, others in mining for lead which was abundant. Corn furnished their bread, wild game their meat; they raised cotton and flax, which, with coon, bear and deer skins was made into clothes at home. Sugar and syrup were obtained from the maples at their doors;

spice-wood and sassefras furnished their tea. Tobacco was raised, and lead for bullets and barter mined and smelted at their homes, so that the only necessary commodity for which the settlers depended upon others was powder; but powder they must have; the best furs and the choicest game could not be obtained without it, and the county was full of prowling Indians ready to take advantage of any defenceless or unguarded whites that came in their way; hence frequent trips were made to Ste. Genevieve, or St. Louis, for supplies of powder and such other conveniences as the settlers could afford. Lead and furs were the currency used.

After these hardy pioneers, who enjoyed a life of independence and freedom, as well as of peril and anxiety, and who were made of the right kind of stuff for the work, had opened the way and made the country safe, immigration flocked in, and the population steadily increased.

Jefferson County was formed from St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve, Dec. 8th, 1818, and a court for the northern circuit of Missouri Territory, Nathanael Beverly Tucker, judge, Samuel Woodson, clerk, and Andrew Scott, sheriff, was held at Herculaneum, on March 25th, 1819, at which James Rankin, John Geyer and John Finley were appointed commissioners, and James Rankin, surveyor. At this term of court, William Bates, Peter McCormack, Thomas Evans, Henry Mettz, Jacob Wise and Wm. Null, six of the commissioners appointed to select a permanent seat of justice for the county, made a report deciding upon Herculaneum. A log cabin at this place, owned by a negro named Abe, was for some time rented and used as a court-room; when this cabin could no longer be had, sometimes a little room back of a store, owned and occupied by a Mr. Glasgow, or other rooms which were vacant, or which were vacated for the occasion, were used. The officers of the court rented for offices, rooms two or three hundred yards distant, while the juries occupied by turns empty shanties and garrets, when such could be had; and at other times held their deliberations under shade trees. Herculaneum remained the county seat for some years, and was in its day a town of considerable importance, being a receiving point for supplies and the shipping point for lead, for a large section of country. A shot tower was erected and operated successfully for several years. The town is now, like the celebrated city for which it was named, numbered among the things of the past. Judge Charles S. Rankin now owns the property, and the plow-share turns the ground once covered by a busy thriving town. May 9th, 1832, Minor Mothershead, Thomas Hurst, William Hurst, Jesse Phillips and Paschal Detchmondy were appointed commissioners to consider the question of moving the county seat to a more central location. Their report, recommending such change, was approved by the county court June 13th, 1833, but defeated at the election, Aug. 6th following. The question was agitated, how-

ever, and in 1835, Monticello, the present site of Hillsboro, became the county seat. The county court, on July 25th, 1836, appropriated $400 to build a new court house to be of hewn logs 20 x 25 feet, 1½ stories high; the upper story to be divided into 3 rooms, one 12½ x 20 feet, and two 10 x 12½ feet each, to have a shingle roof, a stone chimney and 2 fireplaces, one above and one below. Bailey G. Martin was appointed to let the contract and superintend the building, but died before it was commenced. On Sept. 6th following, J. J. Parnell was appointed superintendent of the new court-house, and ordered to ascertain whether stone or brick would be the best and cheapest, and to advertise for bids, or let the contract privately, as might be for the best interest of the county. In the winter of 1836–7, the county seat was located at Hillsboro, the site of which—50 acres—was given to the county by Samuel Merry and Hugh O'Neil. In the summer of 1839, work was commenced on the new court-house, which cost $4,600, and was built by Geo. Cunningham.

Physical Features.—The surface of this county is, for the most part, hilly, the highest ridge attaining an elevation of about 450 feet above the Mississippi , and from 200 to 300 feet above the general level of the neighboring water courses. The high lands of a large portion of the county are moderately rolling, possess good soil and a growth chiefly of black, white, post and black jack oak, and black hickory. In the northern and western townships the ridges are very narrow at their summits, separated from each other by deep ravines. The hills bounding the valleys of the large streams are also frequently marked with deep declivities, but sometimes they rise by a succession of gentle slopes, or terraces to the general level of the table lands.

Nearly every part of the county is well watered and the Mississippi and Maramec form its eastern boundary. Big River passes in a serpentine course through the western portion, while Saline, Sugar, Mill and Labarque Creeks flow northward and empty into the Maramec. The principal tributaries of Big River are Dry Fork, Belews, Heads and Jones Creek. Joachim Creek runs from near the south-west corner to the Mississippi, about the middle of the eastern line, the Plattin from the southern boundary north, emptying into the Mississippi about three miles further south, and the Sandy from the center of the county into the Joachim near its mouth. Muddy and Isle au Bois Creeks are on the south-eastern boundary. Grand Glaize and Little Rock Creeks empty into the Mississippi—the former at Sulphur Springs, the latter at Kimmswick. Cotters, Ogles, Watering and Buck Creeks flow into the Joachim, and Hocum, Flucum, Hominy and Dry Fork empty into the Plattin. The valleys of these streams are generally broad, affording many highly cultivated farms, possessing soils of remarkable fertility, which sustain a heavy growth of excellent timber. Springs abound, and some of them, as those at

Kimmswick and Sulphur Springs, are considered valuable for their medicinal qualities.

There is much valuable timber, but it is fast disappearing along the line of the railroad. The growth of bottom lands is sycamore, cottonwood, maple, walnut, hickory, hackberry, oak, buckeye, etc., and of the uplands principally oak and hickory.

The scenery along some of the streams is beautiful, and the limestone bluffs of the Mississippi about Selma and Rush Tower have an elevation of from 250 to 300 feet, which at a distance bear a remarkable resemblance to artificial towers. Along the line of the St. L. & I. M. R. R. are solid masses of white limestone overhanging the track. The country along the route is grand and picturesque; especially interesting to geologists.

Agricultural Productions. The soil of the uplands varies from dark to red clay—in some places very deep, in others shallow and generally sandy. That of the bottoms is a black loam.

All kinds of grain and fruits are grown here, corn, wheat and oats being the principal crops. Tobacco and cotton are raised to a limited extent. A mixed husbandry is generally followed; that is, to raise grain, hay, fruit and stock; all kinds of the latter, especially sheep, do well, particularly where the old plan of letting common stock run without shelter, feeding and salting only in winter, has given place to improved breeds and greater care.

Among fruits, apples, peaches and grapes are the specialties; the first are exceedingly fine, and never fail. Peaches are as fine as are grown anywhere, and have failed but three times in fifty years, while grape-growing and wine-making is now a large industry, and is rapidly increasing. About one-tenth of the county is under cultivation. There is no swamp or railroad land, and but very little Government Land in the county.

The Mineral Resources have never been fully developed. Iron and zinc are found in considerable quantities, but the former is not worked. Lead, however, is the great mineral product of the county. Among the more prominent deposits we note the *Frumet Mines*, seven miles west of De Soto. The Frumet Company have recently erected extensive works for raising, crushing and smelting the ore, and are now doing a fine business. Their works are among the most complete in this country. The company is also shipping large quantities of zinc ore found on their property in great abundance. Frumet is one of the most prominent and permanent establishments in the State of Missouri. The *Mammoth Mine*, west of De Soto, has not been worked for several years. It once earned the name applied to it, and no doubt would do so again if properly managed. The *Plattin Mines*, on Plattin Creek, east of De Soto, include a large scope of country that paid well for the labor and capital spent upon it. It was bought several years ago by a New York Company, for

a large sum, but has not since been worked. The *Valle Mines*, in the southern part of the county, have been worked 60 years or more, and are still paying both in lead and zinc ore. The *Sandy Mines*, T. 41, R. 4 & 5, east, are not now worked—have paid well. The *Old Ditch Mines* near the line of Washington County, have been worked for 40 years or more, and always paid although there has never been any machinery used for separating ores. *Hart's Mines*, near the Franklin and Washington County line, have been worked for 10 years, yielding largely. Near the same place a mine has been worked for 40 years, and always paid. Some new discoveries have been made on this lode lately, and near this Neree Vallè owns a tract of land, rich in ore. The whole south-western part of the county is dotted with mines, there being a line of them from near the Franklin County corner, in a south-easterly course, to the Ste. Genevieve County line, all of which have been successfully worked. *Howe's Mine*, east of the Plattin Mine before mentioned, was worked several years ago, but not recently. *McCormack Zinc Mine* near Plattin, is successfully worked with a small force. There are a score or more of other mines worked occasionally by farmers when they can do nothing else, but the great want is capital, and energy to properly develop them. Sulphate of baryta accompanies lead ore in nearly all the mines in the county. Building stone is abundant everywhere, and potters' and pipe clay are found at Gray's, the former also at the Nashville Mines.

The Manufacturing Interests are a number of flouring and saw-mills, 2 lead furnaces, and a plate glass manufacturing company, which is about to begin operations at Crystal City. Water power is abundant.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $8,108,520.*

Railroads.—The St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R. traverses the county from north-east to south-west, with about 33 miles of track, and the Missouri Pacific runs near the north-western corner.

The Exports are lead, zinc, building stone, sand, timber, wood, wheat, and small quantities of corn, oats, hay, tobacco, potatoes, fruit and stock.

The Educational Interests consist of one seminary (built at De Soto in 1860,) and 75 public schools, about half of which have log houses which are rapidly giving place to more comfortable and tasteful buildings. About half of the sub-districts have a good permanent fund from the sale of the 16th section.

Antonia, 8 miles n. e. of Hillsborough, has 2 stores, a wagon shop and stave factory.

Avoca, 6 miles s. e. of De Soto, has 1 mill and 2 stores, one of them owned by the Vallè Mining Co.

Bailey.—See Hanover.

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $3,711,102. Bonded debt, $180,000. Bonded debt of De Soto, $25,000.

Belew's Creek, a post-office 8 miles n. of Hillsborough.

Brighton Mills, 3 miles n. w. of House's Springs, has a mill and store.

Bushberg, on the Mississippi River and on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 25 miles from St. Louis, is the site of the grape-propagating and wine establishment of Isidor Bush & Son.

Byrne's Mill, 5 miles w. of House's Springs, has a mill, store, school-house and church.

Cedar Hill, on Big River, 14 miles n. w. of Hillsborough, has a mill and store.

Crystal City, on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of Plattin Creek, 3½ miles s. e. of Bailey, is the site of a plate glass manufactory.

De Soto, on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 42 miles from St. Louis, is the largest town in the county, and the shipping point for lead and zinc from Frumet, Richwoods, Old Ditch, Vallé's and Plattin Mines. The town has two flouring-mills, about 15 stores, 2 good hotels, 1 seminary, 1 public school building and 4 churches—Catholic, Methodist, Episcopal and Presbyterian. The town recently appropriated $25,000 (the debt above mentioned) to purchase land for the machine shops of the St. L. & I. M. R., thus securing their location and early erection at this point. It has the usual complement of mechanics, etc. Population about 2,500. The *Tribune* is published by J. S. & S. B. Brady.

Dittmer's Store, has a post-office and store, 12 miles n. w. of Hillsborough.

Frumet, 7 miles w. of De Soto, contains 1 store, a crusher and separator, and lead furnace.

Glenwood, a station on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 24 miles from St. Louis.

Hanover, (Bailey) on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 32 miles from St. Louis, has 2 stores, a school-house and Masonic hall, used also for a church. Population about 50.

Hematite, on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 35 miles from St. Louis, contains about 300 inhabitants, and has 2 stores, a school-house and 2 churches.

High Ridge, a post-office 21 miles n. of Hillsborough.

HILLSBOROUGH, the county seat, is situated near the center of the county, 4½ miles from Victoria, and contains about 400 inhabitants. It is connected with St. Louis direct, and Victoria on the railroad, by good macadamized and graveled roads. It has a very high, healthy location, contains 2 churches—Union Protestant and Catholic, a good brick school-house, 5 stores, a few mechanics and 1 newspaper (the only one in Hillsboro)—the *Jefferson Democrat,* published by R. W. McMullin.

Horine Station, on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 29 miles from St.

Louis, contains 2 stores, and is a shipping point for wood, timber and agricultural productions.

House's Springs, 14 miles n. of Hillsborough, one of the oldest places in the county, contains 2 stores and a good concrete school-house.

Illinois, a station on the St. L. & I M. R. R., 26 miles from St. Louis.

Jefferson, a station on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 19 miles from St. Louis.

Kimmswick, occupying a beautiful and commanding location on the Mississippi River, and on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 21 miles from St. Louis, is the second town in size in the county, and has a fine flouring-mill, an iron foundry, a good hotel, 5 stores, a beautiful green-house and floral garden, a school-house and a Presbyterian church.

Maxville, on the gravel road leading from St. Louis to Hillsborough, 3 miles s. of the Maramec River, is a new place with 1 store.

Morse's Mill, 6 miles n. w. of Hillsborough, has a mill and 1 store.

Old Ditch, a post-office 17 miles s. w. of Hillsborough.

Pevely, on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 27 miles from St. Louis, has 2 stores, 1 hotel, 1 school-house and about 100 inhabitants. It has one of the prettiest locations in the county.

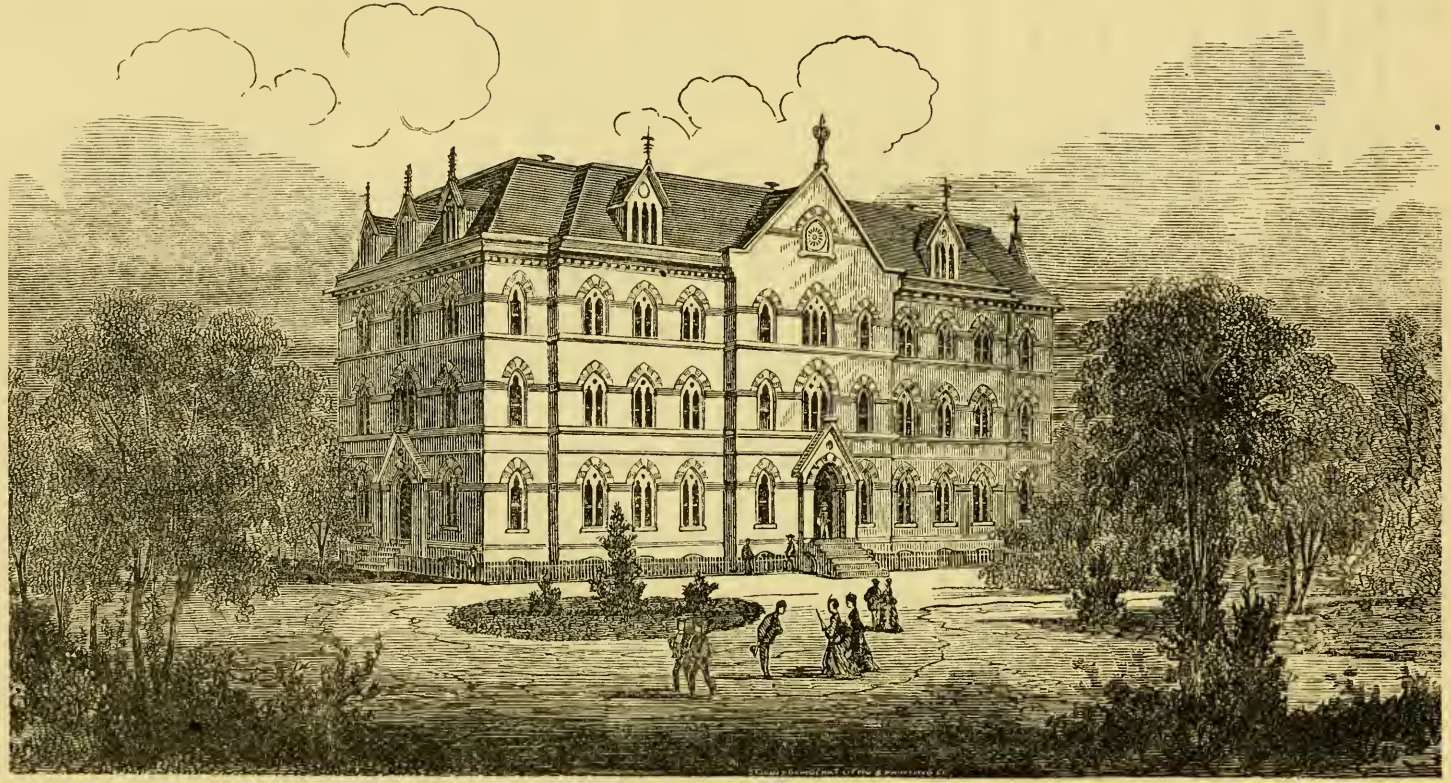
Plattin, a post office 7½ miles e. s. e. of Victoria.

Rush Tower, a post-office and store 16 miles e. s. e. of Victoria. It is also a landing place for boats.

Sulphur Springs, on the Mississippi River and the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 23 miles from St. Louis, has a flouring-mill, 2 stores, 1 hotel, a school-house, a Presbyterian church, and about 150 inhabitants.

Victoria, is finely located on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 39 miles from St. Louis, and has a good hotel, 2 stores, school-house, and about 300 inhabitants.

Vineland, on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 47 miles from St. Louis, has 2 stores, 2 baryta-mills, and about 75 inhabitants.



WARRENSBURG NORMAL SCHOOL.

JOHNSON COUNTY,

In the western part of the State, is bounded north by Lafayette County, east by Pettis, south by Henry, and west by Cass and Jackson Counties, and contains 516,797 acres.

Population in 1840, 4,471; in 1850, 7,464; in 1860, 14,644; in 1870, 24,648, of whom 23,189 were white, and 1,458 colored; 12,662 male, and 11,986 female; 23,665 native, (11,165 born in Missouri) and 983 foreign.

History.—The first settlement was made near the present town of Columbus in 1833, and among those who drove down their tent pins on the hunting ground of the Indians of that neighborhood was Nicholas Houx, who afterward built the first house in the county. The same year Dr. Robert Rankin, (his son, Mr. Eads Rankin, is now a prominent stock-raiser near Columbus,) Rev. Robert King, John Whitsitt, Robert Craig, Uriel Murray, Morgan Cockrell, Noland Brewer and Mr. Andruss settled in the same vicinity. Later in 1833, Richard Huntsman settled near Fayetteville, planting a large number of fruit-tree cuttings, brought from Tennessee. One of the products of this orchard afterward became widely known among fruit-growers as "Huntsman's Favorite." Christopher and James Mulkey, Jacob Pearman, Edward Corder, and Wm. Frapp, came also in 1833, the two last named settling 6 miles west of the present site of Dunksburg. These were followed by Harvey Harrison (afterward county judge), Gideon Harrison, John and Thomas Evans, Wm. Hooten, Joseph Hobson, Samuel Evans, William Bigham, Robert Graham, James Cockrell, Jos. Harrison, (a soldier in the war of 1812,) and John, Wm., Daniel and David Marr. These brothers settled near the head-waters of Post Oak Creek, and north of them, Abner, James and John Stewart, Jacob Eppright and Abel Gilliland; Wm. T. Conway in 1832, Wm. C. Baker in 1833. Solomon and Jesse Cox, Fountain Page, Robert, Samuel and John Graham, Rufus Hornbuckle, Simpson Brown, John Thornton, James and Wm. Carmichael, Henry Colburn, Edward and Charles Collins, James Simpson, James Borthick, and Joel Walker settled in what was known as the Graham neighborhood, near Fayetteville; Samuel and Guy Graham and Phillip Houx near Center View. Among the early settlers in the south-eastern part of the county were James Patrick, J. N. Ousley, Dr. Ousley, Nathan Janes, Henry Forbian, Maj. Neil, Squire Cooper, Adam Fickus and James Marshall. Many of these pioneers still live to recount their tales of early peril and hardship. These were famous Indian hunting grounds, and wonderful

stories are told of the buffalo, antelope, elk and deer that roamed in vast herds over the hills and prairies, besides smaller game found in the forests that skirted the streams.

The county was organized Dec. 13th, 1834, and named in honor of Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky. The first court was held in a grove near Columbus. The first county justices were Amos Horn, Dr. Robert Rankin, and Uriel Murray. Among the first papers acted upon was a petition from Harvey Harrison, for the sale of Sec. 16, T. 47, R. 26, for school purposes, this being the first section sold in the county for the benefit of that fund. It was offered in 80-acre tracts, and brought from 1.25 to $3.50 per acre. The first circuit court was held at the residence of Nicholas Houx in Columbus, Judge John Ryland (afterward judge of the supreme court of the State,) presiding. Martin D. Warren, father of James Warren, (from whom the county seat was subsquently named,) was the first circuit and ex-officio county clerk, and Joseph Cockrell, sheriff. He was succeeded by Dr. Wm. Calhoun, afterward State senator. The first representative was Macklin White. The county seat was located about 3 miles east of the present site of Columbus on the farm of Mrs. Fanny Cockrell, but the selection meeting with much opposition from other parts of the county, the commissioners reconsidered their decision and selected the present location, then owned by Martin D. Warren. With the exception of a few years during the Civil War, Johnson County has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity, growing steadily in wealth and importance.

Physical Features.—The general face of the country is undulating. In the extreme south-east is the High Point of Tebo, which forms the water-shed between the streams running to the Missouri, and those emptying in the Osage; north of this is Bristle Ridge, a low range of hills terminating at Mountserrat, on the M. P. R. R. Basin Knob Ridge skirts the western border of the county and forms the water-shed for the tributaries of the Missouri River, and those of the Black Water, the latter finding its source in living springs which flow from the base of Basin Knob Ridge. This ridge terminates in a high bluff near Kingsville, and affords an extensive view of the county, which is level or slightly undulating, interspersed with an abundance of timber, consisting of walnut, elm, maple, ash, several varieties of oak, etc., which grow especially along the valleys of Black Water, Clear Fork, Bear, Honey, Walnut, Brush, Scaly Bark and Big Creeks; and on the crests of the ridges referred to, which also afford a choice variety of burr-oak, walnut and hickory for manufacturing purposes.

In the early settlement of this county, its vast prairies were considered of little value by persons from densely timbered countries; but since the prairie fires are kept out, groves are growing up rapidly. The soil of

the prairie is a dark loam mixed with the debris of limestone rock, and is very fertile; that of the woodland is a reddish brown, and is well adapted to wheat and corn. The saline springs which abound are highly prized by stock-growers, and the numerous streams traversing the prairies peculiarly fit them for pasturage. Of these, the largest is Black Water, which has its source in the north-western part of the county, and flowing south, east, and then north-east, is swollen to quite a river by Brush, Post Oak, Bear and Clear Fork from the south, and Honey, North Walnut, Cracker, Davis and some smaller creeks from the north. Clear Fork, its largest tributary, flows from the south nearly due north, through the eastern part of the county, and is joined from the west by Mineral Creek. The south-western part is well watered by numerous small streams; among them, Big Creek with its tributaries of Lost, Panther and South Walnut Creeks from the west, and Butcher, Scaly Bark, and Doe Creeks from the east A large proportion of the soil is rich and well adapted to agriculture, producing a large yield of all kinds of grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, tobacco, hemp, rye, barley, flax, buckwheat, castor beans, and potatoes of both kinds. Corn and wheat are the staples, this ranking among the leading wheat-growing counties of the State. Blue grass is extensively grown, and is rapidly taking the place of the wild grasses. This is decidedly a fruit-growing county, apples, especially, being abundant and of excellent quality. Grape-growing is attracting much attention, and there are some fine vineyards. There are a few small tracts of lands owned by the M. P. R. R. for sale in the county.*

Mineral Resources.—Large quantities of excellent coal are found in various parts, the strata being from 18 to 30 inches in thickness. In the vicinity of Warrensburg, Montserratt and Carbon Hill, mining has been carried on quite extensively. In the south-eastern part of the county are found veins of ochre, choice clays, and a stratum of plumbago and black oxyde of manganese, which is susceptible of a fine polish and makes a clear, black mark. The limestone through the county embraces several varieties, some of which contain numerous fossils. Several specimens of petrifactions—principally of wood—have been found in the south-east corner of the county. The best quality of white and blue sandstone exists in great abundance in the vicinity of Warrensburg. The beds are deep, and the stone clear of veins and other imperfections, so that pieces of any desired size may be obtained.

The Manufacturing Interests are represented by 10 flouring-mills, with a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day, beside some other grist-mills, a foundry and machine shop a Warrensburg, a cement-mill and

*For prices, terms and full particulars, see Appendix—Page

kiln at the same place, which makes a fine article of hydraulic cement, and 3 agricultural implement manufactories.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $18,000,000.*

Railroads.—There are 41 miles of track in this county, of which the Missouri Pacific Railroad has 31 miles and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 10 miles.

The Exports are chiefly wheat, flour, corn, oats, apples, potatoes, live stock, coal and stone.

The Educational Interests are well attended to, every sub-district being provided with schools and comfortable buildings. The Second District State Normal School, located at Warrensburg, is in successful operation, employing, in 1873, 11 teachers, and having an attendance of 300 scholars. The State pays $10,000 annually toward sustaining this institution, which is a source of pride to the citizens.

Benton.—See McClurg.

Burnett's Station, (Wall's Store,) a post-office 16 miles s. s. e. of Warrensburg.

Carbon Hill, (Clear Fork,) a station on the M. P. R. R., 7 miles e. of Warrensburg.

Centre View, on the M. P. R. R., 6 miles w. of Warrensburg, is well laid out, and surrounded by a rich prairie. It contains 2 flouring-mills—one with three sets of buhrs and a capacity of 100 barrels of flour daily, 8 stores, 1 saddle and harness, 1 wagon and 1 carpenter shop, and 1 tannery, besides some other small business houses. Population about 200.

Chalybeate, a post-office 8 miles s. s. w. of Warrensburg.

Chilhowee, 14 mile, s. s. w. of Warrenburg, has 2 stores, 1 carpenter shop, 1 church and a school-house. Population about 100.

Clear Fork.—See Carbon Hill.

Columbus, 13 miles n. w. of Warrensburg, is the oldest town in the county, having been settled in 1833. It is pleasantly located in the edge of the timber near a valuable mineral spring, is surrounded by a fine country, and contains 3 churches—Cumberland Presbyterian, M. E. Ch. South and Christian, 1 good flouring-mill—3 run of buhrs—100 barrels a day, 1 wheelwright and 2 wagon shops, and 4 stores. Population about 150.

Cornelia, a post-office 10 miles s. of Warrensburg.

Fayetteville, (Hazel Hill,) 10 miles n. of Warrensburg, on the Lexington turnpike, is situated on a prairie in a wealthy farming community. It contains 1 church—Christian, and 7 stores. Population about 200.

Gallagher—See Mo ntserratt.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $8,109,870. Taxation, $4 per $100. Bonded debt, $10,000: Warrensburg and Madison Townships each have a bonded debt of $100,0000; both R. R. debts.

Hazel Hill—See Fayetteville.

Holden, at the junction of the M. P. R. R. with M. K. & T. R. R., 232 miles from St. Louis, is the second town of importance in the county. It contains 5 churches—Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, M. E. Ch., Christian and Catholic, good public schools, with an attendance of 550 scholars, 2 hotels, 1 large flouring-mill, 1 newspaper —*The Enterprise*, published by G. N. Richards, about 20 stores, 3 lumber yards, 1 livery stable, 1 gunsmith, 1 saddle and harness and 2 carpenter shops, 1 broom factory, 2 grain depots and 1 nurseryman. Population about 2,500.

Kingsville.—See Ramey.

Knobnoster, on the M. P. R. R., 10 miles east of Warrensburg, derives its name from a prominent mound or knob that stands near to it, isolated, on the prairie. The surrounding country is pleasantly diversified by timber and streams, and there is in the neighborhood an abundance of good coal, and a bed of ochre. The town was laid off in 1845, incorporated in 1852, and contains 5 churches—M. E. Ch., Cumberland Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Christian and Catholic, 1 school, 1 bank, 1 newspaper—the *Missouri Farmer*, published by J. R. Cordell, 2 hotels, 2 livery stables, 20 stores, 1 wagon and 1 saddler's shop, 2 lumber yards, 1 nursery and 1 grain depot. Population, about 2,000.

McClurg, (Benton,) a station on the M. K. & T. R. R., 8 miles s. w. of Holden.

Montserratt, (Gallagher,) on the M. P. R. R., 6 miles east of Warrensburg, contains 2 churches, a public school, a grain elevator and a few business houses. Population, about 100.

Pittsville, 10 miles n. of Holden, is in the midst of a fine farming country, and has 1 church—Baptist, a good public school and 2 stores. Population, about 100.

Ramey, (Kingsville,) on the M. P. R. R., 19 miles w. of Warrensburg, has 1 hotel, 6 stores, a flouring-mill and a carpenter shop. Population, about 300.

Rose Hill, 7 miles s. s. w. of Holden, has 3 stores and a public school.

Wall's Store.—See Burnett's Station.

WARRENSBURG, the county seat, on the M. P. R. R., 218 miles west of St. Louis, is pleasantly located on a high, timbered ridge, commanding an extensive view of well cultivated prairies, dotted with farm houses, stretching away from the town in all directions. The location is healthy, and in the vicinity are a number of fine springs. The town was laid off in 1835 by John and Martin D. Warren, for whom it was named. The first term of the county court was held there in 1836; it was incorporated as a town in 1846, and as a city in 1855. It contains 3 newspapers —*The Democrat*, published by Julian & Conklin, *The Standard*, by Baldwin & Klain, and *The Journal*, by S. P. Cutler; 13 churches—M. E.

Ch., M. E. Ch. South, 2 Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, German Lutheran, Christian, Baptist, Episcopal, Catholic, colored Methodist and colored Baptist, 2 flouring-mills, about 30 stores, a good city hall, 1 carriage and 1 agricultural implement manufactory, 2 hotels, 1 carding and spinning machine, 3 lumber yards and various other establishments, 1 nurseryman. Population, about 5000. Besides other public schools the Second District State Normal School is located here.

KNOX COUNTY,

In the north-east part of the State, is bounded north by Scotland County, east by Clark and Lewis, south by Shelby and Macon, and west by Macon and Adair Counties, and contains 323,195 acres.

Population in 1850, 2,894; in 1860, 8,727; in 1870, 10,974, of whom 10,774 were white, and 200 colored; 5,735 male, and 5,239 female; 10,368 native (4,855 born in Missouri) and 606 foreign.

History.—In the fall of 1832, Stephen Cooper, from Howard County, settled in what is now the northern part of Knox, and 2 years later Richard Cook and James Reid followed him. During 1840 a number of emigrants from Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky established themselves in various parts of the county. In 1842 Peter Early, an Irishman, established a small colony of his countrymen near Edina, and this has so constantly been added to, that now the foreign born inhabitants constitute an important part of the population, and are among the most prominent and industrious citizens. The first church was built at Edina, in 1842, by the Catholics.

Knox was organized February 14th, 1845, and named in honor of Gen. Knox, of Revolutionary fame.

Physical Features.—The surface of the country is undulating, about three-fifths prairie and two-fifths timber. It is well watered by South Fabius, Bridge and Troublesome Creeks and numerous other small streams, all flowing from north-west to south-east, and bordered with the different varieties of oak, hickory, walnut, elm, maple, etc.

The soil is good and well adapted to all the cereals. This is an excellent grazing district, as all the grasses succeed admirably, and water for stock is abundant.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, oats, rye, barley, tobacco, the grasses, vegetables and fruits—especially apples and peaches.

This being such an excellent grazing county, stock-raising is an important interest, and the dairy business is made a specialty in several parts of the county. During 1873 Knox County shipped 1,420 horses, 520 mules, 32,874 hogs, 6,251 sheep and 13,151 cattle; aggregate value over $400,000.

The Manufacturing Interests are but poorly developed. There is room for many new branches of industry.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $4,500,000.*

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $3,194,892. Bonded debt, $169,100. Taxation $1.05 per $100.

Railroads.—The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific R. R., has 23 miles of track passing through the county from east to west. There are about 18 miles of bridging and grading done on the Keokuk & Kansas City R. R., from Edina in a south-westerly direction to the line of Macon County.

The Exports are horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, mules, corn, oats, timothy and hungarian seed, hay, tobacco, wool and butter.

Educational Interests.—There are 80 sub-districts, with good school-houses, well furnished. Edina and some of the larger towns have well-arranged and substantial buildings. The schools are in session from 4 to 8 months each year. St. Joseph's Academy, under the care of the Sisters of Loretto, the only incorporated institution in the county, is located at Edina.

Bee Ridge, a post-office 9 miles s. e. from Edina.

Colony, a post-office 18 miles n. e. from Edina.

EDINA, the county seat, on the Q. M. & P. R. R., 47 miles from Quincy, was laid out in 1839 by Jackson Smallwood and Stephen Carnegy, and incorporated February 16th, 1857. The town is well and compactly built, and its people are energetic and intelligent. It has 10 dry goods, 6 grocery and 2 hardware stores, 2 newspapers—*The Sentinel*, published by James C. Claypool, and *The Democrat*, published by Griffin Frost, 4 churches—Catholic, M. E. Ch., Christian and Presbyterian. An elegant Catholic church is now being erected, to cost, when completed, $50,000. This denomination is believed to largely out-number all others. Edina has a fine public school and a separate building for colored children. The Academy of St. Joseph is also located here. Population, about 1,500.

Goodland, a post-office 18 miles s. w. from Edina.

Greensburgh, a post-office 10 miles n. from Edina.

Hurdland, on the Q. M. & P. R. R., 7 miles w. from Edina.

Knox City, (Myrtle,) on the Q. M. & P. R. R., 9 miles e. from Edina, was laid off in 1872 and has 1 store.

Locust Hill, a post-office 12 miles s. w. from Edina, on the line of the projected K. & K. C. R. R.

Millport, 9 miles n. e. from Edina, is a growing town, having a good grist-mill, saw-mill, also several stores and shops. Population, about 200.

Myrtle.—See Knox City.

Newark, a small village 19 miles s. e. from Edina, was laid off in 1836. Population, about 250.

Novelty, a post-office 12 miles s. from Edina.

Owl Creek, a post-office 14 miles s. e. from Edina.

LACLEDE COUNTY,

In the south-central part of the State, is bounded north by Camden and Pulaski Counties, east by Pulaski and Texas, south by Wright and Webster, and west by Dallas County, and contains 474,879 acres.

Population in 1850, 2,498; in 1860, 5,182; in 1870, 9,380, of whom 9,218 were white, and 162 colored; 4,724 male and 4,656 female; 9,036 native (4,536 born in Missouri) and 344 foreign.

History.—Laclede was settled mostly by emigrants from Tennessee, although, as in most parts of Missouri, Kentucky was soon represented; and there were also a few settlers from Indiana, Illinois, and some families from the Eastern States, who came early into the territory which now forms this county. At the time of its first settlement it was a part of Pulaski, but was organized as a separate county February 24th, 1849, when it received its name in honor of Pierre Laclede Liguest, the founder of St. Louis.

During the late Civil War this county suffered considerably from the invasion of the contending forces. The court-house and county jail were destroyed, but since peace was proclaimed the county has progressed rapidly in population and general improvements.

Physical Features.—Laclede is situated upon the summit level of the Ozark Range, and presents a great variety of surface, from the level or moderately undulating prairies to rugged hills and miniature mountains. In the vicinity of Big Niangua, Gasconade and Osage Fork of Gasconade the hills range from 150 to 500 feet in height, separated from each other by deep and narrow valleys. From this elevation four streams—Woolsey's, Mountain, Spring Hollow and Sweet Hollow—flow west into the Niangua. Goodwin Hollow runs north to the Auglaize, a tributary of the Osage River, while the eastern and southern parts of the county are drained by Osage Fork of Gasconade, Gasconade River, and Bear, Mill, Cobbs, Brush, Panther, Parks, Steen and several smaller creeks. An erroneous impression is generally formed of these elevated table-lands from the manner in which they are represented upon many of the maps. (For correction of these errors, see general article on Topography.)

The soil of the upland is varied; the light and gravelly portions are well adapted to fruit-culture, and particularly favorable for grapes, while in the post-oak flats the clay comes nearer the surface. The bottoms along the larger water courses are remarkable for their fertility, and support a heavy growth of the finest kinds of timber. They are capable of

producing excellent crops of corn, hemp and oats, and after being partially exhausted by cultivation, they become excellent wheat lands. The bottoms of the smaller streams are not so heavily timbered, but are scarcely inferior in point of fertility. The country is well watered, not only by running streams, but also by never-failing springs. Professor Swallow, in his Geological Report of Missouri, notices one of these—Bryce's Spring (Bennett's Spring)—whose waters are now used as the propelling power of Bennett's flouring-mill and carding machine.

Caves are of frequent occurrence, and some of them are of considerable magnitude. The one most deserving of notice is Cave Spring, situated on the east side of Park's Creek, in section 18, T. 32, Range 15. The entrance, 35 feet wide and 30 feet high, at the foot of a perpendicular cliff, is far above the water level. There is, on sec. 21, T. 34, R. 17, a natural bridge or tunnel 7 miles west of Lebanon, worthy of mention.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, oats, timothy, hungarian and other grasses, tobacco, hemp, barley and buckwheat; while all the fruits of the latitude, especially peaches and grapes, grow abundantly, and are of excellent flavor. The county is well adapted to stock-raising, and the main profit to farmers comes from the sale of horses, mules, cattle and hogs.

There is quite an amount of swamp land for sale in this county and 85,000 acres of choice land belonging to the A. & P. R. R., for sale on their usual terms at $2 to $7.50 per acre.*

The Mineral Resources though not yet developed, are undoubtedly great. Large masses of hematite have been observed near Bear Creek, in T. 36, R. 14. Sulphuret of lead and zinc occur in T. 36. Dark grey dolomite, a fine building material, fire-stone, and a sandstone, composed of grains firmly cemented with a silicious paste, which has been successfully used for mill-stones, and also limestone from which excellent lime is made, abound in this county.

The Manufacturing Interests are at present confined to a few saw and grist-mills and a wool carding-mill, though the excellent water power of the county invites a larger development.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $3,000,000.†

Railroads.—The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. passes through Laclede from north-east to south-west, having 40 miles of track in the county. The Laclede & Fort Scott R. R., was commenced in 1869 and graded from Lebanon to the western line of the county, a distance of about 14 miles;

*The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be paid with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offers free transportation from St. Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix

†Assessed valuation in 1873, $1,505,215. Taxation, $2.15 per $100. Bonded debt, $100,000. Floating debt, $10,000.

this project, however, was temporarily suspended after the county had incurred a debt of $100,000.

The Exports are corn, wheat and stock.

The Educational Interests are well attended to. There is a high school at Lebanon, and about 100 other schools in the county, all progressing well.

Brush Creek, a station on the A. & P. R. R., 9 miles s. w. of Lebanon.

Case, a post-office 13 miles n. of Lebanon.

Competition, (Newburg,) 22 miles s. e. of Lebanon, on the Gasconade River, has a good school-house and a Masonic hall, and is in the center of an extensive mineral district. Population, about 100.

Conway, a station on the A. & P. R. R., 16 miles s. w. of Lebanon.

Hazel Green, a post-office 2 miles e. of Sleeper.

Jericho, a post-office 17 miles s. of Lebanon.

LEBANON, the county seat, on the A. &. P. R. R., 186 miles from St. Louis, has a beautiful situation near the center of the county, surrounded by a fine agricultural district. It contains 6 churches—Congregational, M. E. Ch., Christian, Baptist, Catholic and colored Baptist. Several others have organizations but no church buildings. There are 2 Masonic lodges with halls, 1 Royal Arch Chapter, 1 Odd Fellows lodge and hall; 1 high school, 1 colored school, 1 bank, 1 steam grist and saw-mill, 21 stores, 1 lumber yard, 2 cabinet makers, 1 brewery, 3 hotels, 2 wagon and 3 carpenter shops, 1 stock yard and 2 newspapers—the *Lebanon Chronicle*, J. F. Johnson, publisher, and the *Lebanon Anti-Monopolist*, J. G. Lemen publisher. Population about 1,200.

Nebo, a post-office 20 miles e. of Lebanon.

Newburg.—See Competition.

Oakland, a post-office 12 miles e. of Lebanon.

Phillipsburgh, a post-office on the A. & P. R. R., 12 miles s. of Lebanon,

Pine Creek, a post-office 22 miles e. s. e. of Lebanon.

Sleeper, a station on the A. & P. R. R. 7 miles n. of Lebanon.

Spring Hollow, a post-office 9 miles s. w. of Lebanon.

Warrenville, a post-office 9 miles n. e. of Lebanon.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY,

In the western part of the State, is bounded north by the Missouri River, which separates it from Ray and Carroll Counties, east by Saline, south by Johnson and west by Jackson, and contains 403,671 acres.

Population in 1830, 2,912; in 1840, 6,815; in 1850, 13,690; in 1860, 20,098; in 1870, 22,623, of whom 18,584 were white, and 4,039 colored; 11,689 male, and 10,934 female; 20,692 native, (12,518 born in Missouri) and 1,931 foreign.

History.—During the war of 1812, the site of the pleasant village of Mayview—long known as Heth Hills—was the scene of a bloody conflict between a detachment of U. S. troops, Capt. Heth commanding, and a large body of Indians. There was no further trouble with the savages, and Gilead Rupe, who located, in 1815, on the farm now occupied by Mr. Erskine, 2½ miles south of Lexington, lived unmolested, although his nearest neighbor was Jesse Cox, who settled about the same time in the bottom above Arrow Rock, distant about 65 miles. In 1816, Thos. Hopper, of North Carolina, settled 8 miles south-west of the present site of Lexington, and was followed by Solomon Cox, who located near what is now the village of Dover. Albert and Wilson Owens came the same year, and located where Lexington now stands. In 1818 the immigration was quite large, and among those who came were G. Tryham, Rad. Cole, John Lovelady, Wm. and John Dickson, James Lillard, C. Turnage and James Hicklin. The last named, now an aged and wealthy citizen residing 3 miles east of Lexington, split the first rails ever made in the county. The venerable John Nelson, still living in the vicinity of Lexington, and others now dead, came about 1820. Indeed the immigration was so great about this time—15 or 20 families coming in—that much dissatisfaction was felt among the older settlers. The nearest corn mill was in the Big Bottom in Saline County, 60 miles distant; and the nearest flouring-mill was at Old Franklin.

Lillard County was organized Nov. 16th, 1820, from Cooper, and the county seat was located at Mt. Vernon, 10 miles below the present site of Lexington, where the first court was held in 1820. The first judge, Hon. David Todd, was succeeded by Hon. John F. Ryland, who continued to preside until appointed to the supreme bench by Gov. Austin A. King. Dec. 3rd, 1822, the county seat was removed to Lexington, and soon after, court was held in Dr. Buck's house, the first one built in the place, and which still stands. Mr. Geo. Houx, who traveled through the county in 1822, states that there was only one church at that time within

its limits. This was a Baptist church, located about 2 miles south-west of Lexington, where Mr. Wright's lime-kiln now stands. In 1826, a brick church building was erected by the Cumberland Presbyterians at Lexington, and at this place in 1822, Mr. John Aull, elder brother of Mr. Robert Aull, of St. Louis, and of Mrs. Pomeroy, of Lexington, built the first stone-house. In 1834, the name of the county was changed to Lafayette, and its present boundaries established. This county suffered less than many other portions of the State during the late Civil War; one sharp conflict, however, occurred at the old Masonico College in Lexington, between the Federals under Col. Mulligan, and the Confederates commanded by Gen. Price.

Physical Features.—The northern boundary is washed by the Missouri River, which receives numerous small tributaries from this county, chief of which are Big Sniabar, East Fork of Sniabar, Little Sniabar, Big Tabo and Salt Creeks. The southern portion is watered by Davis and Black Jack Creeks. All of these streams are bordered by a fine growth of the various kinds of oak, also hickory, elm, ash, etc. The face of the county is generally undulating, and the soil is of a deep rich loam, underlaid with limestone. A ridge passes south of the central part of the country from north-east to south-west, which separates the affluents of the Missouri from the sub-tributaries of LaMine, and in the south-western part there are some elevations—chief of which are Buck and Wagon Knobs—from which fine views of the surrounding country may be had.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, tobacco, hemp, oats, barley, rye, the grasses, fruits and vegetables. The yield of wheat for 1873 is estimated at 1,000,000 bushels; corn, 2,000,000; tobacco, 500,000 pounds; and hemp, 1,500 tons. Blue grass succeeds well, and its acreage is yearly increasing. Great attention is given to blooded stock, specially cattle and hogs; large numbers are imported and raised annually. The fruits are grown in large quantities, and are of fine size and flavor.

Mineral Resources.—Coal crops out near the base of the Missouri River Bluffs, and along some of the smaller water courses. The average thickness of the vein is about 22 inches. Drift mining was exclusively practiced until lately, but several shafts have been sunk with satisfactory results.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of foundry and machine shops, flouring, planing and saw-mills, woolen-mills, breweries, carriage, wagon, hemp and furniture factories.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $20,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Lexington Branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. extends from Lexington, 27½ miles, diagonally through the county and passes out near the south-eastern corner. The Burlington & South-west-

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $7,448,920. Taxation, $3.65 per $100. Bonded debt, $1,044,921 Floating debt, $24,470. Debt of townships, $312,000.

ern R. R. is graded 26 miles in a south-westerly direction from Lexington, which place is also the terminus of the St. Louis & St. Joseph R. R.

The Exports are wheat, coal, hemp, cattle, hogs, corn, flour, etc.

Educational Interests.—Number of sub-districts, 91; of school-houses, 95; of schools, 102; of children of school age, 8,931; teachers, 130; value of public school property, $71,185. In addition to the public shools, which are of a high order, there are three seminaries for young ladies, and several smaller private schools. Value of private school property, about $60,000.

Aullville, on the L. &. St. L. R. R., 17 miles from Lexington, in a good agricultural district, was incorporated July 1871. Pop. about 500. It is a prosperous town, with several stores and 2 churches.

Berlin, on the Missouri River, 8 miles e. n. e. of Lexington, and 2 miles n. of Dover, for which place, and the surrounding rich country, it is the shipping point by river, was incorporated March 1854.

Chapel Hill, 26 miles s. s. w. of Lexington, and a designated station on the B. & S. W. R. R., was incorporated in September 1857.

Concordia, on the L. & St. L. R. R., 24 miles s. e. of Lexington, incorporated August 1869, is a thrifty and prosperous village in the center of a densely populated German settlement. Population about 600.

Dick, a post-office 14 miles e. of Page City.

Dover, 10 miles e. of Lexington, incorporated March 1835, is a beautiful village in a rich farming country, and contains 3 churches and several business houses. Population about 150.

Freedom, a post-office 3 miles s. of Aullville.

Greenton, a post-office 12 miles s. s. w. of Lexington, is surrounded by a country of great beauty and fertility.

Higginsville, on the L. & St. L. R. R., 13 miles s. e. of Lexington, in a fertile section, containing a flouring mill, several stores, and two churches, was incorporated August 1869. Population about 300.

LEXINGTON, the county seat, situated on the high and healthful bluffs of the Missouri River, and on the L. & St. L. R. R., 55 miles from Sedalia, and 244 miles from St. Louis, was settled by A. and W. Owens from North Carolina, in the year 1817, and was laid off by Commissioners James Bounds, John Dustan and James Lillard; the city charter was obtained March 5th, 1855. This is one of the most beautiful cities of the State; the streets are broad and adorned with shade trees, chiefly maple, and the residences are built with taste, and usually surrounded with beautiful flowers and shrubbery, while the business houses are substantial and commodious. Lexington was long the commercial center of the western portion of the State, until the construction of the M. P. R. R. so cut off the trade as to render it now dependent upon the country contiguous to it, but its healthy location, its great educational

advantages and its inexhaustible coal fields must always make it an important place. It contains 3 public schools, to one of which a high school is attached; 10 teachers are employed who have the care of 605 pupils. There is also a public school for colored children, employing 4 teachers and having an attendance of 240 scholars. There are 3 seminaries for young ladies, also 1 private high school for boys and 1 private school. There are 12 churches—Catholic, M. E,. Ch. South Presbyterian, Presbyterian (O. S.), Cumberland Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, Episcopal, German Methodist, 2 colored Methodist and 1 colored Baptist, also 3 newspapers—*The Caucasian*, edited and published by Ethan Allen, Hon. J. T. Child and W. G. Musgrove, *The Intelligencer*, published by the Intelligencer Pub. Co., M. A. Steele, editor, and *The Register*, published by H. W. Turner; Col. Mark L. DeMotte and C. B. Wilson, editors; 4 banks and about 70 stores. Population, about 6,000.

It may not be uninteresting to mention that in Lafayette County there has existed for many years past, what is known as the "Old Men's Association;" the only qualification for membership is that the applicant shall have attained the age of three score and ten. Semi-annually (spring and fall) they dine at the house of some member. At a meeting recently held at the hospitable residence of Mr. John R. Ford—one of the association—in addition to the members, 16 in number, there were present three venerable ladies, two of whom were over 95, and one over 85 years of age. The aggregate ages of the company assembled that day was over 1,600 years.

Lisbon.—See Napoleon.

Mayview, 12 miles s. s. e. of Lexington, on the line of the proposed Kansas City & Arrow Rock R. R., is about 8 miles n. w. of Aullville, and was incorporated December, 1867. This town is near the center of the county, and is built upon a succession of mounds, which gives it a fine view.

Mt. Hope, a post office 20 miles s. w. of Lexington, has 6 stores, 2 blacksmith and wagon shops, and 2 churches.

Napoleon, (formerly Lisbon,) on the Missouri River, and 13 miles w. s. w. of Lexington, was incorporated November 1836.

Page City, a post-office on the L. & St. L. R. R. 9 m. s. e. of Lexington.

Pleasant Prairie, a post-office 17 miles s. w. of Lexington.

Sniabar, a post-office 20 miles s. s. w. of Lexington.

Tabo, a post-office 18 miles s. s. e. of Lexington.

Waverly, on the Missouri River, 22 miles e. of Lexington, situated on land that was entered by Wm. Carroll in 1818, was incorporated in 1848. It has 2 banks, several churches and schools, and is an important shipping point. Population, about 900.

Wellington, on the Missouri River, 8 miles s. w. of Lexington, was incorporated in 1837. Population, about 150

LAWRENCE COUNTY,

In the south-western part of the State, is bounded north by Dade County, east by Greene, Christian and Stone, south by Barry, and west by Newton and Jasper Counties, and contains 384,000 acres.

Population in 1850, 4,859; in 1860, 8,846; in 1870, 13,067, of whom 12,808 were white, and 2,599 colored; 6,634 male, and 6,433 female; 12,829 native (6,154 born in Missouri), and 238 foreign.

History.—A number of families accompanied Judge John Williams from Tennessee in 1831, but on reaching the creek and "breaks" near the eastern part of the county, all turned back disheartened, except the Judge and his son, Samuel S. Williams, whereupon the creek was called Turnback, and still bears that name. Mr. S. S. Williams settled on Spring River, 2 miles west of Mount Vernon, and was joined the same year by Geo. M. Gibson and Daniel Lee. From that time to 1839, many moved in, among whom were Alfred Moore, William Wright, George Hill, A. B. Baugh, Jesse Duncan, Ad. Whipple, Sampson Wright, Wm. Jennings, John W. Moore, Robert Jennings, Jesse Williamson and Joseph W. Ellis—the four last-named still living. Mr. Joseph W. Ellis may be mentioned as one of the pioneer teachers of the South-west. He opened a school in the William's settlement in 1839, and for 30 years pursued his laborious avocation in this county. For several years after the first settlers had located, the Indians, especially the Delawares, passed through the county on their annual hunts, from their reservation to White River. The whole country was then filled with game—now only an occasional wolf or deer is found, but turkeys, prairie chickens, quails, etc., are still abundant. In 1835, a grist-mill was built near the northern boundary of the county and 7 miles from the north-east corner. It was called Lumley's Mill. Settlers carried their grist to this mill over many a weary mile. In these days, all the groceries and "store goods" were brought by teams from Boonville, the principal trading point. The county was organized Feb. 25th, 1845, from parts of Dade and Barry, and the first county court was held at the house of Robert B. Taylor, April 7th, 1845, by judges Joseph Schooling, Joseph Rinker and Robert B. Taylor. The county seat was located at the present site of Mt. Vernon, at which place the organization of Lawrence was celebrated by a "bran dance," on the 4th of July, 1845. In preparing for this celebration and sale of lots, invitations were sent to neighboring counties, and promptly responded to by hundreds, who came to celebrate the

national anniversary, and the birth of a new county. An arbor was made from the black jacks and other forest trees, on the spot where the court-house now stands, beneath which the sale was held, and afterward a grand barbacue served up, speeches made and a spirited time enjoyed by all. After the business and the barbacue had received proper attention, the arbor was cleared away, and bran strewn over the ground to prepare it for dancing; old, middle-aged and young joined in the dance, and everything passed off harmoniously. James M. Kellogg, the first merchant in Mt. Vernon, took part in this celebration, and is still in business there. The first court held after the location of the county seat, was at the house of George White, Esq., presided over by Hon. Charles S. Yancy, Thomas Hash, clerk, Washington Smith, sheriff; Jno. Williams, one of the oldest settlers, was foreman of the first grand jury. Lawrence shared the fate of Southern Missouri during the Civil War; it was the scene of frequent skirmishes between small squads of Union and Confederate soldiers and "bushwhackers." One little village and quite a number of dwelling houses were burned. Men were sometimes shot down in the presence of their families, and their houses reduced to ashes. Mt. Vernon was a rendezvous for the Unionists of McDonald, Newton and Jasper Counties; 5 families were known to live for months in a house of 2 rooms. The building of the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. opened connection east and south, and the emigrant is fast learning that no richer or more attractive agricultural lands are to be found, than those of Lawrence County.

Physical Features.—The county lies on the table lands of the Ozark Mountains, at an elevation of 1,300 feet above the level of the sea. The streams of the north-east, East Turnback and West Turnback, Fork of Sac River, Pickerel and Sinking Creeks find their way to the Missouri; those of the central and south-western portions—Spring River, which rises in the southern part of the county, 1 mile south of Verona, and flows in a north-westerly direction, and its tributaries, Honey, White Oak Fork of Spring River, as well as Center Creek, flow into the Arkansas. There are many springs, some of great size and beauty; chief among them are Paris Springs, 12 miles north-east of Mt. Vernon, the Edmonton, 8 miles south-west, the Verona, 13 miles south, the Polk, 10 miles south-east, Williams, 8 miles east, and a short distance north-east the Lumley Spring. Some of these springs and many of the streams furnish excellent water power. It is remarkable that there is not a bridge in the county, nor is one needed, the streams being shallow and the fords solid. The north-eastern part of the county is generally hilly and timbered, and the remainder gently undulating, with about an equal division of timber and prairie. The county is also about equally divided between bottoms and uplands. In ordinary seasons, the land is all productive, except on a few stony hills in the north-east, and the bottoms never fail.

The timber is walnut, hickory, oak, elm and sycamore. There are several extensive caves in the northern part of the county. One within half a mile of Chalybeate Springs has been explored for a short distance, and is found very beautiful and grand.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, flax, potatoes, sorghum, tobacco, apples, peaches and vegetables generally. Wheat-growing commands most attention. There are about 85,000 acres of land improved. The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. Co. own about 80,000 acres of good land in the county, which they sell at from $5 to $12 per acre.*

Mineral Resources.—A great deal of prospecting for mineral is going on in the county, with fair prospects for paying quantities of lead. Near Hunt's store are indications of extensive digging or mining operations in times long past. Miners are now at work there, and anticipate finding silver-bearing quartz.

The Manufacturing Interests are machine shops, flouring-mills, saw-mills and wagon factories, and 1 distillery.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county, per census of 1870, $3,000,000.†

Railroads.—The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. has 22⅔ miles of track, passing through from east to west on the south side of the county, except a few miles where it runs into Barry. The Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern R. R. has 3 miles of track in the south-western part of the county.

The Exports are wheat, corn, cattle, horses, mules, hogs, tobacco and hides.

Educational Interests.—There are 75 sub-districts and 60 school-houses in the county. Public schools are established in every sub-district. The school-house at Peirce City cost $13,000, and is a credit to the town. At Marionville the Methodists have established a college, which has been in successful operation for 2 years. The building is not yet completed.

Aurora, on A. & P. R. R., 5 miles n. e. of Verona, was laid out in 1870, has 2 stores, several shops, 1 school-house and 1 church—Christian. Population about 100.

Bower's Mills, (Lyon,) 12 miles w. n. w. of Mt. Vernon, laid off in 1869, has 1 dry goods store, 1 drug store and good water power.

Chalybeate Springs, (Paris Springs,) 12 miles n. e. of Mt. Vernon, has a large and commodious hotel, and the waters are noted for their healing qualities.

Chesapeake, a post-office 8 miles e. of Mt. Vernon.

*The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be paid, with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offers free transportation from St. Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix.

†Assessed valuation in 1873, $2,567,340. Bonded debt, $10,000. Floating debt, $2,000. Taxation, $1.15 per $100. Peirce City has a bonded debt of $50,000, subscription to M. C. & N. W. R. R.

Dunkle's Store, (Lawrenceburg,) a post-office 16 miles n. e. of Mt. Vernon.

Gray's Point, a post-office 12 miles n. w. of Mt. Vernon.

Havens, a post-office 14 miles n. n. e. of Mt. Vernon.

Heaton, a post-office 6 miles n. of Mt. Vernon.

Johnson's Mills, on the Turnback, has 3 grist-mills and a carding machine within a short distance of each other.

Lawrenceburg.—See Dunkle's Store.

Logan, on the eastern line of the county, and on the A. & P. R. R., 12 miles n. e. of Verona, laid out by the A. & P. R. R., has 2 dry goods and 1 drug store, and several shops.

Lyons.—See Bower's Mills.

Marionville, 2 miles w. of Logan, laid out in 1854 by James M. Moore, is an important business point, and has 8 or 10 business houses and a newspaper—*The Advocate.* Population about 300.

MT. VERNON, the county seat, 11 miles n. of Verona, within a half mile of the center of the county, and situated on an elevation, so that it is seen from a distance of 10 or 12 miles from the road, was laid off in 1845. An immense spring of water gushes out in the north-west part of the town, forming a stream of considerable size, and giving the town excellent pure water. It has a fine large school-house, 3 churches—Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian and Methodist. The Christian Church has an organization, but no house. The court-house is a large three-story brick building, standing in the center of the square. The town contains 11 stores, an excellent steam flouring-mill, 3 blacksmith shops, and 2 saddlers; also 1 newspaper—the *Fountain and Journal,* the Mt. Vernon Publishing Company, proprietors. Population about 500.

Paris Springs.—See Chalybeate Springs.

Phelps, a post-office 7 miles n. w. of Mt. Vernon.

Peirce City, at the junction of the A. & P. R. R. with the M. C. & N. R. R., 261 miles s. w. from St. Louis, laid off in 1871, is a town of considerable importance. It has 3 churches—Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian and Catholic, 1 school-house (costing $10,000), 21 stores, 1 steam flouring-mill, 1 wagon manufactory, 3 hotels and 1 newspaper—*The Democrat.* Population about 1,500.

Round Grove, 12 miles n. n. w. of Mt. Vernon, laid off in 1872, has 1 store and a Baptist church.

Spencer, a post-office 6 miles n. e. of Mt. Vernon.

Verona, on the A. & P. R. R., 278 miles s. w. of St. Louis, laid out in 1868, has 1 church—Cumberland Presbyterian (costing about $4,000), 1 good school-house, 6 stores, 2 blacksmith shops, and is the usual railroad station for Mt. Vernon. Population about 500.

LEWIS COUNTY,

In the north-eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Clark County, east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, south by Marion and Shelby, and west by Knox County, and contains 320,560 acres.

Population in 1840, 6,040; in 1850, 6,578; in 1860, 12,286; in 1870, 15,114, of whom 13,933 were white and 1,181 colored; 7,849 male and 7,265 female; 14,146 native (8,020 born in Missouri,) and 968 foreign.

History.—It is probable that the first white settler of this county was a Frenchman, named Lesseur, who built a hut on the banks of the Mississippi, at the present site of La Grange, which he occupied during the summer and fall months, while he trafficked with the Indians; but the first permanent settlement was made by John Bozarth, who came from Kentucky in the spring of 1819, and planted 20 acres of corn. In November of the same year, he brought his family of 18 persons, including his slaves. Mr. R. Bozarth, (a son of John Bozarth,) now living in the county, gives the subjoined description: "We came to this county—then a part of Marion—in the fall of 1819, and put up a log cabin, which having no chimney, only a hearth in the middle of the room, required an open roof for the egress of the smoke. When the day's work was over, we laid down to sleep around the family hearth-stone—the entire family of 18 occupying the only room. Our food was boiled corn and honey, the latter procured from 'bee trees,' which we made a business of hunting, and when found we carried off the spoils in a sassafras log, which we had dug out like a canoe; hitching our horse to this awkward contrivance, we drew our honey home. Our bread was made from meal obtained by pounding corn in a mortar, and our clothes were of buckskin which we tanned ourselves. On Sunday we donned our best suits and went to call on our nearest neighbors, who lived 20 miles away, a comfortable distance for visiting in those days. I remember that we all had chills, but nobody died, until a doctor came to the country."

The early settlers of this county, as well as those adjacent, took an active part in the Black Hawk War, and there are several persons still living who can give many interesting incidents of those trying times. R. Bozarth, Jeremiah Taylor, G. Blackwell and the Durkee family yet living in this county, remember when the red men made annual visits to the Wyaconda Bottoms, where they encamped in the "sugar season," utilizing the sap of the maple trees, even now so plentiful there. The county was

organized in 1832, and was named for Meriwether Lewis, of the famous Clarke and Lewis expedition, these two adventurous explorers being the first white men to cross the western part of the continent. The first sheriff appointed was C. B. Tate; he was not of the required age, but as no one "told on him," he kept the office. Gov. Dunklin was a Democrat and Mr. Tate, a Whig; such things occasionally happen among politicians. During the Civil War, although no battle was fought in Lewis County, several atrocious deeds were committed by marauding parties, which thrilled the community with horror, and left lasting sorrow in many homes. The murder of Mallory and Flannigan by the militia of this county, was deplored and denounced by the reasonable and good men of both parties.

Physical Features.—This county has a river front of 25 miles, along which is a rich alluvial bottom, varying in width from a few feet to several miles. Nearly all the river bluffs, composed of disintegrated limestone, and facing east and south, are peculiarly adapted to the culture of the grape, and many fine and profitable vineyards are now to be seen upon them. The surface is undulating and diversified, about half of the county being well timbered with forests or groves, distributed along the water courses and separated by beautiful upland prairies. The principal streams are the Wyaconda and its largest branch, Sugar Creek, which, with their tributaries, drain the north-eastern part, while North Fabius and Middle Fabius traverse the center of the county; Grassy, Troublesome and South Fabius Creeks in the south-west, and Durgen's Creek in the south-east, all flow from the north-west toward the south-east, debouching into the Mississippi River. The bottom lands along these streams are very rich, and yield immense returns to the husbandman. After leaving the immediate vicinity of the streams, the country breaks into a beautiful rolling prairie, excellent for pasturage. The timber of the bottom lands is chiefly maple, ash, hickory, elm and sassafras, while on the uplands grow oak, hickory, ash, walnut and cherry. Fruits adapted to the climate grow well, both on the uplands and the river bluffs. Nearly all the timber land produces fine tobacco. The bottoms and prairies are well adapted to all the vegetables and cereals common to this climate.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, rye, hemp and the grasses. Apples, peaches, grapes, apricots, plums, cherries, and the smaller fruits, bear abundantly, especially the three first mentioned. Much attention is given to the culture of the vine, and in 1873 100,000 pounds of grapes were raised in Union Township, most of which were shipped. About 10,000 gallons of wine were manufactured in the county the same year.

Mineral Resources.—There are indications of coal in the central part of the county, and the coal measures probably underlie the latest limestone formations. An abundance of limestone, of excellent quality, exists,

which is largely used in building, and stands well the frosts of winter. Much of the stone used in the piers of the Quincy bridge was taken from the quarries of La Grange.

The Manufacturing Interests are principally centered at La Grange and Canton, under which heads they are noticed.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $13,206,000.*

Railroads.—The Mississippi Valley & Western R. R. has 23 miles, and the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific R. R., 27 miles of track in the county.

The Exports are corn, wheat, hay, fruits, wine and live stock.

The Educational Interests are as thriving as are those of any county of the same population in the State. In addition to a thorough public school system, with ample school-houses and efficient teachers, there are 3 colleges in the county: the Christian University, at Canton; La Grange College, at the city of that name, and Monticello Seminary, at the county seat. All of these institutions have a full corps of professors, and annually graduate large classes of well-trained scholars.

Benjamin, a post-office 7 miles n. e. of Monticello.

Bunker Hill, a post-office 8 miles n. n. w. of Monticello.

Canton, 13 miles e. of Monticello, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, 175 miles above St. Louis, and on the M. V. & W. R. R. 18 miles north of Quincy, was settled in 1827 by Messrs. Sinclair, Hawkins, Pritchard, Bozarth and Myers. It contains 1 newspaper—the *Canton Press*, J. W. Barrett & Son, editors; 7 mills—2 of these being planing-mills and 1 a merchant flouring-mill; 4 lumber yards, 1 pork-packing house, 2 cigar and tobacco factories, 1 tobacco warehouse, 3 wagon makers, 1 cabinet maker, 2 furniture and 2 saddle and harness shops, 1 carriage manufactory, 2 banks, 15 stores, 1 commission house, 2 hotels, and other establishments usual to towns of its size. Besides the public schools, the Christian church has a college at Canton, the building valued at $50,000. There are 7 churches—1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 2 Methodist, 1 Catholic, 1 Lutheran, 1 Congregational. Population, about 2,400.

Deer Ridge, a post-office 13 miles n. w. of Monticello.

Durgen's Creek, on M. V. & W. R. R., 3 miles n. of La Grange.

Durham, on the Q. M. & P. R. R., 15 miles from Quincy, and 13 miles s. s. e. of Monticello, has 1 general store.

Gilead, situated on the west bank of North Fabius, 12 miles w. s. w. of La Grange, has 1 general store.

Hardin, on M. V. & W. R. R., 5 miles n. of Canton.

La Belle, 14 miles w. of Monticello, and 32 miles from Quincy, on the Q. M. & P. R. R., is a thriving little town, containing 5 stores.

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $4,225,879. Taxation, $1.00 per $100. Bonded debt, $60,000.

La Grange, 10 miles from Quincy, on the M. V. & W. R. R., and 14 miles s. e. of the county seat, is located on the west bank of the Mississippi River, about 6 miles from the southern boundary line of the county. The town is both beautifully and healthfully located on the bluffs, which rise at this point from 60 to 80 feet above the river. The first settlement in the county was made here. The Lewis Co. Agricultural Society own 30 acres of handsomely improved ground near La Grange. The Association offers liberal premiums, and the fairs are largely attended from adjoining counties. This town has many natural advantages as a manufacturing place, its means of transportation by river and railroad opening a market for all its productions. A rolling-mill, for the manufacture of railroad iron, is in course of construction, which, when completed, will have a capacity of 25,000 tons per annum, and will give employment to between 400 and 500 hands. The buildings are brick covered with slate, and with machinery, will cost over $300,000. There are 2 tobacco factories, which employ 550 hands; 5 cooper and 2 plow and wagon shops, 2 pork-packing houses, 1 planing-mill, 1 merchant flouring-mill, 2 banks, 2 hotels, 16 stores, 12 churches—1 Baptist, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, Lutheran, Christian, German Methodist, Congregational, Catholic, colored Baptist and Methodist, aggregate value, $30,000. The Baptists have a college at this place, which, with the public schools, affords good educational facilities. Population, about 2,000.

Lewiston, on the Q. M. & P. R. R., 26 miles from Quincy and 6 miles s. w. of Monticello, is a growing place. Population, about 100.

Maywood, on the Q. M. & P. R. R., 11 miles w. of Quincy, contains 1 store.

MONTICELLO, the county seat, located on the north bank of North Fabius River, 13 miles w. of Canton and 6 miles n. e. of Lewiston, its nearest railroad station, has 1 bank, 4 churches—Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist and Christian; 8 stores, 1 saddle and 1 harness shop, and 3 hotels.

Steffersville, a post-office 18 miles s. w. of Monticello.

Tolona, a station on the Q. M. & P. R. R., 22 miles n. w. of Quincy.

Williamstown, 12 mile n. n. w. of Monticello, has 1 hotel, 5 stores, and 1 wagon shop.

LINCOLN COUNTY,

In the eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Pike County, east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, south by St. Charles and Warren, and west by Warren, Montgomery and Pike Counties, and contains 396,148 acres.

Population in 1820, 1,662; in 1830, 4,059; in 1840, 7,449; in 1850, 9,421; in 1860, 14,210; in 1870, 15,960, of whom 13,973 were white, and 1,987 colored; 8,281 male, and 7,679 female; 15,002 native, (11,290 born in Missouri) and 958 foreign.

History.—Major Christopher Clark was, probably, the first white man to settle permanently in what is now Lincoln County. Long before that time the French and Spanish Governments had made grants of land in this county, as the records of the circuit court show that in 1797, Louis Brazeau executed in St. Louis a deed of trust to Antoine Soulard, on a part of his grant, in the vicinity of Cap au Gris. No actual settlements, however, were made upon these grants at so early a date. Major Clark visited the spot upon which Troy now stands, in the summer of 1799, and returned the following year to build a cabin and subsequently a stockade fort near the present residence of Frederick Wing, Esq., three miles south-east of Troy on the St. Charles road. Major Clark's first neighbors were the families of Joseph Cottle and Zadock Woods from Vermont, who settled the town of Troy in 1802. Here, also, a log fort was erected, and for many years these two forts (Clark's and Wood's) were the centers of white settlements, and places of note. In 1800, Jeremiah Groshong settled 6 miles east of Clark's Fort, and the same year his son Jacob was born. He was the first white person born in Lincoln County and resides still at the same place.

During the war of 1812, the Indians were active in hostilities. Every settlement had its stockade fort for the protection of the families of the settlers, while the men were organized and armed for the common defense. Many skirmishes took place, the most notable one near Cap au Gris in 1814, when parts of two companies of regulars were surrounded and massacred.

In 1817, George W. Jameson and Edward Cottle left Clark's Fort, crossed West Cuivre and settled upon land now owned by Thomas Dwyer, Esq., 2½ miles east of Millwood. They were the first settlers in that section, and there Jameson lived until his death, 43 years later.

Lincoln County was organized from a part of St. Charles, December 14th, 1818. Major Clark, a member of the Legislature in 1818, was a

genuine frontiersman, noted rather for strong common sense and energy than for education and polished manners. He was an earnest advocate of the bill to establish Lincoln County, and his speech in its favor, considered a "clincher," is handed down entire: "Mr. Speaker, I'm in favor of the new county. I was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina; I lived, a year or so, in Lincoln County, Kentucky, and I want to live and die in Lincoln County, Missouri."

January 1st, 1819, David Todd was appointed judge of the north-western circuit, comprising the counties of Howard, Cooper, Montgomery, Pike, and Lincoln.

The first term of this court for Lincoln was held April 5th, 1819, at the house of Zadock Woods, Wood's Fort, or Troy, as it was afterward called. There were present Judge Todd, John Ruland, clerk, and David Bailey, sheriff. Ira Cottle and James White were approved as securities for the latter. Joseph Cottle, John Null, Prospect K. Robbins, Sam. H. Lewis, Thackers Vivions, Job Williams, Alembe Williams, Jr., Jeremiah Groshong, John Bell, Jacob Null, Sr., John Hunter, Elijah Collard, Wm. Farrell, Jacob Null, Jr., Isaac Cameron, Hiram Millsapps, Alembe Williams, Sr., and Zachariah Callaway were appointed a grand jury.

At the third term of the court held December 6th, 1819, David Draper, Hugh Cummins, Jas. White, Abraham Kennedy and David Bailey were appointed commissioners to select a county seat, and chose Monroe. The county revenue for 1819 was $175.66. The first county court met January 1821, and consisted of Ira Cottle and Jonathan Riggs, and afterward John Geiger. In 1823 the county seat was moved to Alexandria, and in February, 1829, to Troy.

Eleazar Block, a native of Bohemia, was the first foreigner naturalized, February 6th, 1827. Immigration was gradual until 1838, in which, and the following year, it was very largely increased, principally from Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, Indiana, Ohio and Vermont. Quite a number of Germans and a few Irish have also settled here.

In 1843–4 the county was much disturbed by the "Slicker War." (For origin and particulars of which see Benton County, p. 59.)

Cuivre River, forming part of the boundary line between St. Charles and Lincoln Counties, was first navigated by steamboats in the early summer of 1844, when the Bee, a small stern-wheel boat of 75 tons burthen, went up as far as the mouth of Big Creek. Soon after, during the high water in June, the Pearl, of 125 tons, passed over the dam half a mile beyond Moscow Mills, and returned. During that summer the back water from the Mississippi extended over the mill-dam at Moscow. Since that time small steamboats have, for several months nearly every summer, plied up the Cuivre to Lynchburgh, at the mouth of Big Creek.

During the late Civil War Lincoln furnished many men to both armies,

and, in common with other counties, experienced a check to its prosperity and a marked decrease in its population; but since peace was declared its growth has been quite rapid.

Physical Features.—The face of the country is gently rolling, about one-quarter prairie and three-quarters timber. The soil is of great depth, and wonderfully fertile, especially in the bottoms.

The Mississippi River forms the eastern boundary of the county. The North Cuivre enters at the north-west corner, and the West Cuivre below the center of the west line, and, uniting near the center of the county, flow south-east into the Mississippi. Bob's Bryant, Hurricane, Sugar, Sulphur, Lead, Turkey and Big Creeks, besides numerous smaller tributaries, afford abundant water for all purposes.

The county is well timbered, principally by the different varieties of oak, black and white walnut, red and white elm, hickory, ash, maple, sycamore, pecan, mulberry and locust.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, tobacco, clover, timothy, potatoes, apples, peaches, grapes, etc. A fine quality of tobacco is raised, and the bluffs of the Mississippi yield unfailing crops of apples and grapes. Lincoln is essentially an agricultural county.

Mineral Resources.—There are large deposits of a good quality of coal, the beds being sometimes 20 feet thick. Iron has been found, but not developed. Pure white sandstone is abundant in the northern, and superior glass-sand is found in the central part of the county; blue and white limestone exist in large quantities.

The Manufacturing Interests are mentioned under the heads of the several towns where located.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $10,000,000.*

Railroads.—The St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk R. R. will pass through the county from north to south, having 30 miles of track already graded. When completed, the company will build a branch 7 miles long to the coal mines, and another 3 miles to the deposits of glass-sand on Mill Creek. The Mississippi Valley & Western R. R. has 25 miles of track graded in the eastern part of the county. Another railroad is projected from Cap au Gris to the western limits, to connect with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. W.

The Exports are hogs, cattle, mules, wheat, tobacco, hay, wool, hides, leather and wooden boxes.

The Educational Interests.—Public schools are established in 82 sub-districts, and many neat and commodious school-houses have been built since 1867. The township school fund is about $27,550. Troy has 2 brick academy buildings.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $4,119,660. Taxation, $2.05 per $100. Bonded debt $270,000.

Auburn, 11 miles n. of Troy, has 2 stores, 2 churches—Presbyterian and colored Methodist, and an academy. Population about 100.

Burr Oak Valley, (Robinson's Mill,) 18 miles e. n. e. of Troy, has 2 stores, 1 grist and saw-mill, and 1 church—Christian. Pop. about 50.

Cap au Gris, on the Mississippi, 18 miles east of Troy, has 2 stores and 1 school. Population, about 60.

Chain of Rocks, on Cuivre River, 12 miles s. e. of Troy, has 4 stores, 1 planing-mill, 1 steam saw and grist-mill, 1 lumber yard, 1 tobacco box factory, and 1 wagon shop. Population, about 50. There is a ferry across the river at this point.

Chantilly, a post-office 9 miles e. of Troy, has 1 store.

Corso, a post-office 4 miles w. of Millwood.

Cuivre, a post-office 12 miles n. w. of Troy, has 1 store.

Dryden, 8 miles n. e. of Troy, has 1 store and 1 church—Baptist. Population, about 50.

Falmouth, on the Mississippi River, 22 miles n. e. of Troy, has 2 stores. Population, about 40.

Hawk Point, a post-office 8 miles w. of Troy, has 1 store.

Linn's Mills, 6 miles s. w. of Troy, has 1 store, and a grist and saw-mill. Population, about 20.

Lost Branch, (Nineveh,) 18 miles w. n. w. of Troy, has 2 stores and 1 grist and saw-mill. Population, about 50.

Louisville, 21 miles n. w. of Troy, has 3 stores, 1 church—Christian, cost, $4,000, and 1 school. Population, about 100.

Millwood, 12 miles n. w. of Troy, has 4 stores, 1 church—Catholic, cost, $6,000; 1 school, and a carding machine. Population, about 90.

Monroe.—See Old Monroe.

New Hope, 14 miles n. e. of Troy, has 5 stores, 1 saw and grist-mill, 1 school and 3 churches—Baptist, Christian and Methodist. Population about 200.

New Salem, 6 miles n. w. of Cap au Gris, has 1 store and 1 church. Population about 25.

Nineveh.—See Lost Branch.

Old Alexandria, a post-office 5 miles n. of Troy.

Old Monroe, (Monroe,) on Cuivre River, 12 miles e. s. e. of Troy, was laid out May 19th, 1819, on lands of Ira and Joseph Cottle and Nathanael Symonds. From 1819 to 1823 it was the county seat. It has 2 churches—Catholic and Lutheran, 1 store, 1 hotel, 1 warehouse and a ferry. Population about 40.

Robinson's Mill.—See Burr Oak Valley.

TROY, the county seat, 4 miles s. of the center of the county, 14 miles n. w. of Wentzville, St. Charles County, (which is on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W.,) and 1½ miles w. of Cuivre River, was settled in 1802, surveyed September 16th, 1819, on the lands of Joseph Cottle, Zadock

Woods, Lee F. T. Cottle and I. N. Robbins (previous to which it was known as Wood's Fort), incorporated November 7th, 1826, and made the county seat in 1829. The business portion and many dwellings are located in a pleasant valley, while most of the latter occupy the adjacent sunny slopes. The main street is handsomely built up with substantial brick business houses, and the town presents an attractive appearance. Troy possesses many advantages as a business center, being surrounded by a fine agricultural country; convenient to coal and iron; having at its limits an abundant supply of timber, and large quarries of limestone capable of a fine finish, besides having water power sufficient for manufacturing purposes. The machine shops of the St. L., H. & K. R. R. are to be located here. The court-house is a fine new building in modern style, and is provided with fire-proof vaults. The town has 5 churches—Presbyterian, Christian, Baptist, M. E. Ch. and colored M. E. Ch.—aggregate value $30,000, 2 public schools, 1 seminary, 1 steam saw and grist-mill, 1 tannery, 1 wool-carding machine, 1 wagon factory, 2 hotels, 3 saddle and harness shops, 15 stores, 1 lumber yard, 1 Masonic and 1 Odd Fellows hall, and 1 newspaper—*The Herald*, published weekly, by Fisher & Mudd. Population about 1,200.

Truxton, 16 miles w. of Troy, and 8 miles from Jonesburg, was laid out July 29th, 1852. It has 2 churches—M. E. Ch. and Lutheran, 1 seminary, 1 steam saw and grist-mill, 1 wool-carding machine, 3 stores and 1 wagon shop. Population about 150.

LINN COUNTY,

In the northern part of the State, is bounded north by Sullivan, east by Macon, south by Chariton and west by Livingston and Grundy Counties, and contains 388,993 acres.

Population in 1840, 2,245; in 1850, 4,058; in 1860, 9,112; in 1870, 15,900, of whom 15,158 were white and 742 colored; 8,219 male, and 7,681 female; 14,499 native (6,831 born in Missouri) and 1,401 foreign.

History.—The present county of Linn was known as the Paradise of Hunters, and the Sioux Indians, from Iowa, attracted by the abundance of deer, elk and game of all kinds, were in full possession of it, when, in 1832, the Yount Bros., Joseph Newton, James Pendleton, Preston O'Neal and William Boyer, settled on Locust Creek, west of the present site of Linneus. The county was organized from Chariton, January 7th, 1837, and for several years the territory now included in Sullivan and Putman Counties was attached to it. At the first election, 100 votes were cast. The early settlers were principally from the old river counties of Chariton, Howard, Boone, Callaway and St. Charles, and from the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and were generally men of property and most of them slave-holders. It is a noticeable fact that they occupied the timbered lands along the streams, believing the prairies worthless for cultivation. The only exports for many years were honey and beeswax (the timber containing an unlimited supply of these), and peltries. These were carried to Glasgow, the nearest supply point, and afterwards to Brunswick. The population increased but slowly until the building of the H. & St. J. R. R., in 1857, caused a large immigration, and between 1850 and 1860, the population more than doubled. The Civil War arrested the growth of the county both in wealth and population, as the State Census of 1865 showed a decrease in the latter of nearly 1,000, since the U. S. Census of 1860. During this time the county was much disturbed by bushwhackers, who made frequent raids, confiscating property and occasionally killing an obnoxious Union man. Sometimes they rode into a town, "corralled" the men, helped themselves to whatever they liked, and escaped with their booty without a shot being fired. This was the result of the disarming of the people by the State Militia authorities. At times they were resisted, and bloodshed was the result. In the latter part of 1864, a gang rode into Linneus in the night, and were resisted by a few of the citizens, not acting in concert, however, and in the melee that ensued, Judge Jacob Smith, a man of whom Linn

County is justly proud, and Wm. Pendleton were killed, while Judge Smith killed one of the raiders.

Earlier in the same year, a gang from some of the lower counties rode into Laclede, and attacked the citizens in broad daylight, and one guerrilla and two citizens —— Crowder and J. H. Jones—were killed. This last affair was the only one that occurred on the line of the H. & St. J. R. R. in the county, the railroad towns enjoying immunity from such attacks.

Physical Features.—The surface of Linn County, as approached from the east, consists of alternate prairie and timber, stretching away to the north and south. East Yellow, Yellow, Long Branch, Turkey, Muddy, Locust and Parsons Creeks flow from north to south through the county, having a fall of about 6 feet to the mile, and by the erection of dams furnishes excellent water power. These streams are all bordered by timber, that on Locust Creek being most abundant and of the best quality, and consisting of the various kinds of oak, linn, basswood, cottonwood, walnut, hickory and elm.

The bottoms along these streams are very fertile, and becoming more valuable every year as they become less swampy. Within the memory of many settlers, small branches, now tributary to the larger creeks, used to spread over the bottoms, forming great swamps which have since become arable. This is the result of the tramping out and the eating off of the swamp grass by the numerous flocks and herds. The roots of this grass bound the soil so firmly together, that the branches could not cut themselves channels to the main creeks. The most extensive of these bottom prairies are on Locust Creek, one on the east side, just south of Browning on the B. & S. W. R. R., which runs through it for 4½ miles, and the other on the west side, south of the H. & St. J. R. R. About ¾ of the county is prairie and the rest timber. Probably ⅓ is under cultivation. The H. & St. J. R. R. has several thousand acres of good prairie land for sale, principally in the north-central part of the county.*

In the south-western part there is a large mound, covering about 7 acres, and rising on the prairie to a height of 40 feet, which contains an inexhaustible supply of fine sandstone for building, and near Bowyer's Bridge on Locust Creek is a collection of basaltic rocks, which, on the grassy slope from a distance, appear like a dilapidated graveyard, with its weather-stained and moss-grown tombstones. A large boulder on the prairie in Jackson Township has the appearance of an elephant in repose, and there is a large raft of driftwood on Locust Creek, containing thousands of cords, and affording a secure retreat for otters. Some ponds on the prairie on the dividing ridge between Locust and Long Branch Creeks, have been formed by depositing earth in the

*For full particulars, terms, prices, etc., see Appendix—page

valley so as to obstruct the flow of the waters. This is thought by some to have been the work of the Indians, and by others to be the result of the annual deposit of rank vegetation.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats, rye, the grasses, tobacco, apples, hogs, cattle, mules, horses and sheep.

Mineral Resources.—Coal, mineral paints and various kinds of clays and building stone are found. A coal mine at St. Catharine, which has been worked for several years, is reached by a shaft 135 feet deep, and owing to the thinness of the coal the miners work in a reclining position. Another shaft is being sunk in the south-eastern part of the county with the expectation of striking the same coal beds that have added so much to the wealth of Macon County. A number of "coal banks" in the vicinity of Locust Creek are worked by simply "stripping" off the surface or "drifting" into the side of a hill. Great quantities of mineral paints are found near Linneus, and sandstone of fine quality for building purposes is taken from the natural mound before mentioned.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of tobacco, woolen and flouring-mills, plow, wagon and stoneware manufactories, etc., which will be noticed under the towns where they are located.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $6,500,000.*

Railroads.—The Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. crosses the county from east to west, having 21 miles of track. The Burlington & South-western R. R. from Laclede to the northern line of the county, has 22½ miles. There are also 3 miles of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. W. crossing the south-western corner. The county has no railroad debt, but bonds to the amount of $113,000 in aid of railroads have been issued as follows: Brookfield Township, $13,000; Jefferson Township, $30,000; Locust Township, $40,000; Benton Township, $20,000; the city of Linneus, $10,000.

The Exports are stock, tobacco, flour, woolen goods, stoneware, lumber, hoop-poles and apples.

Educational Interests.—Public schools are established in every part of the county, and the larger towns have fine, commodious buildings, also schools for colored children. At Brookfield the Sisters of the Sacred Heart have a school for girls.

Bear Branch, a p. o. 10 miles n. e. of Linneus.

Brookfield, the chief business point in the county, on the H. & S. J. R. R., 104 miles from Hannibal and 34 miles from Macon City, is growing rapidly. It has about 50 stores and shops, and a population of about 3,000. The round house and repair shops of the railroad are located here, and it has also 1 flouring-mill, 1 steam planing-mill, 1 boot and shoe and 1 hub and spoke factory, 5 churches—Catholic, Congregational,

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $3,483,055. Bonded debt, $20,815. Floating debt, $10,000.

Presbyterian, Universalist and Methodist, aggregate cost about $13,000; the best public school building in the county, 1 school of the convent of the Sacred Heart, 2 newspapers—*The Gazette*, published by W. D. Crandall, and *The New Era*, published by Elliott & Norris. The Railroad Hotel at this place will compare favorably with any of its class in the State, and in addition to this there is another built at a cost of $40,000, which is one of the best in North Missouri. This is one of the most thriving towns in the State, having an enterprising and intelligent population and possessing a good business location.

Browning, on the Sullivan County line, 13 miles n. of Linneus, on the B. & S. W. R. R., is a new town, and promises to be of rapid growth and an important business point. It has 1 flouring-mill, 3 or 4 stores and shops. Population, about 150.

Bucklin, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 13 miles e. of Brookfield, is a thriving town of 700 or 800 population, 12 or 15 stores and shops, 2 churches—Baptist and Methodist.

Enterprise.—See Northcott.

Fountain Grove, is in the extreme s. w. part of the county, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 13 miles s. e. of Chillicothe, and 25 miles from Brunswick.

Grantville, a p. o. 8 miles n. e. of Linneus, has 4 or 5 stores and shops, and about 100 inhabitants.

Laclede, at the junction of the B. & S. W. R. R. with the H. & St. J. R. R., 109 miles w. of Hannibal, is an important point. It has 3 churches—M. E. Ch., Congregational and colored Baptist, a fine graded school, with brick building, and a number of business houses, shops, etc.. Population, about 800.

LINNEUS, the county seat, on the B. & S. W. R. R., 6 miles n. of Laclede, was settled in 1840, incorporated as a town March 2d, 1856, and as a city March 17th, 1863. It is built on high rolling ground, is well laid out and beautifully shaded with forest trees, and has 3 churches—M. E. Ch. South, Baptist and Christian—the M. E. Ch. Society and Presbyterians worship at the court house, and the colored Baptists at the school-house for colored children. One of the best graded schools of the county is taught here in a commodious, well furnished building. There are excellent flouring and woolen-mills here, and 1 planing-mill and furniture shop, and 1 newspaper, *Linneus Bulletin*, published by Brawner & Tyler. There are about 30 stores, shops and other places of business. Population, about 1,200.

Meadville, on the H. & St. J. R. R. 7 miles w. of Laclede, was formerly known as Bottsville. It has 1 church—M. E. Ch., 1 flouring-mill, about 20 stores and shops, and a population of about 400.

New Boston, 15 miles n. of Bucklin, has two stores.

Northcott, (Enterprise,) 14 miles n. n. e. of Linneus, is surrounded

by a fine farming country, especially adapted to fruit-culture. Population, about 200.

North Salem, 20 miles n. e. of Linneus, has 3 stores and 1 or 2 shops. Population about 200.

Scottsville, 8 miles n. of Linneus, and 2 miles s. w. of Browning, has 3 stores and about 100 inhabitants.

St. Catharine, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 4 miles e. of Brookfield, has a fine flouring-mill, also a woolen-mill, and about 10 stores and shops. Population, about 300.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY,

In the northern part of the State, is bounded north by Grundy, east by Linn and Chariton, south by Carroll, and west by Caldwell and Daviess, and contains 333,952 acres.

Population in 1840, 4,325; in 1850, 4,247; in 1860, 7,417; in 1870, 16,730, of whom 15,774 were white, and 956 colored; 8,793 male, and 7,937 female; 15,376 native, (6,597 born in Missouri) and 1,354 foreign.

History.—In 1828, a French trading post was established at the mouth of Locust Creek, in the south-eastern part of the county, but the occupants were so annoyed by depredations from roving bands of the Iowas, Sacs, Foxes and Kickapoos that the post was abandoned until 1833, when the Indian title to the land was extinguished. This county was settled by hardy and resolute emigrants from the older counties of Missouri, as well as from Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and other States. On the night of the 12th of November, 1833, memorable to the early settlers of Missouri as "the time when the stars fell," Elisha Herriford pitched his tent on Medicine Creek, 8 miles east of where Chillicothe now stands. On the same night the Austins, Blands, Lees and McCroskeys camped on Shoal Creek in the south-western part of the county. Soon after, Samuel Todd and the Stanleys, with others, settled on Grand River, where Utica now stands. The Blacks, Leepers, Legates, Davises, Martins, Drydens and others settled on Indian Creek in the north-western part of the county.

Some adventurers who settled on Medicine Creek, opened a trade chiefly in whiskey, with the Indians, and the result of this traffic was the Heatherly War in 1836 (for particulars of which, see Clay Co. p. 150).

The county was organized in 1837, and named in honor of Edward Livingston, Secretary of State under President Jackson. The commissioners located the county seat on land owned by John Graves, Esq., who was appointed county seat commissioner. He also erected and kept the first hotel. The first county court was held 5 miles north of Chillicothe, at the house of Joseph Cox, who, with Wm. Martin and Reuben McCroskey were the justices. Mr. Cox, at whose log cabin the first circuit court was also held, boarded the court, jury, litigants, lawyers and witnesses, without charge, setting long tables in the shade of trees near his cabin, ladened with corn-pone, butter, and venison cooked in every style known to the pioneers. Austin A. King was the first circuit judge, and Thomas R. Bryan the first county and circuit clerk. John

Graves, Solomon Bargdoll and Judge Hudgins, all pioneers and veterans of the war of 1812, are still living in the county.

The first mill (horse power) was built by Brannock Wilkerson, 4 miles north of where Chillicothe now stands, and Samuel Todd built the first water mill at the present site of Utica. In 1838, the citizens of Daviess County were driven from their homes by the Mormons, and took refuge in this county. Col. Jennings, with a squad of militia, attacked the "Saints" at Horn's Mill on Shoal Creek, near the south-western corner of the county, killing about 30 of them. Several of the militia were wounded. Adam Black, who is now a member of the county court, went to Jefferson City with a petition asking for the removal of the Mormons. Gov. Boggs called out the militia, under the command of Gen. John B. Clark and Gen. Lucas, of Independence; but the removal of the Mormons prevented further violence. Dr. John Wolfskill, who was one of the early State Senators from this district, is still living in the southern part of the county.

Numerous instances might be mentioned of the early establishment of civil law—how the irrepressible Sam. Thompson, the first constable, levied on a calf, and a certain justice of the peace issued a writ for the arrest of a dog charged with stealing meat. About the year 1842, a steamboat ascended Grand River, during high water, as far as the forks of the river, 3 miles west of Chillicothe. Only 2 trips were made. Prior to the building of the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., the people traded at Brunswick. Goods were freighted by ox-teams back and forth. There was no organized Confederate army in this part of the country during the late war, but the people were frequently alarmed by the guerillas under Joe. Kirk, whose men, on one occasion, being hotly pursued by a large force of militia, became separated, and one part were cornered in the bend of Grand River, about 7 miles from Chillicothe, and compelled to swim the river under fire from the enemy, losing one man, several horses, arms, etc. Soon after this, while Joe. was negotiating for an exchange of prisoners, his men attacked a squad of militia, killing 1 and wounding 8 or 10. Mr. Kirk has now settled down to quiet life, and is postmaster at Spring Hill.

Physical Features.—The surface is gently undulating or rolling, with but little broken land. The course of the rivers is from the north and west toward the south and east. Grand River runs through the county and with its affluents waters every portion of it. The principal tributaries from the north and west are Indian and Lake Creeks, Thompson's Fork of Grand River, Honey, No, Crooked, Medicine, Muddy and Locust Creeks, the latter forming part of the eastern boundary. On the south are Mound and Shoal Creeks. Many fine springs are found in the western part of the county.

The most broken portion is in the western part, on the south side of the

West Fork of Grand River, extending from a half to three-quarters of a mile from the river, at which distance the hills attain an elevation of 225 feet; southward it is gently rolling. North of Chillicothe the surface of the country is elevated, generally about 155 feet above Grand River; everywhere else the surface is gently undulating, and lies well for beautiful farms. The bottoms of Grand River and Shoal Creek are flat, often wet, and are from two to three miles in width, flanked on one side by low bluffs, and on the other rising almost imperceptibly, by gentle slopes, to the neighboring uplands. The bottoms of Medicine Creek are from one to one and a half miles in width; those of the other streams are much narrower. Those on the west side of Grand River, in the north-west corner of the county, have scarcely any bottoms, but very steep bluffs. The county is well supplied with good timber, the best and most abundant being between the east and west Forks of Grand River, where the growth is black, white and red chestnut, pin and laurel oak, maple and sugar-maple, sycamore, cottonwood, black walnut, linden, shell-bark hickory, pecan, white and red elm, ash, red-bud, mulberry, dogwood and cherry. In other parts of the county most of the timber is confined to the streams. The prairie generally extends over the ridges and across the wide flat bottoms. The soil throughout most of the county is dark and rich, from one to two feet in depth, except in the broken portions where it is light brown, often sandy, and only a few inches in depth, but well adapted to fruit-culture and grazing.

The Agricultural Productions are chiefly corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and tobacco, but the soil is good and produces anything suitable to the climate.

This is almost entirely a stock-growing county and blue grass is well suited to the soil. Fruits do well, apples, pears, cherries, plums and grapes are certain crops, also the small fruits.

The Mineral Resources are mainly confined to coal. The workable coal fields may be divided into two parts, the upper lying on and near Grand River, west of Utica, and including two or three thin seams, the lower lying along and near Grand River below Bedford in the south-east corner of the county, including about three beds. These seams are partly developed, being only mined for local consumption. Building stone abounds and fire-clay underlies most of the coal seams. Mineral paint of, seemingly, good quality is also found.

The Manufacturing Interests are included in the description of the different towns.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $7,000,000.*

Railroads.—There are 53 miles of railroad, of which the Hannibal

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $4,662,551. Taxation, $1.40 per $100. Total debt of the county $180,898.99, of which $150,000 is railroad debt.

& St. Joseph has 27 and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern 26. The Chillicothe & Des Moines R. R. has 15 miles of road-bed graded.

The Exports are stock, wheat, corn, tobacco, etc.

Educational Interests.—The public schools are in a flourishing condition. During 1873 $14,339.34 were appropriated to educate 6,476 children.

Asper, a post-office 13 miles s. s. e. of Chillicothe.

Avalon, 10 miles s. s. e. of Chillicothe, and 6 miles s. w. of Bedford, was laid out in 1870, and has a population of about 100. It is situated on the high prairie near Mound Creek, surrounded by fine farming lands. The academy here, controlled by the United Brethren, cost about $10,000. Avalon has 1 wagon and 1 harness shop, 3 stores and 2 hotels.

Bedford, 10 miles s. e. of Chillicothe, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., situated on the south bank of Grand River, was laid out in 1843, and is in the center of a fine tobacco-growing region, has an abundance of timber and coal in its vicinity, and is well supplied with water power. It contains 1 steam flouring-mill, 2 steam saw-mills, 1 wagon shop, 1 agricultural and 2 tobacco warehouses, 6 stores, 2 churches—Baptist and Methodist, and 2 school-houses, one of which is for colored children. Population about 300.

Blue Mound, (Mound Creek,) a post-office 10 miles s. s. e. of Utica.

CHILLICOTHE, the county seat, has a beautiful and healthy location near the center of the county, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 130 miles from Quincy, 95 miles from Kansas City, and 76 miles from St. Joseph, and is on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 215 miles from St. Louis. It was located as the county seat in 1837, on land owned by Jno. Graves and incorporated in 1855. Population in 1860, 994; in 1870, 3,979; present estimate, 4,000. The superior railroad facilities make it an important shipping point for stock, grain and produce.

Convenient to this place may be found coal, sand and limestone, also timber of a superior quality, and water power in abundance. It has 1 foundry, 1 woolen, 1 planing and 2 steam flouring-mills, 1 cooper, 7 wagon and 3 carriage shops, 1 brewery, 1 wine, 1 vinegar, 1 mineral water, 1 candy, 1 patent medicine, 3 cigar, 3 furniture and 2 washing machine manufactories (the patents for the latter procured by resident citizens), 1 broom and 1 tobacco factory, 1 book bindery, 2 gunsmiths, 2 marble and 3 lumber yards, about 60 stores, 6 hotels and 5 agricultural and 3 tobacco warehouses. The city has fine public buildings, the city hall and market-house costing $31,000. It contains 10 churches—M. E. Ch., M. E Ch. South, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Catholic, Episcopal, Christian, colored Baptist and colored Methodist—aggregate value of buildings, $45,000. There are 5 public school buildings, costing $10,000; 2 select school buildings, worth $16,000; 1,300 children

of school age; average attendance in public schools, 700. It has 2 newspapers—*The Constitution*, published by T. B. Reynolds & Co., and *The Tribune*, by E. J. Marsh & Co. Assessed valuation of real and personal property, $1,572,875.50; bonded indebtedness of the city, $53,000—subscription to C. & B. R. R.; rate of city tax for all purposes, 11 mills on the dollar.

Cream Ridge, a post-office 9 miles n. n. e. of Chillicothe.

Dawn, 6 miles s. of Utica, was laid out in 1853, is surrounded by a fine farming region, known as the "Blue Mound Country," which is being rapidly developed by an industrious Welsh colony, and has 1 flouring-mill, 1 woolen factory, 2 wagon shops, 6 stores, 1 hotel, 1 public school building, costing $1,400; 1 Presbyterian church, worth $4,000. Population about 160.

Farmersville, 14 miles n. of Chillicothe, laid out in 1870, has a high and healthy location on the prairie, and is surrounded by excellent farming lands. It contains 1 public school, 1 hotel, 1 wagon shop and 3 stores. Population, about 125.

Gordonville, a post-office 13 miles n. e. of Chillicothe.

Mooresville, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 10 miles w. s. w. of Chillicothe, is situated on a high and rolling prairie, well supplied with good springs of water. It was laid out in 1860, and has 1 hotel, 1 church—Christian, 1 steam flouring-mill, 1 steam saw-mill, 1 wagon shop, 1 tobacco warehouse and 5 stores. Population about 200.

Mound Creek.—See Blue Mound.

Muddy Lane, a post-office 16 miles n. w. of Chillicothe.

Sampsell, in Grand River Bottom, w. of Indian Creek, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 9 miles w. of Chillicothe, contains 1 store.

Shoal Creek, a post-office 9 miles s. of Chillicothe.

Spring Hill, 8 miles n. w. of Chillicothe, and 5 miles s. e. of Sampsell, was laid out in 1848, is surrounded by heavy timber, and, as its name suggests, is well supplied with springs. At one time this was one of the principal business places in the county, but the building of railroads has drawn much of the trade to other points. The only tannery in the county is located here. It has 1 public school, 1 Methodist church and parsonage, 1 hotel and 1 store. Population, about 130.

Utica has a fine location on Grand River, and on the H. & St. J. R. R., 5 miles s. w. of Chillicothe. It was laid out in 1839, and contains 1 public school (cost of building $5,000), 2 churches—Baptist and Episcopal, 1 saddle and harness shop and 4 stores. Population, about 1,000.

Wheeling, e. of Medicine Creek, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 10 miles e. of Chillicothe, laid out in 1866, contains 1 public school, 2 hotels, 1 plow and 1 wagon shop and 5 stores. Population, about 150.

McDONALD COUNTY,

In the south-western corner of the State, is bounded north by Newton County, east by Barry, south by the State of Arkansas, and west by Indian Territory, and contains 352,978 acres.

We may mention here the fact that the southern boundary line of McDonald County is the famous Mason & Dixon's line of 36° 30', the "Missouri Compromise" line of 1820.

Population in 1850, 2,236; in 1860, 4,038; in 1870, 5,526, of whom 5,189 were white and 37 colored; 2,667 male, and 2,559 female; 5,181 native (2,418 born in Missouri) and 45 foreign

History.—The first settlements were made in 1830, by Augustus F. Friend, P. Williams, R. Lauderdale, Tiner, Mathews, Blevens and Holcomb, whose families at that time numbered about 40. The county was organized March 3d, 1849, and the county seat was located at Rutledge, but it was removed to Pineville, which was once called Marysville, under which name it was first settled and located by J K. Mosier.

Physical Features.—The surface of the county is mountainous, interspersed with rich valleys and prairies, and the soil of the uplands, although unproductive for some crops, is finely adapted to the culture of the grape and other fruits. The ridges are well timbered with oak, walnut, pine, cedar, ash, cherry, etc. Wild grasses grow luxuriantly in the forests, and blue grass does extremely well when cultivated.

The whole county is well watered by numerous springs which issue from almost every hillside. Near each corner of the county there is a prairie, each comprising about two-thirds of a township in extent. The best farming lands are along the creeks or in the valleys. There is, however, a variety of land called "flat woods," sufficiently described by this title, which is very fertile, and is especially valuable in the production of tobacco and small grain.

The county is drained by Elk River and its tributaries, Buffalo, Patterson, Indian, Sugar, Big Sugar, Little Sugar, Mill, Butler, Panther and Honey Creeks. Most of these streams are very clear and rapid, and afford excellent water power. They are the chief attractions of this beautiful country. Big Sugar Creek, which has its source in Barry County, and Little Sugar Creek, in Benton County, Arkansas, unite half a mile above Pineville to form Elk River, which is a stream of considerable size, having at one time been declared by law "navigable for flat-boats." It continues its course south-west from Pineville, across the county, thence through the Cherokee Nation, and empties into Grand River. In the

early settlement of the country large quantities of lumber, corn and flour were transported on flat-boats down Elk River to Fort Gibson, Fort Smith, Van Buren and other points on the Grand and Arkansas Rivers, where ready markets were at all times found.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats, the grasses, potatoes and sweet potatoes. Cotton and tobacco are grown in small quantities, and yield remarkably well. Grapes and apples yield abundantly, the culture of the former engaging much of the attention of the fruit-growers, as the climate is peculiarly favorable both to their abundant yield and fine flavor. The new seedling "Neosho," propagated by Mr. Jæger, of Newton County, is a native of this section. The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. owns about 100,000 acres of land in this county, which is offered for sale on liberal terms at from $1 to $5 per acre.*

Mineral Resources.—Lead is found in almost all parts of the county, and there are several mines in operation. Tripoli exists in large quantities, and there are also strong indications of iron.

The Manufacturing Interests are confined to a few grist and saw-mills.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $1,500,000.†

The Exports are corn, wheat, fruit and lumber.

Educational Interests.—About $3,000 per year are raised by taxation for school purposes. An increased zeal and interest in educational matters have been developed, but although the sub-districts are now provided with neat, substantial and comfortable school-houses, very much yet remains to be done.

Baladan, (Blankenship's Mills,) on Indian Creek, 11 miles n. n. e. of Pineville, contains 1 store and a saw and grist-mill.

Bannock.—See Enterprise.

Bethpage, 11 miles n. e. of Pineville, has 1 store.

Blankenship's Mills.—See Baladan.

Elk Mills, (Elk City,) about 15 miles w. of Pineville, on the south bank of Elk River, and one of the oldest places in the county, is a trading post for the adjacent part of Indian Territory, and contains 2 stores.

Enterprise, (Bannock,) about 17 miles w. n. w. of Pineville, laid out in 1835, contains 1 store, and a grist and saw-mill.

Erie, on Indian Creek, is 11 miles n. of Pineville, and 11 miles s. of Neosho Station, on the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., its nearest shipping point. It is a lively little town, was laid out in 1870, and has a popu-

*The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be paid, with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offers free transportation from St. Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix—page

†Assessed valuation in 1873, $761,947. Taxation, $0.45 per $100. Bonded debt, $7,000. Floating debt, $6,000.

lation of about 100. It contains 1 store, 1 wagon shop, a good school, and M. E. Ch. edifice, costing about $2,000. Erie is surrounded by a fine country, and offers good inducements to manufacturers, stock-growers and horticulturalists.

Gates, a post-office 13 miles n. w. of Pineville.

Givensville, a post-office 11 miles s. w. of Pineville.

Honey Creek.—See South West City.

Looniesville.—See Tribulation.

PINEVILLE, the county seat, is situated a few miles s. w. of the center of the county, and about 22 miles s. of Neosho, Newton County, its nearest railroad station. It was settled in 1856, and laid out in 1860, by Hon. John Gullett. It contains an excellent 2-story brick court-house, has 5 stores, 1 hotel, 1 livery stable, 1 wagon shop, a fine grist and saw-mill, a weekly newspaper—the *McDonald County Advocate*, published by E. J. Ellis; a school-house, and 1 M. E. Ch. South, valued at $2,000. The Baptist and Cumberland Presbyterian churches have as yet no separate houses of worship. Population, about 350.

Poplar Hill, a post-office about 8 miles e. n. e. of Pineville, is situated on Big Sugar Creek.

Powell, a post-office 14 miles e. n. e. of Pineville.

Rocky Comfort, 17 miles n. e of Pineville, and 15 miles from Peirce City, its shipping point on the A. & P. R. R., has 2 stores. Population, about 75.

South West City, (Honey Creek,) 15 miles s. w. of Pineville, is in the extreme s. w. corner of the State, as well as of the county. It is situated on the north bank of Honey Creek, near the southern border of Cow Skin Prairie, was laid out in 1870, has 4 stores, a hotel, a livery stable, a good flouring-mill, and a good school in successful operation. This place has a large Indian as well as local trade, and is one of the most flourishing places in the county. Population, about 200.

Tribulation, (Looniesville,) a post-office 16 miles e. of Pineville, on Big Sugar Creek.

White Rock Prairie, 10 miles s. e. of Pineville, in the center of a fertile region, contains 1 store, and 1 grist and saw-mill, which has recently been purchased by some wealthy Quakers, and large numbers of these people are now settling in this portion of the county.

MACON COUNTY,

In the northern part of the State, is bounded north by Adair and Knox, east by Knox and Shelby, south by Randolph and Chariton, and west by Chariton and Linn Counties, and contains 529,920 acres.

Population in 1840, 6,034; in 1850, 6,565 : in 1860, 14,346 ; in 1870, 23,230 : of whom 21,734 were white, and 1,496 colored ; 11,934 male, and 11,296 female ; 21,198 native (11,832 born in Missouri,) and 2,032 foreign.

History.—The territory which forms the county was settled as early as 1831, though not organized until 1838, up to which time it formed a part of Randolph County The first election was held in 1838 or 1839, at Box Ancle (afterward Bloomington) of which Wm. Blackwell was one of the judges. The first circuit judge was David Todd. The first physicians were Abraham Still, John Wilkin, Arthur Barron and Wm. Proctor. The first school teacher in the upper part of the county was Oliver P. Davis. Among the first settlers were Jacob Loe, the Wrights, Nathan Richardson, Erben East, James Cowhan, Wm. Sears, the Winns, Holmans, Shackelfords, McCalls, Wm. Blackwell, Thos. Williams, Morrows, Rowlands and E. Penton. There were but few Indians in the county, and they were friendly; these, however, soon joined their tribes further west, and left the territory entirely to the settlers. The first settlement was located about four miles north of Macon City, and was called Moccasinville. The county was settled slowly until 1858, when the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. gave it a new impetus, and from that time until the commencement of the late war, the population increased rapidly by immigration, and although the growth was arrested during the war, since its close, the increase both in population and wealth have been very rapid.

Physical Features.—The grand divide which separates the affluents of the Mississippi from those of the Missouri River, crosses the entire county from north to south. West of this are the Chariton and East and Middle Forks of Chariton River with their tributaries, Walnut, Turkey, Brush, Puzzle and Paint Creeks, and on the east of the divide is the Middle Fork of Salt River and its branches, Narrows, Winn and Hooker Creeks. Muscle Fork with its numerous small branches, lies in the extreme western part of the county, and in the east are Bear and Ten Mile Creeks. Along these streams and on the adjacent hills is an abundance of timber consisting of the various kinds of oak, also cottonwood, hickory, maple and black walnut. The forests skirt the prairies and the farms usually embrace a portion of each. The soil, of which there is a great

variety, is chiefly a fertile, black loam, underlaid with clay in which marl abounds.

West of the Chariton River and north of the H. & St. J. R. R., is the region known as The Barrens. These consist of high rounded hills, covered with a tall, reddish grass and occasional clumps of post oak and black jack, while the valleys or drains between are destitute of trees, though covered with prairie grass. East of the Chariton, The Barrens are confined to a few miles in the northern part of the county. In the vicinity of Muscle Fork, and between that stream and Brush Creek, also on the East Fork of the Chariton, south of the center of the county, and in the eastern part, north of the Middle Fork of Salt River, the country is quite hilly. On the Chariton and on Muscle Fork these hills are sometimes 100 feet high, elsewhere they never exceed 75 feet, and are often less. In the remainder of the county, the slopes are gentle and the surface is mostly prairie.

The Agricultural Productions are principally wheat, corn, hay and tobacco, although Macon excels as a grazing and dairy county. The soil is well adapted to stock-raising and fruit-culture, and the farmers are giving increased attention to these pursuits. Apples, peaches, pears and grapes grow finely, and yield abundantly. Over 150 varieties of apples are raised which are largely shipped to western cities. About 40 varieties of grapes are raised successfully, the principal varieties being the Concord, Delaware and Hartford. The H. & St. Jo. R. R. has 10,000 acres of good land in the county which can be purchased on most reasonable terms. There are also about 1,200 acres of Government Land, and about 45,000 acres of swamp land, which are partly overflowed in the spring, yet a great portion of them are desirable and very fertile, and can be purchased at low figures on long time. The climate is very healthful and invigorating. The winters are short and the weather generally clear and cool.

The Mineral Resources consist chiefly of coal and stone. The whole county is underlaid with rich veins of the former which are worked principally at Bevier, Summit, Excello, New Cambria, Lingo and Carbon, and are rapidly becoming a source of immense revenue to the county. Large quantities are furnished to the railroads, and from the three places first named, about 50 car loads, daily, are shipped to St. Joseph, Kansas City and the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. Coal is mined at a depth of 70 feet, and also crops out at the streams. As usual, accompanying the coal formation, are found gypsum and fire-clay. Limestone and sandstone exist in great quantities, especially in the southern part of the county, and are chiefly used for building purposes.

The Manufacturing Interests are as yet somewhat limited. There are several saw and grist-mills, and large amounts of walnut lumber are shipped from the county.

The "Enterprise Mills," at Macon City, ship large quantities of flour to Boston and New York, besides supplying the demand from surrounding towns.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $10,000,000.*

Railoads.—The Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. traverses Macon from east to west, and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern R. W. from north to south, each having about 31 miles of track in the county. Besides these, the Keokuk & Kansas City R. R. will have 36 miles (which will when completed) pass diagonally through the county from the north-east to the south-west.

The Exports are principally cattle, horses, mules, hogs, tobacco, corn, hay, apples, potatoes and grapes, also coal and timber in large quantities.

The Educational Interests of Macon are as well advanced as those of any other western county. There is a permanent fund of $100,000 constantly being increased by sales of school lands, the interest of which, in addition to the taxes levied for school purposes, is applied to the support of the sub-district schools. All the townships are divided into sub-districts, in each of which are comfortable school buildings. There are 2 colleges and 1 seminary in the county. Johnson College, in Macon City, is a fine institution with an able faculty, and capacity for 300 students. McGee College, at College Mound, 12 miles south-west of Macon, under the control of the Cumberland Presbyterians, has an efficient corps of teachers and about 250 pupils. It is a very popular and well patronized institution, of which the county is justly proud. Bloomington High School, at Bloomington, 7 miles north-west of Macon, is in a prosperous condition, and well patronized. The public schools of Macon City are in session about 9 months in the year, employing 15 teachers and a city superintendent. The schools are graded, and held in fine large brick buildings erected and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, at a cost of $25,000. There is also a commercial college at Macon, under the control of experienced professors.

Atlanta is a station on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 11 miles north of Macon. Large amounts of live stock are shipped at this point, and there are several manufactures, 4 stores, also 1 cabinet and 2 wagon shops, 1 lumber yard and 1 hotel. Population, about 200.

Barryville, a post-office 12 miles s. w. of Macon City.

Beverly, (Round Grove,) a station on the H. & St. J. R. R., 7 miles e. of Macon City, is located in a rich prairie, which is being rapidly settled with thrifty farmers.

Bevier, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 5 miles w. of Macon City, con-

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $5,909,200. Taxation, $3.25 per $100. Bonded debt, (railroad) $300,000. Floating debt, $28,000.

tains about 900 people, who are mostly miners, and are an industrious, sober, intelligent class. There are 3 or 4 coal shafts in this vicinity, from which large amounts of coal are taken. The place contains 8 stores and a few other industries.

Blackwell, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 8 miles n. of Macon.

Bloomington, 6 miles n. w. of Macon City, the oldest town in the county, and until 1863 the county seat, was formerly called Box Ancle, and has the honor of issuing the first newspaper of the county—the *Bloomington Gazette*, published by Jas. M. Love in 1850. Here also, in 1837, was established the first mill in the county, owned by Judge Cochran.

Callao, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 9 miles w. of Macon City, in a good agricultural district, is a thriving town containing a woolen mill, a furnace, a lumber yard, several stores, a hotel and some other business houses. Population, about 250.

Carbon, on the H. & St. J. R. R. 3 miles e. of Macon.

College Mound, 12 miles s. w. of Macon City, contains McGee College (above noticed), 7 stores and a wagon shop.

Economy, (Vienna,) a post-office 3 miles e. of Atlanta.

Emerson.—See Excello.

Excello, (Emerson,) on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 6 miles s. of Macon City.

Kaseyville, a post-office 14 miles s. w. of Macon City.

La Plata, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 20 miles n. of Macon City, is a busy town of about 700 inhabitants, and contains 14 stores, 2 hotels, and several other business houses. The broad fertile prairies stretch away from this town for many miles, presenting a fine view during the summer, when thousands of cattle may be seen leisurely feeding there.

La Porte.—See Ten Mile.

Love Lake City, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 14 miles n. of Macon, has several stores, and fine water power.

MACON CITY, the county seat, at the junction of the H. & St. J. R. R. with the St. L., K. C. & N.R. W., 68 miles w. of Quincy, 136 miles e. of St. Joseph and 168 miles n. w. of St. Louis, was incorporated in 1856. In 1857, the town of Hudson was laid out, and in 1859, the two places were incorporated under the name of Macon City. It has an elevated and healthy location, and is handsomely laid out, the streets being at right angles, ornamented with shade trees, and, in the business part of town, macadamized. The citizens are enterprising and intelligent, and the merchants carry on an extensive trade with the country around, and with adjoining counties. The city contains 10 churches—M. E. Ch., M. E. Ch. South, Congregational, Presbyterian (O. S.), Cumberland Presbyterian, Episcopal, Lutheran, Baptist, Catholic, Christian; 2 banks, with an average monthly deposit of $300,000; and 3 news-

papers—the *Republican*, Jones, Brock & Wilson, publishers; the *Journal*, published by J. M. London, and the *Times*, published by J. M. Love.

Mercyville, 20 miles n. n. w. of Macon City, contains several stores.

Narrows Creek, a post-office 4 miles s. e. of Macon City.

Newburgh, a post-office 6 miles w. of La Plata.

New Cambria, (Stockton,) on the H. & St. J. R. R., 16 miles w. of Macon City, is a growing town containing 15 stores, 3 mills, 1 lumber yard, 2 hotels, and a cheese factory. The town is pleasantly situated upon a high point of land.

Round Grove.—See Beverly.

Stockton.—See New Cambria.

Sue City, 10 miles s. e. of La Plata, and 18 miles n. w. of Macon City, in a very fine agricultural region, contains several stores and churches.

Summit is 4 miles w. of Macon City. There are 3 coal shafts at this place which are being constantly worked, also 2 stores. This bids fair to be a very thriving town on account of the coal interests developed here. Population, about 200, mostly miners.

Ten Mile, (La Porte,) 9 miles n. e. of Macon City, contains 2 stores and 1 church.

Tullvania, a post-office 25 miles n. w. of Macon City.

Vienna.—See Economy.

Woodville, one of the oldest places in the county, is 9 miles s. e. of Macon City, and contains 2 stores, 2 mills, a wagon shop and about 50 inhabitants.

MADISON COUNTY,

In the south-eastern part of the State, is bounded north by St. Francois County, east by Perry and Bollinger, south by Bollinger and Wayne, and west by Iron County, and contains 291,200 acres.

Population in 1820, 2,047; in 1830, 2,371; in 1840, 3,395; 1850, 6,003; in 1860, 5,664; in 1870, 5,849, of whom 5,688 were white, and 159 colored; 3,015 male, and 2,834 female; 5,471 native, (3,869 born in Missouri) and 378 foreign.

History.—The first settlement made in what is now Madison County was at Mine La Motte, in 1722 or 1723. These mines, situated about 4 miles north of Fredericktown, were discovered in 1719 or 1720 by a Frenchman, whose name they bear. They were worked as early as 1765, or 1770, by the Indians and Spaniards; the country west of the Mississippi belonging at that time to the Spanish Government. Among the American State papers is recorded the claim of John Baptiste Francis Menard, and Emily Josefa Menard, of the Empire of France, to two leagues of land at Mine La Motte, on account of settlement and improvement. They presented a certified copy of a grant from Boisbriant Desursins, dated June 14th, 1723. In consideration of the wealth of these mines, and to aid in their development and the colonization of the country, the Spanish Government, in the year 1800, granted 5,000 arpents of land to fifteen French families, "for settlement and cultivation." This grant lay just north of Saline Creek, which enters the Little St. Francis River a mile below. About the same time a few families from Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky and Virginia, settled in the county, but the Osage and Kickapoo Indians were so numerous and troublesome, that these new-comers could not till the soil to any extent, and were obliged to live in close proximity, for mutual protection. Hence, about 1801 the village of St. Michael was built on the north bank of Saline Creek, opposite the spot where Fredericktown now stands. In 1822 it contained 50 dwellings and several stores, but from that time it went down, till scarce a vestige remained to show the location of this once important center; but in 1870, the place was laid off in lots, and sold per order of the circuit court. Since then a number of fine dwellings, a store and 2 planing mills have been erected, and it is now the connecting link between Collier & Villar's Addition (in which the depot of the St. L. & I. M. R. R. is situated) and Fredericktown. For several years previous to 1817, an Indian family named Musco lived on the south bank of the creek where Fredericktown now stands.

As usual in a new country, the settlers spent much of their time in hunting, trapping and fishing by day, and dancing and frolicking by night. During the war of 1812, a company of volunteers was raised in Ste. Genevieve County, some of whom resided in what is now Madison. This county was formed of portions of Ste. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau Dec. 14, 1818, but has since been much reduced in size by the organization of other counties.

During the late Civil War, about an equal number from Madison County joined the Federal and Confederate armies; in all some three or four companies. The battle of Fredericktown, in which the Federals were victorious, was fought on the 21st of October, 1861, Col. Plummer commanding the Federal, and Gen. Jeff. Thompson the Confederate forces. Some bushwhacking and guerrilla warfare occurred throughout the entire war, but no other battle was fought.

Physical Features.—The surface of the country is mostly hilly and broken, but well watered. The highest hills are generally composed of mineral masses of porphyritic stone, most of which contain more or less iron ore. The St. Francis on the west and Castor River on the east, both run in a southerly direction through the entire length of the county. These streams and their tributaries afford excellent water power, which as yet is unimproved. The soil along the valleys of the streams, though generally sandy and gravelly, is very productive. The county is well timbered with black, white and spanish oak, yellow pine, black and white walnut, sugar-maple, cherry, hackberry, sassafras and papaw.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, oats, wheat and stock, though not in larger quantities than meet the home demand. Tobacco is grown well on the river bottoms and best uplands, but as yet has not been exported.

Mineral Resources.—Few sections of country of the same area possess a greater variety of minerals, and some of these exist in large quantities. The *La Motte Lead Mines* were worked as early as 1722, having been discovered about that time by M. La Motte. For a century but little work was done, but since the year 1830, the annual yield has been over 1,000,000 pounds. By reason of sundry improvements in mining and smelting operations introduced by Messrs. Lockwood and Scott, present proprietors and managers, the business is quite profitable.

The metals found on the La Motte Lead Company's land consist of gold, silver, nickel, copper, antimony, bismuth, manganese, zinc, lead, iron, cobalt, arsenic and the same kind of ore as is found at the so-called tin mines. Of lead and iron the supply is practically inexhaustible, and of nickel and cobalt there is the largest and richest deposit known in the world. Of minerals and earths there are kaolin, fire-clay, sandstone, molding sand, paris white, sulphur, silex, fluor-spar, limestone, grindstone, French buhr-stones, yellow and red ochre. Indications of

lead are found in many places, but not in paying quantities, except on the Mine La Motte lands, which embrace 24,010 acres; two-thirds of which is in Madison and the other third in St. Francois County. This tract was confirmed in 1827, by act of Congress, to Messrs. Vallé, Pratt, St. James and Beauvis, and November 6th, 1837, it was sold by Commissioners Wm. M. Newberry, Josias Berryman, Theodore F. Tong, Caleb Cox and Henry Janis, appointed by the circuit court of Madison County "on petition for partition of lands and tenements." This property is now owned by Messrs. Lockwood, Scott, Hazard and Copelin.

Iron, lead and copper are found in nearly every section in the county. The principal deposits of iron are the *Mathews Mountain Iron Bank*, 7 miles south-west of Fredericktown; the *Hematite Mining Company's Bank*, at Cornwall; *Dr. Goff's Bank*, north of Cornwall; *Charles H. Gregoire's Bank*, in T. 33, R. 7, e., and the *Madison Mining Company's Bank* in T. 33, R. 7, e. The Hematite Mining Company shipped a great deal of iron from their works during the years 1871 and 1872. The *Buckeye Copper Mines*, 1½ miles south-east of Fredericktown, were worked in 1846, and at several periods since, but never very profitably. The *Carmac*, *Dillon* and *Ware Mines*, the next township south, have been worked sufficiently to prove them valuable. *Marshall's Mines*, 3 miles east of Fredericktown, were worked to some extent in 1836, and pronounced very rich. The *Mine La Motte Copper Mines* 2 miles west of Fleming's old smelting furnace, were discovered in December, 1838, by H. N. Tong, Esq., though but little systematic mining was done until the year 1845, when a practical miner named Marie, from England, purchased an interest in them, and a company was formed who erected a large smelting furnace, and began work on an extensive scale. For the next three years the net profit of these mines amounted to upward of $150,000, notwithstanding which, all work in them was abandoned, until within the last year, when it was resumed by the La Motte Lead Company, who are working these mines for nickel, large amounts of which ore are being shipped to Europe for refinement, the mining for copper having been abandoned.

Gold and platinum are said to have been found near Fredericktown, and the statement is verified by some St. Louis assayers. The gold is in a vein mixed with magnetic iron, rhodium, etc. Although both Prof. Swallow, then State Geologist, and Dr. Theodore Wise, practical chemist, testified to the existence of gold in paying quantities, yet the leads have never been worked.

It may not be generally known that the nickel used for coining was principally from these mines. The idea of introducing this metal into lesser coin was suggested by Prof. Booth, of the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, who, in connection with a Mr. Coffin, established works at Mine La Motte for the separation of nickel from the other metals, and large quan-

tities were shipped to the mint for refinement and use. Much of the German silver, or white metal used in forks, spoons, etc., is manufactured from nickel procured at these mines. A few years ago, great excitement existed relative to the tin mines of T. 33 n., R. 6 e., and over $100,000 was expended in the erection of reducing and smelting works, but without any prospect of a speedy realization of the hopes of the capitalists, and work was abandoned. Madison is rich in minerals, but she needs capital and skilled labor to develop her resources, and show her to be what she is, one of the first mineral counties in the State.

The Manufacturing Interests consist chiefly of the lead smelting furnaces, but there are several grist and saw-mills, and excellent water power.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $8,210,000.*

Railroads.—The St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R. passes through the north-eastern part of the county for a distance of 23 miles.

The Exports are mainly lead and timber. Large quantities of pine and oak timber, stave timber and railroad ties are shipped from Marquand, Cornwall and Fredericktown, and over 1,000,000 pounds of lead annually from Mine La Motte.

The Educational Interests of this county have been somewhat neglected, but are rapidly improving. There are 42 sub-districts, and the schools are taught 4 months in the year.

Cornwall, a station on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 7 miles s. e. of Fredericktown, contains a few stores and a saw-mill.

FREDERICKTOWN, the county seat and principal town, a station on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 105 miles from St. Louis and 91 miles from Belmont, was settled in 1821. It contains 5 churches—1 Catholic, 2 Methodist (1 colored), and 2 Baptist (1 colored), and about 1,200 inhabitants. The greater portion of the older settlers—some of whom are still living—were Catholics. There is one large union school building, well supplied with modern desks and apparatus, costing $6,000, and 2 newspapers—*The Bee*, Edgar P. Caruthers, editor, and *The Plain Dealer*, Dr. W. H. Gosney, publisher. Fredericktown, including Collier's and Villar's and the old St. Michael additions, has 16 stores, 3 hotels, 2 planing-mills, 1 fence manufactory, 1 saddler's and 4 wagon shops.

Marquand, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. R., 14 miles s. e. of Fredericktown, contains 3 stores, 1 mill, 1 hotel, and 1 church—Presbyterian. It is also a shipping point for an iron bank. Population, about 150.

Mine La Motte, 4 miles n. of Fredericktown, and 2½ miles from the station of that name, is an unusual town, not having any saloons, and contains about 300 inhabitants, principally miners and mechanics, and mostly steady working citizens.

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $2.034,609. Bonded debt, $18,050. Floating debt, $7,560.

MARIES COUNTY,

In the central part of the State, is bounded north by Osage County, east by Gasconade and Phelps, south by Phelps and Pulaski, and west by Miller county, and contains 313,416 acres.

Population in 1860, 4,901; in 1870, 5,916, of whom 5,894 were white, and 22 were colored; 3,019 male, and 2,897 female; 5,598 native (3,979 born in Missouri), and 318 foreign.

History.—This county was organized March 2d, 1855, from parts of Osage and Pulaski, and in those counties the early history of this section is given. During the late Civil War it, happily, almost entirely escaped the disturbances that befell many counties.

Physical Features.—Hills, valleys, ridges, prairies and table-lands diversify the surface, under which lie treasures of untold wealth awaiting the scientific exploration of the geologist and the "open sesame" of the capitalist. The county is well watered and drained, in the west by Maries, Little Maries, Sugar and Tavern Creeks, which flow northwardly into the Osage; the Gasconade River flows from south to north in a winding course, a little east of the center of the county, its lofty cliffs parting to admit Spring Creek with its tributaries; also Cedar Creek and Long Branch from the east, and Clifty, Dry and several smaller creeks from the west, while the Bourbeuse, in the south-eastern part of the county, flowing north-easterly, is swelled by Dry Fork of Bourbeuse, Pea Vine and other smaller streams. The Gasconade has been surveyed by order of Congress, with a view to making it navigable from its mouth to Arlington, where it is crossed by the A. & P. R. R. These streams influence the topography very much, owing to the depth they cut below the general surface of the surrounding country. Little Tavern cuts about one hundred feet beneath the level, and has narrow bottoms with hills gently sloping on either side. The bottoms of Little and Big Maries are wider, the hills also gently sloping, but the country between and adjacent to these streams is quite broken and hilly. The Gasconade and its tributaries cut into the older formations, deep down into the third magnesian limestone, and their bluffs are more abrupt, frequently precipitous, and generally rising over 100 feet, presenting, especially in the southern part of the county, peculiarly wild and picturesque scenery. The adjacent country, for several miles on either side of the streams, is very broken. The Gasconade Bottoms are frequently a quarter of a mile in width. The hills on Cave Spring Creek and Spring Creek are high, although they rise gradually from the valleys. The slopes on Dry Fork of Bourbeuse

and its tributaries are gentle, and the hills do not exceed 50 feet in height. Among the numerous fine springs may be mentioned the Jenkins Spring, about two miles south-west of Lane's Prairie, and one on the farm of W. H. Hildebrand, near Spanish Prairie. Quite a number of caves are found among the bluffs bordering on the Gasconade River, one situated in Sec. 22, Tp. 40, Range 9, just above the mouth of Indian Creek and on the west bank of the river, has been explored about 400 feet. There is also one at the Old Bloom Landing, and several near the mouth of Clifty Creek.

Caves are not the only curiosities observable among the physical features of this county of such varied limestone deposits. Professor Broadhead says, that on Clifty Creek, in a wild and secluded spot, he observed a natural bridge, with a span of about 30 feet, the arch being about 15 feet above the water, the thickness of the rock above that about 12 feet, and the width on top 15 feet. Two small streams come together under this natural causeway, one from the west and another from the south-west. A part of the bluff on the south-west fork spans the northern fork, and terminates about 60 feet beyond in a sharp point, while 50 feet further, there rise, abruptly from the bottoms, the bluffs of the opposite hills, which are very precipitous, frequently studded with cedars, some on the very top of the ridge. A perfectly clear stream of water, whose pebbly bottom can be seen, courses through this valley, and the bottoms near are overspread with a dense growth of trees and vines; among the latter, the muscadine grape. The valley here, shut in by perpendicular cliffs, grows wildly picturesque and romantic in its loneliness. On the summits of the highest bluffs of the Gasconade are Indian mounds, most of which in Maries County are constructed solely of stones piled around human remains. It seems that these people had a fondness for burying their dead on the highest points they could find, and generally in sight of a large water course. The bottom lands are generally well covered with good-sized timber, principally burr, swamp, white and black oak, shell-bark and pig-nut hickory, black and white walnut, American and red elm, laurel, red-bud, rock chestnut, hackberry, sycamore and linden.

The hills and slopes are sparsely timbered. The prairies are a marked feature—of these Lane's Prairie, situated between the Bourbeuse and the Gasconade Rivers, containing 10,000 acres, Spanish Prairie, of less extent, and Galloway's Prairie, are noted. These prairies are in a high state of cultivation, and produce fine crops of wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Both the uplands and prairies are well adapted to stock-raising and fruit-culture. The bottom lands produce luxuriant crops of corn and tobacco, 30 to 50 bushels per acre being an average crop of corn.

The uplands may be classified besides prairies, as timbered uplands and "barrens." On the latter, before cultivation, grow a few scattering trees and a tall prairie grass, which is very nutritious for stock. The soil of

these " barrens " is good for wheat, oats and other small grains.

Agricultural Productions.—Corn, oats, wheat, barley, timothy, clover, potatoes and tobacco are grown extensively, also apples, peaches pears, grapes, and all the smaller fruits usually grown in this State. Some fine orchards are to be seen on the high farms. This is a fine grazing country, and exportation of grain being expensive much of it is fed to stock.

There is but little Government Land in this county. There are 5,000 acres of swamp land, and the A. & P. R. R. has about 4,000 acres of good land for sale on liberal terms at from $3 to $8 per acre.*

Mineral Resources.—This county is rich in deposits of lead, iron and copper, though as yet these are mainly undeveloped. Buhr-stone, grindstone, sand and limestone of several varieties are found, also sulphate of baryta (in sec. 20, T. 41, R. 11, w.,) in irregular fragments of massive form ; sands of various kinds, that on Spring Creek being a good material for making glass. In 1873 rich deposits of iron, both the hematite and the sulphuret, the latter principally, were discovered in various parts of the county. About a mile west of Lane's Prairie, on the head waters of Cedar Creek, huge masses of ore can be seen ; one place in particular has been laid bare, and a mass of hematite and blue specular ores mixed, presents itself from the bottom of the ravine, rising 70 feet perpendicularly, and on either side of this immense deposit, for miles, there are seemingly rich banks of ore. On the eastern, northern and southern banks of the prairies are other banks scarcely inferior to the one above described. Rich banks have also been found on Tavern Creek, some of which have been worked. The distance to railroad, and the consequent heavy cost of transportation, retard the development of these mines. Lead is found in various places; the *William Mine*, in the north-eastern part of the county, having been worked with profit for several years.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of a few saw and grist-mills and one woolen and carding factory. Admirable mill sites are abundant on most of the streams.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county, per census of 1870, $1,600,000.†

The Exports are horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, wool, wheat, oats, barley, tobacco, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, etc.

The Educational Interests are receiving increased attention. There are 34 public schools in the county, 37 efficient teachers, 2,500 children of school age, and school property to the amount of $100,000.

Barnett.—See Manton.

*The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be paid, with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offers free transportation from St. Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix-

†Assessed valuation in 1873, $1,524,985. Taxation, $1.75 per $100. Bonded debt, $8,000. Floating debt, $10,000.

Bloomington.—See Lane's Prairie.

Clifty Dale, a post-office 10 miles s. e. of Vienna.

High Grove, a post-office on Spanish Prairie, 10 miles n. n. w. of St. James, its nearest railroad station, and about 18 miles s. e. of Vienna.

Lacon, a post-office 8 miles n. w. of Vienna.

Lane's Prairie, (Bloomington,) 12 miles e. of Vienna, and about 12 miles n. of St. James, its nearest station, contains 2 stores, 1 wagon shop

Manton, (Barnett,) near the n. w. corner of the county, on the road leading from Jefferson City to Vienna, is 14 miles n. w. of the latter place, and contains 1 hotel, 1 saddle and harness shop and 1 store.

Pay Down, 10 miles n. e. of Vienna, on the Gasconade, at the mouth of Spring Creek, is both beautifully and advantageously located, and contains 1 woolen and carding and 2 grist-mills.

Steen's Prairie, a post-office 15 miles n. e. of Vienna.

VIENNA, the county seat, 23 miles n. w. of Rolla, Phelps County, and 19 miles n. e. of Dixon, Pulaski County, its nearest station on the A. & P. R. R., is pleasantly situated on high rolling land, about 2 miles west of the Gasconade. It was settled in 1855, has a population of about 250, and contains a neat brick court-house, costing $10,000, built in 1870; a good school-house, well furnished, a newspaper—*The Courier*, published by A. P. & A. J. Rittenhouse, 2 churches—Catholic and Methodist, 1 hotel, 4 stores and 1 wagon shop.

Weldon, a post-office 9 miles s. w. of Vienna.

MARION COUNTY,

In the north-eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Lewis County, east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, south by Ralls and Monroe, and west by Shelby County, and contains 280,509 acres.

Population in 1830, 4,837; in 1840, 9,623; in 1850, 12,230; in 1860, 18,838; in 1870, 23,780, of whom 20,187 were white and 3,593 were colored; 12,282 male and 11,498 female; 21,164 native (12,353 born in Missouri) and 2,616 foreign.

History.—Previous to 1800 a tract of land lying upon the Bay de Charles, 3 miles above the present site of Hannibal, was granted to Manturi Bouvet, a trapper and fur trader. Some Canadian French joined him here, and a little settlement sprung up with which the Indians carried on a lively trade, and on a fall or spring day a hundred bark canoes, loaded with furs and skins, might have been seen moored in the bay. Bouvet grew rich, and it was rumored that he possessed a barrel of gold which he kept buried near his house, and when a few years later his hut was burned and all trace of him was lost, many supposed that he had been murdered, while others believed that fearing that he would be treacherously dealt with, he fired his cabin himself while deep sleep was upon the little settlement, and taking his gold in a canoe, made his way to New Orleans. The ruins of the stone chimney are still to be seen, and also numerous cavities close by, made by parties digging for his gold. The grant was sold by the public administrator before the church door while the people were at service, and Charles de Gratiot became the purchaser. The deed made out in his name is recorded at St. Louis. Settlements were made in South River Valley near Palmyra in 1814, at Taylor's Mills in 1816, at Palmyra in 1818, and at Hannibal in 1819 by emigrants from Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina. The first families that cut their way through the forests were those of Grafford, Moss, McKay, Haywood, Durkee and Foreman in 1814. These settlers were encouraged by the arrival in 1816 of the families of Bush, Turner, Bates and Dulany. In 1817 came Feagan, Masterson, Lyle, Palmer, Gash, Longmire, Parish, Nesbit, Vallandingham, Keithley and Culbertson. In 1818, Calvert, Spaulding, Donley, Young, Mathews, Willis, Barton, Lane, Shropshire, Richey, Ray and White arrived—a hardy stock of immigrants. These were followed in 1819 by Armstrong, Walker, Rice, Lake, (the wife of Burgess Lake is now living in her eighty-fifth year,) McFall, Frye and Taylor. In 1820

came McFarland, Dunn, Lear, Gupton, Fort and Glasscock, who are still living, and vividly recount the story of their early dangers and hardships. Hawkins Smith erected the first mill on South River, and the settlers came forty miles to mill, remaining one or two days for their grist. Palmyra afterwards became a great trading point for the Indians. The first difficulty between them and the whites occurred in 1817, when an Indian shot a white man and a few weeks later the white man killed the Indian. He was taken as a prisoner to St. Louis in a canoe.

The section of country just about Palmyra settled up quite rapidly, the soil being of the finest quality and springs abounding. In the early days, the first Sunday after the arrival of a new settler the entire neighborhood called upon him, and carried him a piece of venison or some present of game, counted his negroes, (his influence was in proportion to the number of these,) and made arrangements to help him build his house. A log-rolling day was appointed, and with hearty good will a cabin was soon erected. The Sacs and Foxes hunted over this entire region, and the site of Palmyra was the council ground of these tribes long before the whites came into the country. After it was settled it was a favorite trading point with them, and their distinguished chiefs, Keokuk and Black Hawk, were frequently here. The venerable Presley Carr Lane, one of the few pioneers who yet remain (1874), says: "I well remember seeing, soon after the first settlement of Palmyra, the long file of Indians coming into the village, the men in advance, carrying nothing but bows and arrows, while the squaws brought up the rear, each one with a bark sack containing about 2 bushels of pecans, on her back."

These pecans grew in the Mississippi Bottom, east of Palmyra and north of Hannibal, but the trees have all been destroyed.

In these early days, every family raised from 50 to 100 pounds of cotton for home use, and the picking of this was turned into a merry-making. The evening was the time selected, and the young people collected about the great log fire, when the cotton was drying, frolic and work going hand in hand. It does not require a vivid imagination to suggest that perhaps more than one love story was told, while the busy fingers separated the seed from the cotton. After it was picked, the women spun and wove it, and then fashioned it into garments.

Marion was taken from Ralls, and its boundaries defined, December 14th, 1822; organized December 23d, 1826, and the first court was held March 26th, 1827, at the house of Richard Brewer; Elijah Stapp, James J. Mahan, Wm. J. McElroy and John Longmire, justices; Joshua Gentry, sheriff, and Theodore Jones, clerk. The court adjourned for dinner, and re-assembled in the house of Abraham K. Frye, when Daniel Hendricks presented his commission from the Governor, and took his seat as one of the justices. The settlement of Marion was greatly increased from 1830 to 1835, by efforts made in Philadelphia, Cincin-

nati and Pittsburg by Mr. Wm. Muldrow. About 300 immigrants came into the county through his efforts, and a town called Marion City was laid off 6 miles east of Palmyra in 1834, but in the great freshet of 1844, it was entirely washed away. Marion College, and the preparatory schools at East and West Ely (manual labor schools), were established, and the services of such men as Ezra S. Ely, D.D., Dr. D. Nelson, Rev. Marks, D.D., Profs. McKee, Potts, Goodrich, Hays, Roach and Blatchford were secured. These schools flourished for 10 years, and were then abandoned.

This county furnished troops for the Black Hawk War in 1832; for the Florida War in 1837; for the Mormon War in 1838; for the Mexican War in 1846; and for the Civil War in 1861. Marion County has been the residence of a number of distinguished men: 5 congressmen, 5 State senators, also Bishop Marvin, Nelson, the author of a work on Infidelity, Dr. Hobson, Uriel Wright, Judge Dryden, Samuel Glover and Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens).

Physical Features.—Probably two-thirds of the surface is undulating prairie; the woodland is thin along the margins of the streams, extending here and there into the prairies, and embraces hickory, oak, black walnut, sugar-maple, ash, sassafras, haw, elm, honey-locust, etc.

The county is drained by North and South Fabius, Troublesome, Saline and Grassy Creeks, North and South Rivers, and many smaller streams. There are also many fine springs of pure water, besides several chalybeate and sulphur springs. The soil in the bottoms is very fertile, and on the prairie is underlaid by a silicious marl, which contains all the elements necessary to render it exceedingly fertile. North and east of Palmyra are considerable bodies of land which sustain a heavy growth of American elm. The soil of these elm lands is second to none in the State in point of fertility.

Hannibal Cave, situated 1 mile below the city of Hannibal and about a quarter of a mile from the Mississippi River, is approached through a broad ravine hemmed in by lofty ridges which are at right-angles with the river. The antechamber is about 8 feet high and 15 feet long; this descends into the Narrows, thence through Grand Avenue to a spacious hall called Washington Avenue through which the Altar Chamber is reached, where crystal quartz rock, carbonate of lime and sulphate of magnesia abound; and stalactites and stalagmites, continually forming by limestone percolations, are everywhere seen. The larger portion of the rock formations of the cave are of the kind styled "lithographic stone." By crawling into the Bat Avenue Chamber stealthily, the bats may be seen hanging from the ceiling in clusters like a swarm of bees. A few years ago a king bat was caught in this chamber by Wm. J. Marsh, which measured 15 inches from tip to tip. Washington Avenue, over 16 feet high, with long corridors of stalactites and stalagmites, is the

largest and most spacious of all the divisions of the cave. At one place in it is a spring of living water, and at another in a deep pool are found the wonderful eyeless fish. Nitre also abounds here in the crude state, and saltpetre was manufactured here thirty years ago. Another very interesting department is the Devil's Hall. This is large, wide and spacious, with horizontal ceiling, and smooth, level floor. In the rear of this chamber is the Alligator Rock, a stone bearing a wonderful resemblance to that animal. Beyond this is the Elephant's Head, at the confluence of two avenues that lead to regions far beyond. Here also are seen two natural wells, which are circular in shape and filled with limpid water. Then comes the Table Rock, which is elevated twenty feet above the head, with regular steps to ascend on one and descend on the opposite side, down to the western terminus of the cave. A visit will amply repay the day's time spent in its exploration. This cavern was the rendezvous of French Canadians a hundred years ago, and for the Indians long prior to that time. In 1840, Dr. Joseph McDowell, of St. Louis, purchased it with the intention of using it as a grand museum. Anatomical and mineralogical specimens were brought and assigned a place in the cave, and a sarcophagus was cut and the remains of a child were deposited in the Altar Chamber.

Murphy's Cave, in Ides Hill, near the center of Hannibal, was discovered in 1872, by some workmen who were digging for fire-clay, and is similar to Hannibal Cave.

Ure's Cave is in the rear of the same hill, but is not so extensive as the two just mentioned.

Lover's Leap, a promontory 300 feet above the Mississippi River, is in South Hannibal, and commands a fine view of the city and surrounding country.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, oats, hay and fruit. In the vicinity of Hannibal there are several fine vineyards, and grapes are grown to some extent in every part of the county. Stock-raising, especially of thorough breds, is an important industry.

The Mineral Resources consist of coal, clay, limestone and freestone.

Manufacturing Interests.—Flour, lumber, railroad cars, lime and blank books are all manufactured to some extent, and three extensive potteries are now in operation in the county.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $15,750,000.*

Railroads.—There are 80 miles of railroad in operation, and about 3 miles in process of construction. The Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. extends from Hannibal north-west to Palmyra, and from Quincy south-

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $9,716,976. Bonded debt, $80,000. Mason township has a railroad debt of $200,000, and Liberty township, $85,000. The bonded debt of Hannibal is $240,000. The floating debt, $70,000.

west to the same point, thence south-west, returning to pass through the extreme south-western part of the county. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., from Hannibal, follows the southern line of the county for about 12 miles.

The Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R. has about 1 mile of road above Hannibal. The Quincy, Alton & St. Louis R. R., furnishes a convenient route to Quincy and St. Louis via Hannibal and Fall Creek Junction R. R. The Keokuk & St. Louis R. R. passes through the county along the Mississippi River, and is now completed and cars are running to Hannibal, a distance of 22 miles. The 3 miles remaining will soon be completed. The St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk R. R., is completed from Hannibal south-westwardly to the southern line of Ralls County, and when completed will connect with the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., probably at Dardenne, thus furnishing another direct route to St. Louis. The Mississippi Valley & Western R. R. is completed to Hannibal, and cars are now running.

The Exports are wheat, beef, pork and fruits.

Educational Interests.—There is a growing feeling in favor of public schools, and nearly every sub-district is supplied with a comfortable school-house. Excellent teachers are employed, and the schools generally are of a high grade, especially in Hannibal and Palmyra, where very superior educational advantages are found.

Barkley, named for its first settler, Levi Barkley, a station on the H. & St. J. R. R., 5 miles s. of Palmyra and 10 miles n. w. from Hannibal, is an important shipping point for stock and fruit.

Bear Creek, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 5 miles w. of Hannibal, has 1 patent lime kiln, 1 cooper shop, 1 stone crusher and 1 lime quarry which is extensively worked.

Benbow, (formerly Midway,) 18 miles n. w. of Palmyra, has 1 public school, 2 churches—Methodist and Presbyterian, 2 stores and 1 wagon shop.

Caldwell.—See Woodland.

Ely, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 9 miles s. w. of Palmyra.

Emerson, 13 miles w. n. w. of Palmyra, was settled at an early day by Messrs. True, Jones, McPike and Emerson. It was laid off Jan. 20th, 1837, and called Houston, but in 1859 the name was changed to Emerson. It has 1 public school, 3 churches—Methodist, Baptist and Christian, and 4 stores and several shops.

Hannibal, in the south-eastern corner of the county, the terminus of the H. & St. J. R. R., and the M., K. & T. R. R., and on the K. & H. R. R., is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, which is bridged at this point, thus making Hannibal the western terminus of the T., W. & W., and F. C. Branch of Q., A. & St. L. R. R'ds. It is also the northern terminus of the M., K. & T. R. R., and present terminus of the M., V. & W. R. R., and of the St. L., H. & K. R. R., which is in

operation from Frankford to Hannibal, a distance of 18 miles. The city is built between Holliday's Hill on the north, and Lover's Leap on the south, and is divided by Bear Creek and Ide's Hill into North Hannibal and South Hannibal. It extends two miles back from the river, over the valley of the creek and up on the hillsides, making a beautiful and picturesque city. In early times it was known as Staveley's Landing. Lots were sold here to settlers in 1817, and in 1819 the town was regularly laid off by Thos. Bird, on a New Madrid claim. The first keel boat was built by Moses D. Bates & Bro., and in 1817 the first named built the first log cabin. The oldest portion of the town is near the ferry landing; after this Palmyra Avenue was settled and then Main Street. For years after its settlement, Indian wigwams dotted the hills about it, but they decreased in number as white settlers came in. In the fall of 1828, the families of Giles Thompson, Joseph Brashear, Amos Gridley, Zachariah G. Draper, Reuben Turner, Theophilus Stone and Joshua Mitchell constituted the inhabitants of Hannibal. Mr. Mitchell, now (1874) 70 years old, says when he arrived, the present site of Hannibal was a forest of oak, walnut and hackberry, with a dense underbrush of hazel; and that he rode from St. Louis on horseback, finding but three settlers between New London and Hannibal—Stephen Dodd, Stark Simms and James Mills. In 1829, Mr. Mitchell built the first frame house of the town, and in 1823 Joseph Hamilton the first brick house—on the Levee, between Bird and Hill. Joab Smith and Mr. Johnson, of St. Louis, in 1833, built the first steam saw-mill, on the corner of Main and Broadway, now occupied by Mr. J. Settle's clothing store. In 1826, Mr. John Fry and family settled in the town, followed by Mr. Robert Buchanan in 1832.

The commerce of the Upper Mississippi, until 1829, was carried on by keel boats, manned chiefly by French Canadians; ten to twelve days were required to make the trip from St. Louis to Hannibal. In 1833 the inhabitants of the town numbered 35, and 1 steamboat arrived and departed per week.

The families then residing there, in addition to those already mentioned, were as follows: Samuel Stone, Joseph Craig, Samuel Bowen, Abraham Curts, Abner Nash, Isaac Holt, A. McGinnis, John L. Lacy, James Clark, John Nelson and James Conroy. In 1837 Thos. E. Brittingham arrived from Maryland, and in 1839 he built his present brick residence. The same year Dr. B. T. Norton, J. Pierce and William McDaniel arrived—the latter in a snow storm, and was only able to find accommodation for himself and family in an out-house, and it was impossible for him to find supplies for man or beast. Bear Creek at that time passed in a serpentine course through what is now the chief business part of the town; South Hannibal was a dense forest, and West Hannibal a favorite hunting ground.

At quite an early day Dr. Nelson preached to the people, and the first church (Methodist) was organized in 1835 by George W. Bewley. In 1837 Dr. Marks, now (1874) of Webster Groves, organized the first Presbyterian church. In 1847 a charter was obtained for the H. & St. J. R. R., and this secured the future prosperity of the city, and in 1845 the Keokuk & St. Louis Packet Co. was organized, which added much to the business of Hannibal. From 1825 to 1835 New London, Palmyra, Hannibal, Scipio, Marion City and Quincy were the great cities of the West, and much jealousy existed between them. In 1825 New London and Palmyra were rivals; in 1837 Palmyra and Marion City; in 1829 Hannibal and Scipio, and finally a spirited rivalry between Palmyra and Hannibal. The last came off victorious in the succeeding decade, and was incorporated as a city in 1839. The oldest settlers now living are Thos. E. Brittingham, Joshua Mitchell, John Fry, Robert Buchanan, Theophilus Stone, Abraham Curts and John L. Lacy. The corporate limits embrace about 3,000 acres of land, and the business of the city may be inferred from the following figures: There were sold from this place and carried over the various railroad lines centering here, nearly 100,000,000 feet of lumber, 100,000 barrels of lime and 150,000 barrels of flour, manufactured here; and many thousand pounds of tobacco. There were slaughtered here in 1873, 16,000 hogs and several thousand cattle. The city contains about 350 stores and business houses, 2 extensive car shops, which have turned out some fine palace cars, 1 large foundry and many smaller manufactories. A fine union depot is soon to be erected; also a grand hotel and a capacious grain elevator. There are 2 newspapers—the *Courier*, published by the Winchell & Ebert Printing Company, and the *Clipper*, by Rich & Newberry, 6 public schools and 1 high school—3,229 children of school age with a regular attendance of 1,000 ($25,000 are expended annually for school purposes), 11 churches—Baptist, membership 265; Presbyterian, 275; Congregational, 350; Episcopal, 200; Lutheran, 75; Baptist (col.), 150; Methodist (col.), 260; M. E. Ch. South, 250; M. E. Ch., 300; Catholic, 500 adult members; Arch Street Methodist, 100; Christian Church, 225.

The Union Stock Yards are new, admirably arranged, and easy of access.

The North Missouri Fair Grounds are near the city, and have been beautifully laid off at an expense of $60,000. Hannibal now has a population of 12,575, and with the natural advantages it possesses, together with the intelligence and enterprise which characterize the people, its past vigorous growth is but a promise of greater prosperity in the future.

The Hannibal bridge, erected in 1870 and 1871, at a cost of $485,000, is a combined railroad and highway bridge over the Mississippi, and the trains of the C., B. & Q. R. R., and the T., W. & W. R. R.

pass over this bridge and through the tunnel, which is cut through Halliday's Hill, 1 mile above the city, and is 302 feet long, 20 feet high, and 18 feet wide.

HANNIBAL COLLEGE, founded under the auspices of a few patrons of learning, chief among whom were R. F. Lakenan, J. L. RoBards, J. W. Brady, John Ure, J. H. McVeigh and Wm. Dresher, was opened in the fall of 1869, since which time 650 students have received instruction in the higher collegiate branches. The charter provides that the Bible shall be taught daily to all who receive instruction at this institution. Its endowment at present consists of 35 acres of land lying within the corporate limits of the city, valued at $10,000, and donated by R. F. Lakenan. This College, under the able management of its President, Rev. Prof. Leo Baier, is made self-supporting.

ACADEMY OF ST. JOSEPH.—In 1864, the Catholic church of Hannibal, with funds raised by subscription, purchased the building and grounds of the Hannibal Institute (an unsuccessful private school) and deeded the property to the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, who the next year opened a parochial school, which has grown into a flourishing Academy. Extensive improvements have been made, and more grounds added, till the property is valued at $25,000 to $30,000. They can accommodate 120 boarders and 300 pupils.

Hester, 8 miles w. s. w. of Quincy, and 9 miles n. of Palmyra, is a new town in the midst of a well timbered and fine agricultural district.

Naomi, 16 miles n. w. of Palmyra on Troublesome Creek, has been recently laid out, and is surrounded by well-cultivated farms.

Nelsonville, a p. o. 25 miles w. n. w. of Palmyra, is near the northwest corner of the county.

New Market, 12 miles w. of Palmyra, has 1 store, 1 wagon shop, and 1 hotel. This place was laid out November 24th, 1836, by Messrs. Hawkins and Burch.

North River, a p. o. situated in the forks of North River, 9 miles w. s. w. of Palmyra, is a comparatively new town. This section of country was known as "Turkey Shin," because wild turkeys abounded, and regular hunting excursions were made thither by the early inhabitants.

North River Station, a station on the H. & St. J. R. R., is 9 miles from Quincy and 5 miles n. n. e. of Palmyra.

PALMYRA, the county seat, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 14 miles from Hannibal, and 14 from west Quincy, is in the midst of the "Elm Lands," whose marvelous beauty and fertility became, early in the settlement of Missouri, an attraction to those seeking homes in the "Far West." Great inroads have been made upon these elm forests, and now following almost any of the roads leading from the city, are seen farm after farm of golden grain, flowery fields of clover, and magnificent orchards of fruit, which extend far back into the country. There are 7

never-failing springs in and around the city, which form the stream that runs through the heart of Palmyra, and empties into North River. The largest, known as the "town spring," is remembered by many a weary traveler, and affords abundant water for the entire city. Hugh White was the original owner of the site, and March 24th, 1819, he conveyed it to Samuel K. Caldwell and Obadiah Dickerson, who afterwards sold an interest in it to Joel Shaw and John McCune and the location of each gentleman's portion was decided by lot. The city is regularly laid out and is substantially and tastefully built, having about 30 stores and numerous shops, 2 flouring-mills, 2 breweries, 1 brick yard, 2 pork packing houses, 2 banks, 2 public and 2 private schools, and Ingleside Academy, under the patronage of the Baptist denomination, Mrs. P. A. Baird principal, 11 churches—M. E. Ch., M. E. Ch. South, Reformed, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Lutheran, Catholic, O. S. Presbyterian, also colored Baptist and Methodist, 2 newspapers, *The Spectator*, published by Jacob Losey, and the *New Era*, by Leflet & Gordon. Population about 3,000. During the late Civil War a skirmish occurred at Palmyra between Col. Porter's forces (Confederate) and about 80 Federal troops under Capt. D. Duback, in which 1 citizen fell and others were wounded.

Philadelphia, 12 miles w. of Palmyra, was laid out by Wm. Muldron, Dec. 19th, 1835. It has 1 Union church, 1 public school, 3 stores and several shops.

Sharpsburg, 5 miles n. w. of Monroe City and 22 miles s. w. of Palmyra, is a small village which was settled at an early day.

Springdale, on the M., K. & T. R. R. 8 miles w. of Hannibal, is a newly laid off town in the center of a fine country.

Taylor, on the M. P. R. R. 5 miles w. of West Quincy and 6 miles n. of Palmyra, is a small town laid off and chiefly owned by Capt. Jno. Taylor, who settled here in 1820.

Warren, 15 miles w. s. w. of Palmyra, was laid off in 1844 by Messrs. McElroy and Edelin. It is surrounded by a good farming country, and contains 1 church, 1 public school, 1 store and several shops.

West Ely, 10 miles s. of Palmyra, has 2 stores, several shops, 2 public schools and 2 churches—Lutheran and Presbyterian.

West Quincy, on the H. & St. J. R. R. has 1 public school, 1 store, 1 lumber yard, 1 planing mill and 1 union depot.

Wither's Mills, on the H. & St. J. R. R. 7½ miles from Hannibal and the same distance from Palmyra, has 1 school and 1 Baptist Church.

Woodland, (Caldwell,) on the H. & St. J. R. R. 5 miles s. w. of Palmyra, has 1 store, 1 school-house and a Baptist church. This village is surrounded by a rich agricultural country.

MERCER COUNTY,

In the northern part of the State, is bounded north by Iowa, east by Putnam and Sullivan Counties, south by Grundy, and west by Harrison, and contains 283,466 acres.

Population in 1850, 2,691; in 1860, 9,300; in 1870, 11,557, of whom 11,464 were white, and 93 colored; 5,948 male, and 5,609 female; 11,407 native (5,239 born in Missouri), and 140 foreign.

History.—What is now Mercer County was settled in 1837, when it formed a part of Grundy. The Sioux, Foxes and Pottawatamies, who then occupied the region, and with whom considerable trade was carried on, generally lived on amicable terms with the settlers, but occasionally some petty quarrel would arise at the trading posts. One of these led to the killing of an Indian at Pleasanton, in 1845, and shortly after they were removed to Iowa. The county was organized Feb. 14th, 1845, and named in honor of Gen. Mercer, of Revolutionary fame. The county seat was located at Princeton, Feb. 1st, 1847. A few of the early settlers still remain in the county, among them T. B. Harrington, who has been justice of the peace for 22 years—Squire Thompson, John Etherton, Sen., Joseph Speer, Charles Thompson, Sebird Rhea, Jackson Pritchard, Peter Cain and Joseph M. Sallee.

This county participated in the Mormon War in 1837. (See Caldwell County pp. 87 and 88). As the Saints were *en route* to Utah, a small company halted here for a while, and some of the settlers made their first start toward fortune in trading with them. In 1846, a company was raised in this vicinity for the Mexican War. The late Civil War called forth a large number of the able-bodied men in the county. Comparatively few—perhaps 50—espoused the Confederate cause, while at least 2 full regiments enlisted under the old flag, and at many of the hardest fought battles of the war, Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Franklin, Little Rock, Helena, Vicksburg and others, they bore themselves like heroes. Mercer brought no shame to the Revolutionary name she bore, for her quotas were always filled, though she paid her tribute of blood for a united country.

Physical Features.—The face of the country is undulating, watered by numerous streams flowing in a southerly direction. East Fork of Grand or Weldon, passes through the central part and has numerous small tributaries. On a portion of the western boundary is Thompson's Fork of Grand River, and its chief tributaries on the east are Quicksand and Martin's Creeks. In the eastern part are Muddy, Honey and Medicine

Creeks, and many smaller streams. The Ravanna Prairie, very beautiful and productive, occupies a great portion of the county east of the Weldon River, while in the west is the Goshen Prairie, by many considered the land of promise of Mercer County. The soil is a rich loam interspersed with sand and white oak clay lands. There is little or no poor land, and much of the richest is still uncultivated.

The streams are generally skirted by a fine growth of timber from 1 to 3 miles wide on either side, consisting of the several varieties of oak, also walnut, hickory, ash, maple, basswood, etc. These lands, when cleared, make good farms, almost every acre being arable.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats, rye, fruits and stock. The people are awake to the improvements in husbandry, and by the aid of good machinery, are making some of the finest farms in the West. The grasses succeed admirably, and water being abundant, the farmers are giving increased attention to stock-raising, introducing some fine blooded animals, the raising of which is becoming a specialty in several parts of the county.

Mineral Resources.—Mercer is underlaid by coal, which is yet undeveloped. Good limestone and sandstone are abundant, also fire clay.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of flouring, lumber and woolen-mills.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $4,000,000.*

Railroads.—The South-western Division of the Chicago & Rock Island R. R. has about 25 miles of track passing from north to south through the county.

The Exports consist of live stock, grain, lumber and fruit. During the winter of 1873, $200,000 worth of timber was sold, including wood, rails, ties, etc., and over $10,000 worth of hoop-poles were shipped.

Educational Interests.—This county has a good school fund which has been very well managed. There are 72 sub-districts, all of which have substantial buildings, and the people are thoroughly alive to the necessity of public schools. When the school fund has proved insufficient, to their honor let it be written, they have made up the deficiency by special taxation.

Cleopatra, 20 miles n. e. of Princeton, and 6 miles from Lineville, contains 2 stores and a population of about 100. There is a strong sulphur spring 2½ miles n. e. of this village.

Cottonwood, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R., 6 miles n. of Princeton, has 1 store and 1 saw-mill. Population, about 100.

Goshen, 6 miles w. of Princeton, surrounded by one of the best farming regions in the county, has 2 stores, several shops, 1 church and a population of about 100.

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $2,623,214. Taxation, $1.20 per $100. Bonded debt, $200,000.

Half Rock, 15 miles s. e. of Princeton, has 1 store, and is surrounded by a fine farming country.

Honey, a post-office 9 miles s. e. of Princeton.

Lineville, on the Iowa Line, and on the C. R. I. & P. R. R., 16 miles n. of Princeton. Population, about 500.

Middlebury, in the extreme southern part of the county, 3 miles n. e. of Spickardsville, its nearest railroad station, and 10 miles s. of Princeton, is a trading point for the surrounding country. It has 1 store and about 75 inhabitants.

Mill Grove, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R., 9 miles s. of Princeton, is a thriving town and has a good flouring-mill, a steam saw-mill, 3 stores and several shops. Population, about 200.

Modena, 9 miles s. w. of Princeton, in a fine farming country, has 2 stores, several shops and about 100 inhabitants.

Pleasanton, on the Iowa line, 15 miles n. w. of Princeton, is a thriving village of several hundred inhabitants.

PRINCETON, the county seat, situated near the center of the county, on the east bank of the Weldon River, and on the C. R. I. & P. R. R., 402 miles from Chicago and 300 miles from St. Louis, was settled in 1840, incorporated in 1857, and now has a population of over 1,000. It is a growing town, and has an excellent high and one district school, 2 churches—Baptist and M. E. Ch., 25 stores, 1 fine flouring-mill with steam and water power, 1 wagon and 2 saddle and harness shops, 3 lumber yards, 2 newspapers—*The Advance*, C. E. Buren and W. L. Robertson, editors, and *The Telegraph*, L. W. Brannon, editor. There is an abundance of timber in the vicinity, also good building stone, and the Weldon River furnishes excellent water power at this point. During the year 1873, $55,000 was spent in improving and building.

Ravanna, on Ravanna Prairie, 10 miles n. e. of Princeton, its usual railroad station, is the second town in the county. It was settled in 1856 by Wm. R. McKinley, who laid off the town in 1857. It was incorporated in 1869 and has a population of about 300. It is surrounded by a wealthy agricultural community, and contains 2 churches—M. E. Ch. and Baptist, 1 public school, 6 stores and 5 shops, and is on the line of the projected B. & S. W. R. R.

Saline, a post-office 14 miles n. w. of Princeton.

MILLER COUNTY,

In the central part of the State, is bounded on the north by Morgan, Moniteau and Cole Counties, east by Cole, Osage and Maries, south by Pulaski and Camden, and west by Camden and Morgan Counties, and contains 374,628 acres.

Population in 1840, 2,282; in 1850, 3,834; in 1860, 6,812; in 1870, 6,616, of whom 6,440 were white and 176 colored; 3,404 male, and 3,212 female; 6,489 native, (4080 born in Missouri) and 127 foreign.

History.—From the camp of a hunting post grew the first settlements made in this county, though it is not probable that these sportsmen continued to live any length of time in such a manner, but finding the Indian hunting grounds good, and returning from season to season, some of these trappers concluded to make it their home; and Seneca R. Y. Day and others settled in what is now Miller County, in 1815. About 1819, A. J. Lindley became a "squatter" near the mouth of the Big Tavern Creek, but where he came from or where he went to, tradition fails to inform us. About 1821 Wm. and Boyd Miller settled on or near Spring Garden Prairie in the north-east portion of the county (then Howard). Boyd Miller died there some years ago, but William is still living, a venerable and respected "pioneer."

These were followed by Samuel Richardson, Maston Burris, John Brockman, Isaac Bass and Hugh Challes, all of whom made settlements on the Osage River between 1828 and 1833.

John Wilson and his family settled on Tavern Creek about 1822. The first winter he, with his wife and children, camped in what is still known as Wilson's Cave, situated 30 feet above the bottoms of Tavern Creek, near the mouth of Barren Fork. He was known in the neighborhood as "Uncle Jack," and his wife as "Aunt Nellie." Testimonials of this unpretending pioneer's real worth are recorded by one of his contemporaries in language too sincere to be omitted. This old neighbor says of Mr. Wilson: "He fed the hungry, visited the sick and clothed the naked." He died in 1857 at the residence of John Brumley, and in accordance with his expressed wish, his body was placed in a coffin which he had prepared 15 years before, and entombed in a little cave to the right of the one in which he had once lived. The mouth of this natural sepulchre was then walled up and cemented. He left directions that at his burial, a good dinner, "with something to wash it down," should be furnished to those who attended, all of which was done.

The settlers experienced no trouble from Indian depredations, as but few Indians remained here at the dates above referred to, but among those who did remain, "Joe Munsey" was most prominent, having served under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans.

This county, named in honor of ex-Gov. Miller, was organized Feb. 6th, 1837, that part lying north of the Osage being taken from Cole County, and that part lying south of the river from Pulaski. In its early settlement there were no mills nearer than 30 or 40 miles, and groceries were packed from Jefferson City, and paid for in peltries, furs and venison hams.

The county was not the scene of any important battles during the late Civil War, but was continually overrun by bushwhacking and marauding bands, and lost many valuable citizens and much property. Traces of those troubled times are still preceptible.

Physical Features.—The surface varies in elevation from 40 or 50 to over 600 feet above the level of the Missouri at the mouth of the Osage, the lowest portion being in the valley of the latter stream. Near the Osage and its larger tributaries the country is generally very broken and rocky, excepting immediately in the valleys; but further back, slopes usually become more gentle, with fewer exposures of rock, until we reach the richer districts, more remote from streams, where the surface is comparatively level or slightly undulating.

The largest stream is the Osage River, which passes diagonally through the county near the middle, in a north-easterly direction. Being navigable for small steamboats at high water as far up as Osceola, in St. Clair County, it is of much value to the county as an outlet for its surplus products, and for the return of such freights as the trade of the interior demands.

Its principal accessions from the north are through Little Gravois and Saline Creeks and their numerous tributaries; also Jim Henry, Cub and Little Tavern Creeks; from the south, Bear, Dog, Cat-tail, Coon, Panther, Humphrey and Lick Creeks; its largest tributary is Tavern, which flows in a devious course from the south-east corner of the county northwardly, debouching near the north-eastern boundary; of its numerous tributaries, Barren Fork is the largest coming from the south-west, and from the south-east it is augmented by Fork of Tavern, Sandstone, Bolin and Little Tavern Creeks, besides various smaller branches from both the east and west. The northern part of the county is well watered by South Fork of Moreau, Blyth's Fork of Moreau and East Branch of Brush, and the south-west by Grand Auglaize and its numerous tributaries. In addition to the many clear streams, fine, never-failing springs abound in all parts of the county, many of these affording extraordinary quantities of water of great value for driving machinery, as they generally continue to flow independent of rains or drouth, and their

temperature being from 58° to 62°, of course they never freeze. Some of these large springs are now utilized as water power.

This country is well supplied with fine timber of various kinds. The prairie land is of small extent, nearly all of which is located on the high country in the north-western townships. Some portions, however, south of the Osage, partake, more or less, of the character of prairie, the trees being so scattering as to allow a dense growth of tall grass over the high country and along the slopes. In the valleys of Osage River, and Auglaize and Tavern Creeks, as well as in those of nearly all the streams of any extent, there is a fine growth of large timber. It generally consists of red, burr, and black oak, American and red elm, white and black walnut, sugar and soft maple, ash, sycamore, hickory, honey locust, hackberry, basswood, cherry, buckeye, etc.

In the district known as the "Big and Little Rich Woods," in the southern part of the county, the large growth of timber is not everywhere confined to the valleys, but at many places extends over the higher country. In the valleys of the Osage and those of all the other streams, there is a rich alluvial soil, and in the higher districts are also areas of considerable extent, of fine arable lands, especially in the north-western and south-eastern townships. In the latter locality is "Big and Little Rich Woods," and in these the soil is of excellent quality, and the growth of timber larger than in much of the surrounding country.

On the north side of the Osage, in the region of Pleasant Mount and Rocky Mount, on the high divide between the streams flowing northeastward to the Moreau, and those flowing to the Osage on the south, there is a fine district of good land. In various other parts of the county there are smaller areas of good land, and even those districts too hilly and rocky for the plow, are admirably adapted to stock-grazing and grape-culture.

There are several caves in the county, the largest of which is on the Big Tavern Creek, in the bluff near its confluence with the Osage River. The entrance is about 25 feet square, and 30 to 40 feet above the river in a solid limestone bluff, and is reached by means of a ladder, but as yet it has been only partially explored. During the late Civil War it was used as a safe retreat by the "bandit" Crabtree. The stalactite formations are of weird and strange appearance, some of them looking like colossal images of marble, and the whole effect by torch-light is solemn if not awful, so strong is the resemblance of these natural formations to the work of the sculptor's hand. Further up the stream are two other large caves, but little explored. One is used by a German as a brewery.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, rye, oats, tobacco, potatoes, beans, etc. Hay of a very fine quality, clover, timothy, red-top and hungarian, is grown with great success, and meadows are becoming very extensive.

Among fruits, apples, peaches, pears, cherries and plums are raised very successfully. Vineyards are few in number, but very productive.

There is considerable Government Land in the county, but most of it is of inferior quality.

The Mineral Resources are varied and rich. *Lead* has been known to exist in different parts of the county for a great many years, attracting but little attention until 1869-70. In the latter year, H. A. Cugwin erected the Pioneer Furnace on Saline Creek, 4 miles n. e. of Tuscumbia. Soon afterwards, Messrs. Johnston, Durbin and Blackburn erected the Buckeye furnace, a mile further north-west. These furnaces smelted a large amout of ore obtained from mines opened along the creek.

In 1873, W. A. Hackney discovered on his farm a lead mine, which he is working profitably. The lead deposits seem to be principally on the north side of the Osage, though it is found in small quantities on the south side of the river, and in other localities on the waters of Auglaize Creek.

Large deposits of hematite and specular *iron* have been known to exist in this county since 1836. In 1857 Charles Semple, an enterprising gentleman of St. Louis, selected iron lands near and south of Tuscumbia, but died before he could develop them; they had been developed sufficiently, however, to show their immense richness. In 1872, iron was discovered near the south-east corner of the county, but has not been worked. The South Western Iron Company, in 1873, near this locality developed some very rich banks, reporting one seam of at least 18 feet in thickness. Bituminous *coal* is found near the iron banks in the south-eastern part of the county. T. D. Garner struck the second vein 60 feet below the surface, and 12 feet in thickness.

Manufacturing Interests.—There are two smelting furnaces in the county, one on Big Saline Creek, about 4 miles north from Tuscumbia, the other about one mile above, on the same stream and near the Great Sulphur Spring; also several grist and saw-mills, two carding machines and a wool factory.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $2,100,000.*

The Exports are cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs, hides, pork, bacon, wheat, oats, tobacco, potatoes, apples, peaches, iron ore and lead, the first and last named being the principal items.

Educational Interests.—Public schools are very generally organized and well attended. There are 53 sub-districts, some have six months and all four months school in each year. In Pleasant Mount and Tuscumbia fine brick school-houses have been erected, and in the former town a graded school is established 10 months in the year.

Bliss, a post-office 16 miles w. of Tuscumbia. A church near is known as the Blue Spring Church.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $1,876,992. Taxation, $1.00 per $100. The county is out of debt.

Brumley, (Mill Creek, Thompson's Store,) 12 miles south of Tuscumbia, contains 1 general store.

Fair Play, an old store-house on the Osage River ½ mile above St. Elizabeth.

Iberia, (Oakhurst,) 10 miles from Crocker its nearest railroad station, and 16 miles s. e. of Tuscumbia, was settled in 1856, is located in a wealthy district, and contains a church, Masonic hall, 4 stores and 1 saddler shop.

Little Gravois, a post-office 8 miles w. of Tuscumbia.

Locust Mound, 12 miles n. of Tuscumbia near Spring Garden, where there is a seminary, contains 1 general store.

Pleasant Farm, a post-office 6 miles s. e. of Tuscumbia.

Pleasant Mount, 12 n. n. w. of Tuscumbia, was laid out by Andrew Burris in 1838 and incorporated in 1869. It is a prairie town, and surrounded by one of the wealthiest and most enterprising farming sections of the county. In the town and vicinity are 5 churches—1 Congregational, 2 Christian, 1 Baptist, 1 M. E. Ch. and a good public school. The Miller County Agricultural and Horticultural Society hold their meetings here and are well attended. There is in the place 1 wool carding and 1 flouring mill, 2 hotels, 7 stores, 2 wagon and 1 saddler's shop, a Masonic hall and Odd Fellows hall. Population, about 200.

Rocky Mount, 20 miles w. n. w. of Tuscumbia, is situated between the breaks of the Osage River and the Prairie, and contains 1 store.

St. Elizabeth, on the south bank of the Osage River 18 miles below Tuscumbia, was laid out by Owen Riggs in 1869, and has 1 store and a Catholic church, the only one in the county. Population, about 60.

TUSCUMBIA, the county seat, beautifully located on the north bank of the Osage River, 35 miles s. w. of Jefferson City, is the first settled place in the county. The town was laid out on land donated to the county in 1837 by J. B. Hanson; it was incorporated in 1856, and has a population of about 200. The business houses fill up the narrow bottom between the river and the hills, which rise nearly 200 feet, affording fine sites for residences and public buildings, the court-house occupying one of the most commanding. The town contains a good public school, 3 stores, 1 saw and grist-mill, 1 carpenter, 1 saddler and 1 wagon shop, 1 livery stable, 1 newspaper—*The Vidette*, published by R. Goodrich, and several small business houses. Mr. Burd Bass is said to have felled the first tree on the ground where Tuscumbia now stands.

Ulman's Ridge, a post-office 8 miles south of Tuscumbia.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY,

In the most eastern portion of the State, opposite the mouth of the Ohio River, is bounded north by Scott County and the Mississippi River which separates it from Illinois, east and south by the Mississippi River which separates it from Kentucky, and west by New Madrid and Scott Counties, and contains 253,440 acres.

Population in 1850, 3,123; in 1860, 4,859; in 1870, 4,982, of whom 4,063 were white, and 919 colored; 2,692 male, and 2,290 female; 4,797 native (2,138 born in Missouri), and 185 foreign.

History.—The American State papers relate that John Johnson settled at Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, Aug. 6th, 1800, by virtue of a grant from Henry Peyroux, commandant under the Spanish Government, but authorities conflict, and it seems doubtful to whom belongs the honor of making the first settlement in this county. Andrew Ramsey, of Henderson County, Kentucky, and his sons, John, Andrew and James, located at the present site of Norfolk in 1800. These men were "mighty hunters," and delighted to contest with both the red men and the wild beasts the possession of the soil. The following year Edward Mathews, from Lexington, Ky., settled with his wife and son on the prairie which still bears his name, one mile east of the present town of Charleston. The son, Edward N. Mathews, was the first magistrate in the new settlements, and in 1808, performed the first marriage ceremony which took place there, the parties being Absalom McElmurry and Elizabeth Gray. From 1802 until 1805, Charles Gray, Joseph Smith, John Weaver and Geo. Hacker, with their families, located on Mathews Prairie, and Mr. James Lucas on a bend in the river, since known as Lucas' Bend. In 1808, Abraham Bird, who, with his 4 sons, had in 1795 removed from Virginia to Cairo, began to make improvements at a point opposite on the Missouri shore, known still as Bird's Point. For 50 years this was the home of Mr. John Bird, and is now the property of his son, Mr. Thompson Bird. Abraham Hunter made a permanent settlement in 1804. When the Cairo & Fulton R. R. was opened, July 4th, 1859, the old gentleman, who had resided in the county for 55 years, was gratified by seeing his own name, "Abraham Hunter," blazoned upon the locomotive. He greeted its arrival in a short and appropriate speech, in which he said it was the proudest day of his life, and closed with these words: "May this iron horse survive to slake his thirst from the waters of the Pacific." In 1812, Newman Beckwith and his four sons, from Virginia, all enterprising men, settled and cultivated extensive farms at different points along the river from Norfolk to the foot of Wolf's Island,

and in 1815, Absalom McElmurry and family settled at Mathews Prairie. Of these, two sons are still living, the Hon. Thos. Scott and Absalom, the former being the oldest living inhabitant who was born in the county. Other early settlers whose families or descendants still reside in the county, were the Rushes, Stanleys, Dysons, Kennedys, Moores, Crenshaws and Swanks.

The county was organized Feb. 14th, 1845, from a part of Scott. From this time for nearly 20 years the county enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity, growing steadily in population and wealth, but from the commencement of the late Civil War, her soil was alternately overrun and devastated by both armies. It was here, near the town of that name, that the battle of Belmont was fought, noted less for its importance than for being the first decided encounter along the Mississippi River. Much of the time during the war, the county was occupied by soldiers, and the people suffered the consequences of such occupancy. Since its close, prosperity has returned, and by the united efforts of the citizens the county has assumed her former place.

Physical Features.—Having a river front of 75 miles, and being intersected by numerous bayous, the county consists mainly of bottom lands, which are very rich and productive. The surface is drained by a number of lakes, ponds and bayous, chief among which are St. James Bayou, Ten Mile, Four Mile, and Eagle Ponds and Cypress Lake. There are a great number of the so-called Indian Mounds scattered over the county. The land is heavily timbered, principally with cottonwood, black walnut, black and honey locust, white, red, black, burr, chinquapin and post oak, sugar maple and maple, hickory, mulberry, coffee-bean, sweet and black gum, pecan, persimmon, papaw and dogwood. There are also extensive cypress groves which are a striking feature in the topography of the county. There are 3 small prairies in the county, Mathews, north of the center, and Long and East Prairies in the western part, averaging 4 to 6 square miles each, and occasionally interspersed with groves of timber. The soil is warm, rich and sandy, well adapted to vegetables and fruits of all kinds, as well as grains.

Agricultural Productions.—Corn is the staple, yielding from 40 to 100 bushels per acre. Barley, oats and rye do well, also sorghum, castor beans, tobacco, timothy and the coarser grasses. Cotton grows well for the latitude, producing from 400 to 500 pounds to the acre. Wheat succeeds on the prairies. Hemp and tobacco are cultivated only to a limited extent, the objection being that they grow too rank. Vegetables sometimes attain an almost fabulous size. Peaches, apples, pears, quinces and the smaller fruits all succeed remarkably. The Cairo, Arkansas & Texas R. R. has about 10,000 acres of good land in this county, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.*

*For full particulars, terms, prices, etc., see Appendix.

The Manufacturing Interests are confined to a few saw and grist-mills. Wagons, buggies and farm implements are manufactured in Charleston on a small scale.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $4,125,000.*

Railroads.—The St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R. has 21 miles of track in the county, and the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas R. R. 17 miles, total 38 miles.

The Exports.—Corn is the principal one, but cotton, pecans, potatoes and other vegetables, and walnut lumber are also exported.

The Educational Interests.—Increased attention is being paid to education. There are already 30 schools in the different sub-districts, of which 4 are for colored children, besides a few select schools.

Belmont, the south-eastern terminus of the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 195 miles from St. Louis, is situated on the Mississippi River, and was named in honor of Auguste Belmont of New York. It has 1 hotel, 2 stores, 2 public schools and 1 M. E. Church. Population, about 300.

Bertrand, on the C. A. & T. R. R. 5 miles w. of Charleston, laid out in 1859 by Col. H. J. Deal, contains 1 store, 1 hotel, 1 church—M. E., and 1 public school. Population, about 100.

Birdville.—See Greenfield.

CHARLESTON, the county seat and principal town in the county, on Mathews Prairie, at the junction of the St. L. & I. M. R. R. with the C. A. & T. R. R., 11 miles s. w. of Cairo, Ill., and 178 miles s. e. of St. Louis, was laid out in 1837 by Joseph Moore, J. L. Moore and Wesley P. Barnard, and incorporated in 1856. It is a very thriving place surrounded by a fine and well settled agricultural country, and contains 12 stores, 1 grist-mill, 3 hotels, a jail costing $9,000, 3 churches—M. E. Ch. South, Catholic and Baptist, aggregate value about $15,000, 1 public school with 130 pupils, 1 good private school—the Charleston Academy, and 1 newspaper—*The Courier,* published by H. C. Underwood. Population, about 1,000.

Greenfield, (Birdville,) on the C. A. & T. R. R. opposite Cairo, with which it is connected by ferry, and 10 miles e. n. e. of Charleston, is a new village containing 1 hotel, 1 general store and 1 livery stable. Population, about 40.

Henson, a station on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., 8 miles s. e. of Charleston.

Houghs, a station on the C. A. & T. R. R. 6 miles e. n. e. of Charleston.

James Bayou, (St. James,) on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of St. James Bayou, 20 miles s. of Charleston, has 2 stores, 1 hotel, 1 steam and saw-mill and 1 public school. Population, about 75.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $1,500,000. Taxation, $1.35 per $100. Floating debt, $20,000.

Norfolk, on the Mississippi River, 7 miles by river s. of Greenfield, the oldest settled town in the county, has 1 store and 1 public school, and a population of about 50.

St. James.—See James Bayou.

Texas Bend, in Tywappity Bottom, 5 miles n. e. of Charleston, inhabited chiefly by Germans, has 1 church—Catholic, and 1 public school. Population, about 150.

Wolf Island, on the Mississippi River 8 miles below Belmont, has 2 dry goods stores, 2 warehouses and a seminary.

MONITEAU COUNTY,

In the central part of the State, is bounded north by Cooper County and the Missouri River, which separates it from Boone, east by Cole, south by Miller and Morgan, and west by Morgan and Cooper, and contains 262,443 acres.

Population in 1850, 6,004; in 1860, 10,124; in 1870, 11,375, of whom 10,496 were white, and 879 colored; 5756 male and 5619 female; 10,203 native, (6,912 born in Missouri) and 1,172 foreign.

History.—The early settlers were chiefly from Kentucky and Tennessee. Among the first who came were John Inglish, Thomas Smith, Vivian Alexander and others. Later, many thrifty Germans, attracted by the advantages offered for fruit-growing, settled in the county.

Moniteau, doubtless a corruption of Manito, the Indian name for the Deity, was organized from Cole and Morgan, Feb. 14th, 1845. The old counties bitterly opposed the formation of a new one, and this was not accomplished until after a ten years' struggle, and then only by tacking it to an "Omnibus Bill," forming sixteen new counties.

During the late Civil War portions of both armies passed and repassed through Moniteau, but only one slight skirmish occurred, at California in Oct. 1864, during Gen. Price's raid.

Physical Features.—The eastern, central and a portion of the northern part of the county is woodland with a light soil, excepting the bottoms and flats, where it is deep and rich. The southern, western and part of the northern portion is productive, rolling prairie, with some fine groves of timber. The bottom lands of the Missouri, Moniteau, Moreau and smaller streams are inexhaustible in richness. The chief streams are Little Saline, Splice, Moniteau, North Moreau, Clifty, Harris, Big Branch, Straight Fork, Smith's Fork, Willow Fork and Burris' Fork. Good water is found by digging from 10 to 35 feet, and there are numerous fine springs; several of these, in the south-eastern part of the county, afford excellent water power. Timber is abundant, and consists of the various kinds of oak, white and black walnut, hickory, elm, maple and sycamore.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, oats, flax, tobacco and potatoes. Some barley is raised; also rye, hemp, broom-corn, sweet potatoes, buckwheat and beans. The grasses are cultivated largely, and improved breeds of stock have been introduced. Great attention is paid to raising fine mules, and sheep-raising receives some attention. Fruits succeed well, especially the grape.

The Mineral Resources are confined chiefly to coal and lead, and a few large deposits of barytes. From present developments the coal appears to be in "pockets." The largest of these yet discovered is about 14 miles south-west of California, where a fine article of cannel coal, veined with lead, is being mined. A mine 2½ miles south-east of Tipton yields an excellent bituminous coal, large quantities of which are shipped from Tipton. There are several coal mines in the vicinity of California, which are being profitably worked. The *High Point Lead Mines*—a circular "chimney" about 180 feet in diameter, near the village of High Point—were profitably worked about 20 years ago. Of late years they have lain idle, but they have recently been leased, and mining operations will soon be commenced. The WEST MINES, 7 miles south-south-east of California, have been profitably worked for 5 years, and there are several other points where lead is found in paying quantities. Excellent potters' clay is found 3 miles west of California.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of 1 paper mill, located on Moreau Creek 3 miles south of California, 5 steam flouring-mills, several saw, 2 carding and 1 flax-mill.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $7,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Missouri Pacific R. R. passes through the central part of the county from east to west, having 26 miles, and the Boonville Branch from Tipton north, having 2 miles of track. The Osage Valley & Southern Kansas R. R. is projected south from Tipton, and is graded about 40 miles, 7 miles of which are in Moniteau County.

The Exports are live stock, flax seed, flour, wool, corn, rye, oats and lead.

Educational Interests.—There are more than 80 comfortable school buildings, and the public school system is growing in favor.

CALIFORNIA, the county seat, surrounded by an excellent farming country, is situated near the center of the county, on the M. P. R. R., 150 miles from St. Louis, and was laid off in 1845, and at first called Boonsborough. It was incorporated Nov. 14th, 1857, and contains an excellent court-house, 1 handsome public school building, which cost $23,000, 4 churches—Baptist, Methodist, German Lutheran and German Reformed, 1 bank and 3 steam flouring-mills. Population, about 1,600, of whom a large proportion are Germans.

Clarksburgh, (Moniteau Station,) on the M. P. R. R., 6 miles w. of California, has 1 machine shop, 1 Union church, 1 furniture and agricultural implement manufactory. Population, about 200.

High Point, 12 miles s. of California, has 2 churches—Methodist and Presbyterian, 1 good school-house and a flax-mill. Population, about 300.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $3,589,515; Taxation, $0.95 per $100. No debt.

Highland.—See McGirks.

Jamestown, 11 miles n. n. e. of California, is a thriving village, having a population of about 300. It has 2 churches—1 public school, 1 steam flouring and saw-mill, and 1 carding machine.

McGirks, (Highland,) a station on the M. P. R. R., 6 miles e. of California.

Magnolia, a post-office 8 miles s. s. w. of California.

Sandy Hook, a landing on the Missouri River, 12 miles n. e. of California.

Tipton, at the junction of the Boonville Branch with the M. P. R. R., 162 miles from St. Louis, is surrounded by a fine country, and has 4 churches—Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Catholic, and 1 bank. It is an important shipping point, and is the terminus of the projected O. V. & S. K. R. R. It has twice, in 1867 and 1873, suffered by fire. Population, about 900.

MONROE COUNTY,

In the north-east-central part of the State, is bounded north by Shelby and Marion, east by Ralls, south by Audrain and west by Randolph and Shelby Counties, and contains 422,455 acres.

Population.—In 1840, 9,505 ; in 1850, 10,541 ; in 1860, 14,785 ; in 1870, 17,149, of whom 15,144 were white, and 2,005 colored; 9,014 male, and 8,135 female ; 16,624 native (10,601 born in Missouri,) and 525 foreign.

History.—The first white settlers in what is now Monroe County were two families named Smith, two named Wittenburger, and one named Gillet, who came in 1819, the first from Tennessee, the latter from some of the Eastern States, and settled on the North Fork of Salt River in the north-eastern part of the county.

Monroe was organized from Ralls County, January 6th, 1831, at which time it contained several thousand inhabitants, principally settlers from Kentucky, Virginia and the Eastern States.

During the first two years of the Civil War, the Confederates occupied the county, and several slight skirmishes occurred. After this, the Federals held possession until the surrender.

Physical Features.—The country near the streams is hilly, elsewhere it is about equally divided between rolling prairie and timber lands. Along the streams are fertile bottom lands. The soil is a clayey loam, and, except on the bluffs and breaks of the streams, it is rich and productive. The prevailing rock is limestone. The county is well watered by Salt River and its tributaries, chief of which are Lost Branch, Reese's Fork, Elk Fork, Flat Creek, Middle Fork and Crooked Creek, affording in the eastern portion abundant power for flouring and saw-mills.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, oats, rye, tobacco and fruits, nearly every farm having an orchard which yields generously. Blue grass grows spontaneously, and is a very important item since this is one of the principal stock counties of the State, improved breeds of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, being well represented.

About one-twentieth of the county is not susceptible of cultivation, but not over one-eighth of the arable land is being worked. The Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Co. have about 1,000 acres of good land for sale in this county. Land is worth from $2 to $20 per acre, according to quality, location and state of improvement.

Mineral Resources.—Bituminous coal of good quality is abundant in nearly every township of the county save the northern tier, but no efforts

have been made at mining except where it lies near the surface. Red hematite ore, which has been found about 3 miles west of Paris and near Madison, is said to exist in paying quantities, and a sample of the same inspected at St. Louis, is pronounced to contain 85 per cent. of pure iron. A good quality of potters' clay is found in many places.

The Manufacturing Interests are confined to agricultural implements, wagon and plow manufactories, saw and grist-mills and woolen factories.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $10,550,000.*

Railroads.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., (late Hannibal & Missouri Central,) passes through the county entering at the north-eastern corner, and has 40½ miles of track. The Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. has 4½ miles in the north-eastern part of the county. The projected line of the St. Paul, Keosauqua & St. Louis R. R. passes across the eastern part of the county, and when completed will have about 30 miles of road. The railroad debt is $250,000, which is mostly held by citizens of the county. These bonds are eagerly sought at par, accrued interest added. They have never been contested.

The Exports are principally wheat, corn, oats, horses, cattle, mules, hogs, sheep and tobacco.

Educational Interests.—The county is divided into 22 districts, and these into 110 sub-districts. Paris has a fine school building erected in 1869, at a cost of $11,000. Monroe City, Madison and other towns also have good school buildings. The school-houses of the sub-districts are good and substantial, many of them being new and all paid for.

The public school fund, arising from the sale of the 16th sections of Government Land and other sources, is $106,000. This fund cannot be used for any other purpose. It is invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, bearing 10 per cent. interest. The official reports show this county to be third in the educational statistics of the State.

Austin, a station on the M. K. & T. R. R. 4 miles n. e. of Paris.

Clapper, on the M. K. & T. R. R. 16 miles n. e. of Paris, was settled in 1870, and has 1 store. Population, about 30.

Clinton, (formerly Somerset,) 12 miles n. n. e. of Paris, 6 miles w. from Clapper and 5 miles s. of Lakenan, Shelby County, was settled in 1840, and contains 2 potteries. Population, about 30.

Elizabethtown.—See Indian Creek.

Elliottsville, on the Paris and Hannibal wagon road, at the crossing of the North Fork of Salt River, 10 miles n. e. of Paris, was settled in 1842. Population, about 15.

Evansville, (Mill Grove,) on the M. K. & T. R. R., 17 miles west of Paris, was settled in 1870. Population, about 30.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $5,352,610. Taxation, $1.45 per $100. Bonded debt, $250,000. Floating debt, $19,800.

Florida, 12 miles east of Paris, on the line of the proposed St. P., K. & St. L. R. R., 6 miles s. e. of Stoutsville, was settled in 1831. Plat of town in Recorder's Office, book A, page 4, was the first plat recorded in the county. It is pleasantly located on the divide between North and South Fork of Salt River, ¾ of a mile from their confluence, and was once a very flourishing town, and competed with Paris for the county seat. It has now 4 stores, 2 wagon shops, 2 water saw and grist-mills, 1 church—M. E. ch. South, worth $700, and 1 public school. Population, about 150. The humorist, Mark Twain, was born here.

Granville, 9 miles n. w. of Paris and 8 miles south of Shelbina, on the H. & St. J. R. R., has 2 stores, 1 steam flouring-mill, 1 wagon shop, 1 public school and 2 churches—Methodist and Christian. Population, about 75.

Hollyday, on the M. K. & T. R. R., 6 miles west of Paris, has 1 store.

Indian Creek, (Elizabethtown,) on the Paris and Hannibal wagon road, 16 miles n. e. of Paris and 3 miles e. of Clapper, was settled in 1836, and has 1 wagon shop, 2 stores, 1 public school and 1 church—Catholic, costing $2,500. Population, about 80.

Long Branch, is a post-office 10 miles s. s. e. of Paris.

Madison, on the M. K. & T. R. R., 12 miles west of Paris, settled in 1836 by James R. Abernathy, contains 6 stores, 1 school and 2 churches Methodist and Christian. Population, about 200.

Middle Grove, 18 miles w. s. w. of Paris and 4 miles s. of Evansville, settled in 1830, contains 1 steam flouring-mill, 1 wagon shop, 4 stores, 1 public school and 2 churches—Presbyterian and Christian. Population, about 250.

Mill Grove.—See Evansville.

Monroe City, on the H. & St. J. R. R. 20 miles n. e. of Paris, is situated on a high, rolling prairie in the extreme north-eastern corner of the county. It was laid out in 1857, though improved but little until the close of the late war, was incorporated April 16th, 1869, and contains 1 steam flouring-mill with improved machinery, 1 agricultural implement and 1 coach and wagon factory, about 25 stores, 2 hotels, 2 livery stables, 2 harness shops, 4 churches—Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist and Christian—aggregate value, $20,000. The Methodists worship in the Presbyterian church. There is 1 female institute with a fine brick building, 1 male and female academy and 1 male academy; also a public school. The surrounding country is well adapted to stock-raising, and this is an important shipping point for cattle, hogs and sheep. Population, about 900.

PARIS, the county seat, on the M., K. & T. R. R. 41 miles w. of Hannibal, and near the center of the county, is finely located on the south bank of Middle Fork of Salt River. It was settled in 1831 by J.

C. Fox, incorporated Nov. 19th, 1855, and contains a three-story steam flouring-mill, built in 1867 at a cost of $15,000, which has all the modern improvements, a three-story steam woolen factory, built in 1865, costing $12,000, 2 plow and wagon factories, about 32 stores, 2 saddler's shops, 3 hotels, 1 bank, 2 livery stables and 1 marble cutter.

The court-house, occupying a square near the business center of the town, is a large and commodious brick structure, one of the best in north-eastern Missouri. It was built in 1866, and cost $50,000. There are 6 churches—Presbyterian, Christian, 2 Baptist and 2 Methodist—aggregate value, $23,000, and 1 public school building erected in 1869, at a cost of $11,000, which has 250 pupils and employs 5 teachers.

The fair grounds of the Monroe County Agricultural Association are located here. The Masonic hall, erected in 1872, and costing $8,000, is a handsome three-story brick building. The I. O. O. F. also have a fine two-story building. All of the public streets are macadamized. Paris has 2 weekly newspapers—*The Mercury*, Bean, Mason & Co., publishers, and the *Appeal*, Anderson & Blanton, publishers. Population, about 1,200.

Santa Fe, 15 miles s. e. of Paris, first settled in 1825, contains 1 steam saw and grist-mill, 2 stores, 1 public school and 2 churches—Methodist and Christian—valued at $3,000. Population, about 90.

Somerset.—See Clinton.

Stoutsville, on the M. K. & T. R. R. 12 miles north-east of Paris, was settled in 1870, and contains 1 flouring-mill, 1 wagon shop and 2 stores. Population, about 70.

Switzler, a post-office 11 miles s. w. of Paris.

Welch, a post-office 10 miles s. w. of Paris.

Woodlawn, 16 miles n. w. of Paris and 10 miles from Clarence on the H. & St. J. R. R., has 1 store. Population, about 20.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

In the eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Audrain and Pike Counties, east by Lincoln and Warren, south by Warren and the Missouri River—which separates it from Gasconade, and west by Callaway and Audrain Counties, and contains 327,129 acres.

Population in 1820, 3,074; in 1830, 3,902; in 1840, 4,371; in 1850, 5,489; in 1860, 9,718; in 1870, 10,450, of whom 9,466 were white and 939 colored; 5,272 male and 5,133 female; 9,647 native (6,272 born in Missouri,) and 758 foreign.

History.—The first settlements in this county were made early in 1800 at Loutre Island, and among those who came, were Messrs. Temple, Patton, Gooch, Murdock and Cole. In 1806 or '7, seven or eight Indians, probably Sacs and Pottawattamies, stole the horses of these settlers and committed sundry depredations. In consequence of this they were pursued by the settlers to the Salt River Prairie. Night coming on, they made an encampment, intending to attack the Indians early the next morning; but in this they were anticipated by the savages, who made a furious assault upon them in the night. Messrs. Temple, Patton and Gooch were killed at the first onset. Murdock slipped under the bank of Spencer Creek, near by, leaving Cole to contend with the enemy. Two stout Indians closed upon him; one of them stabbed him from behind, near the shoulder, the other encountered him in front. Cole being a very powerful man, wrenched the knife out of the hand of the Indian in front and killed him; but having to contend against such odds, he sought to make his escape, which he was fortunate enough to succeed in doing, favored, as he was, by the darkness of the night. Having reached home he collected a party of men, and returned to bury the dead. Murdock, not being acquainted with the roads, did not reach home for several days. In the year 1812 the Rangers were called out, and traversed the county to protect it from the incursions of the Indians. In the spring of 1813, a party of Sacs and Pottawattamies made an attack on Loutre Lick, where a Mr. Massey had settled. Young Massey, while plowing in the field, was shot by one of them. His sister hearing the report, and seeing the Indian pursuing her brother, blew a horn, and the Indians hearing and mistaking it for the bugle of the Rangers, made off precipitately.

In the spring of 1814 the Sacs and Foxes stole horses from the settlers in the neighborhood of Loutre Island. Some fifteen Rangers, commanded by Captain James Callaway being out on duty, accidentally fell upon their trail, and followed it. They reached the Indian encampment at the head of Loutre Creek, finding the horses there, but the enemy were

gone, probably on some other excursion. Taking the horses, they proceeded toward the Island without molestation, until they arrived at the junction of Prairie Fork with Main Loutre. Here Capt. Callaway, for the purpose of relieving some of the men who were driving the horses, requested Lieutenant Riggs to take command of the company and proceed, while he followed in charge of the men guarding the recovered horses. The exchange of command had been made, and the Rangers were crossing the creek, Captain Callaway with the horses being some distance behind, when the latter was fired upon by a body of Indians, numbering eighty or a hundred, who had lain in ambush, and completely invested the passage from a deep ravine to an adjacent steep hill. Captain Callaway, although severely wounded, broke the line of the Indians, in order to join his men in advance, calling to them to form upon the opposite bank of the stream. His order was of no avail, the survivors sought safety in flight, and Callaway, alone and wounded, endeavored to make his escape by swimming his horse over the main creek, but he was again intercepted by the enemy, and being mortally wounded, fell into the stream and expired. His body was afterwards recovered, and buried on the sterile hill-side which had been the witness of his defeat and death. A rough, flat rock, with his name inscribed in rude but legible characters, marks the last resting place of this gallant pioneer. Callaway was a grand-son of Daniel Boone, and one of the leading men of his time in the State. It may be mentioned here that a part of the Callaway Rangers made good their retreat to Loutre Island; the remainder to Wood's Fort. The names of those who fell in the skirmish, were McDermot, Hutchinson, McMillan and Gilmore.

This county was organized from St. Charles, Dec. 14th, 1818, and named in honor of Gen. Montgomery, who fell at Quebec.

Physical Features.—The central and northern portions of the county consist of beautiful undulating prairies, of great fertility, interspersed with strips of timber along the water courses. During the severe winter of 1872–3, observation proved the temperature of this prairie region to be several degrees warmer than the lowlands and timbered country. The extreme southern part of the county, bordering on the Missouri River, consists of rich alluvial bottoms equal in fertility and adaptation for agricultural purposes to any in this section of country. Back of these bottom lands is a range of high limestone bluffs, running parallel with the river through the southern part of the county. These bluffs, which rise in places to the height of 100 feet, make fine building sites, overlooking as they do the river bottoms of the Missouri, while back of them toward the north, are fertile valleys well watered and drained by the Loutre River, its large tributaries, Prairie Fork and Clear Fork, and the smaller streams of Quick and Murdock Creeks, and Dry Fork flowing easterly, and Whip-poor-will and South Bear Creeks flowing

southerly into Loutre River. The high prairies in the northern and north-eastern parts of the county are well watered, and drained by Coal Creek, which flows southerly into Clear Fork of Loutre, in the western edge of the county, White Oak, Walker, Elkhorn and Brush Creeks in the north-east, and North, Bear and Price's Creeks in the eastern part. Salt licks abound, and there are many fine mineral springs, among which a group of 3 called Loutre Springs, have acquired some local fame for their medicinal properties.

In a little valley on South Bear Creek, there is a head-land of singular appearance; it seems a mass of solid stone, and rises perpendicularly to the height of 100 feet. A shelving path leads on one side up to the summit, where a broad flat stone, covered with lichens and moss, affords the climber an easy seat, and the view of the surrounding country repays for the toil of the ascent. This immovable sentry, that has kept guard for countless ages over the peaceful valley below, has been christened "Pinnacle Rock." One mile and a half from Bluffton, there is another singular peak of volcanic formation, which excites interest. Timber is abundant, the varieties being chiefly, black, white, scarlet, red and post oaks, shell-bark and pig-nut hickory, besides black walnut and burr oak, which grow magnificently in the bottoms.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, hay, oats, potatoes, tobacco and stock. Melons, and the fruits common to this latitude, grow luxuriantly, and yield well. Tobacco is largely and profitably grown in the timbered portion of the county. Rye, broom-corn, sorghum and buckwheat are successfully raised. The hill-sides are suited to the culture of the grape, which each year is receiving more attention from fruit-growers, and wine is manufactured in considerable quantities. Much interest is manifested by the people in introducing improved breeds of stock.

The Mineral Resources are varied, but only partially developed. Coal is found in several localities, but is only mined at one point, Wellsville, and but sufficiently here to supply the home demand. A fine quality of marble has been discovered near Danville, and indications of iron exist in several localities. Building stone is abundant, also salt and saltpetre.

The Manufacturing Interests are yet in their infancy, and consist chiefly of a few flouring and saw-mills, a tobacco manufactory, and the requisite number of blacksmith shops.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $9,550,000.*

Railroads.—The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. W., to which the county donated $50,000, has 28 miles of track in Montgomery County.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $5,170,399. Bonded and floating debt, $20,000.

Educational Interests.—Public schools are established in all of the sub-districts, and many of the larger towns have tasteful and substantial school buildings. At Danville, Jonesburgh, New Florence and Wellsville, there are excellent public high schools. Montgomery College, at Montgomery City, compares favorably with the educational institutions of the West.

The Exports are stock—horses, mules, sheep and hogs—tobacco, corn, oats, wheat, hay, fruit and vegetables. Tobacco is the only manufactured article exported.

Americus, 12 miles s. of Danville, on the Loutre River, contains 3 stores, several shops and a mill.

Big Spring, a post-office 9 miles s. s. e. of Danville.

Bluffton, in the s. w. part of the county, 2 miles n. of Morrison, situated on the northern bank of the Missouri River, commands a good trade from the adjacent country, and is becoming noted for its grapes and wine.

DANVILLE, the county seat, 5 miles w. of New Florence, its usual railroad station, and 5 miles s. w. of Montgomery City, was founded in 1834 by Judge Ollie Williams, of St. Louis County, and the same year was made the seat of justice, the county records being moved thither from **Lewiston,** which had been the county seat prior to that time. During the late war Danville suffered severely from guerilla attacks. During a raid of Anderson's men, the court-house, containing all the county records, was burned, several prominent citizens killed, and numerous robberies committed. The town contains 4 stores, 1 mill and several shops. Population, about 350.

High Hill, on the St. L. K. C. & N. R. W. 4 miles e. of New Florence, contains 3 general stores and several shops. Population, about 350.

Jonesburgh, on the St. L. K. C. & N. R. W. 9 miles e. of New Florence, in the midst of a fine country, is the center of a growing trade. It contains 10 stores, 1 wagon and 2 saddler's shops, 2 lumber yards, 1 saw mill, 1 box factory, 1 hotel and several other business houses. There are several neat churches, and a good high school building. Population about 650.

Loutre Island, on the Missouri River, 15 miles s. s. e. of Danville, contains 2 stores and several shops. This is one of the oldest settlements in the county.

Middletown, 10 miles n. e. of Wellsville, one of the oldest towns in the county, is surrounded by a good country with which it has quite an important trade. It contains 15 stores, 2 hotels, 1 carriage manufactory, 2 saddlers, 2 harness makers, 2 cabinet makers, 1 wool carding mill, a number of shops, several churches and a high school. Population, about 800.

Montgomery City, the principal town in the county, on the St. L.

K. C. & N. R. W. 5 miles n. n. e. of Danville, and 82 miles from St. Louis, does a large trade in country produce and general merchandise. It contains 15 stores, 2 lumber yards, 1 wagon and 1 saddler's shop, 1 mill, 1 bank, 1 plow manufactory, 1 livery stable, and 1 railroad hotel. It is well supplied with churches and good schools. In addition to the public schools and Montgomery College, there is a flourishing parochial school under the supervision of the Catholic church. Population, about 1,300.

New Florence, on the St. L. K. C. & N. R. W. 77 miles w. n. w. of St. Louis, is an incorporated town. It contains, besides schools and churches, 13 stores, 2 livery stables, 1 hotel, 1 wagon and 1 saddler's shop, 1 marble yard and other business houses. Population, about 600.

Price's Branch, 6 miles n. of High Hill, contains 4 stores and a livery stable.

Peytona, a post-office 7 miles w. s. w. of Montgomery.

Rhineland, is a small village 18 miles s. of Danville near the Missouri River, not far from Bluffton. The culture of the grape engrosses, principally, the attention of the people.

Stockland, a post-office 12 miles n. e. of Montgomery City.

Wellsville, on the St. L. K. C. & N. R. W. 13 miles n. w. of New Florence, has a fine trade with the adjoining country. It has 14 stores, a number of shops, 2 mills and 1 lumber yard. There are rich deposits of coal in the vicinity of this town. Population, about 700.

MORGAN COUNTY,

In the central part of the State, is bounded north by Cooper and Moniteau Counties, east by Moniteau and Miller, south by Camden, and west by Benton and Pettis Counties, and contains 372,107 acres.

Population, in 1840, 4,407; in 1850, 4,650; in 1860, 8,202; in 1870, 8,434, of whom 8,127 were white and 307 colored; 4,297 male and 4,137 female; 7,735 native (5,089 born in Missouri) and 699 foreign.

History.—The diversified physical features of this county, its clear water courses skirted by belts of magnificent timber, the great abundance of game, including the buffalo, bear and elk, attracted the attention of settlers at an early day. The Missionary Trail, leading from Jefferson City to Harmony Mission, on the Osage, now in Bates County, passed through the center of Morgan County. The Osage Indians occupied the territory along the river, extending back to the head waters of the Gravois and Buffalo Creeks. The wide prairies, north, east and west of Versailles, were the scene of many an Indian hunt and battle. The early settlements were usually made in the timber near a spring, the prairie being looked upon as a barren desert, fit only for grazing for the buffalo and deer, and a breeding place for venomous reptiles.

The county was organized from a part of Cooper, January 5th, 1833. The first circuit court—Hon. David Todd, judge; Thos. G. Davis, clerk; Alfred McCutcheon, sheriff; Robert M. Wells, attorney-general; and James McFarland, foreman of the grand jury;—was held in June 1833, at the house of Josiah S. Walton, at Millville, now scarcely remembered by the oldest inhabitant. It was located where James' Mill now stands, and consisted of Mr. Walton's grist-mill and dwelling and Wyan & Galbraith's dry goods store. The old settlers were surely law-abiding citizens, as no presentments were made nor indictments found at that or the following term.

The first term of the county court, consisting of Zaccheus German, Seth Howard and John B. Fisher, was held in February 1833, and their first act was to appoint Joseph M. Barnard tax collector. December 23d, 1834, the county seat was established at a place to be selected and called Versailles, and Street Thruston appointed commissioner to receive and have charge of the lots donated to the county. It was located near the center of the county, and was laid off and lots sold in 1835. A number of substantial houses were at once erected, the first being the old McClanahan house and the house now on the south-east corner of the

public square, which was built and long kept for a hotel. During 1836 Mining Port sprang up on the Osage River, at the mouth of the Gravois, and promised to become the leading town in the county, but the great flood in July 1837 utterly destroyed it. In 1841 Ionia was laid out 6 miles north of Versailles, and unsuccessful efforts were made to remove the county seat to that place, but nothing is now left to mark its existence.

Physical Features.—The divide between the waters flowing northward into La Mine, and southward into the Osage, runs nearly east and west through the county, a little south of the center, and, in its most elevated part, is 500 to 550 feet above the Osage, and 700 to 750 feet above high-water mark at St. Louis.

The surface of this elevated region is a beautiful, gently undulating or slightly rolling prairie. Between the streams flowing south the slopes are at first gentle, then more rolling, and nearer the streams quite hilly. On the larger creeks, and especially nearer the Osage River, it is very broken and hilly. North of the divide, the high, nearly level prairie extends with a slight descent for some distance, but near most of the larger streams the surface is broken and sometimes rocky, though generally less so than on the southern slope.

Gravois Creek, with its tributaries, drains the south-east part of the county, while Big Buffalo, Minnas, Buffalo and Proctor Creeks are in the south-west. All of these flow south into the Osage, which forms a part of the south-eastern and south-western boundaries. Flat Creek, which empties into La Mine River near the northern boundary, flows in a tortuous course through the north-west corner, receiving the waters of Haw, Little Haw, Richland, Little Richland and their numerous tributary creeks, which drain the northern slope. Some small head branches of North Moreau rise north and east of Versailles, but flow into Moniteau County before attaining any importance.

There are many fine springs, the largest being on the southern slope, some of which are utilized for water power. One, 5 miles north-west of Gravois, discharges about 4,000 gallons of water per minute, drives 1 wool carding and 2 grist-mills, and is available for twice that power.

Most of the southern part of this county is woodland, and contains, especially in the valleys, extensive forests of fine large timber of the best varieties for building purposes. North of Versailles nearly one-third of the county is occupied by prairies; but they are so distributed with relation to the intervening woodlands that an abundant supply of wood for fuel and timber for the construction of houses, fences, bridges, etc., can always be found at convenient distances. The growth is red, black and burr oak, elm, white and black walnut, sugar and soft maple, ash, sycamore, hickory, basswood, cherry, buckeye, honey locust, etc.

In the elevated central and northern portions of the county there are

large areas of beautiful level or undulating prairie land, possessing a soil scarcely inferior in fertility to that of any uplands in the State. Much of the more elevated forest land of this section is of good quality, especially for the growth of wheat, while in the valleys there is some first-rate bottom land.

The southern part, excepting the valleys, is generally too broken and rocky for the plow, but well adapted to stock-grazing and grape-culture. In the valleys and along the more gentle slopes is a fair proportion of good arable land.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats, hay, etc. Tobacco is raised easily, and pays well. Fruits are generally abundant, and some attention is given to grape culture and the manufacture of wine, by the German residents.

Mineral Resources.—Building stone, sand and stone for lime are abundant. Cannel coal is found within the city limits of Versailles, and 1 mile east of the town is a large deposit of both this and bituminous coal. The *Indian Creek Coal Mines*, 10 miles south-east of Versailles, seem to be inexhaustible, and the coal is of fine quality. Lead is found in almost every township, but until 1873, little attention was paid to it. About that time the *New Granby* and *Cross Roads Mines* were discovered 2 miles s. e. of Versailles, and the *Marriott Mines*, 4 miles south-west, which, in 6 months, yielded over 500,000 pounds of ore. The *Buffalo Mines*, 10 miles south-west of Versailles, were the next discovered, and operations commenced here in September, and in 3 months 196,000 pounds of almost pure galena were taken out of 3 shafts. New discoveries are constantly being made, while in no place is the mineral exhausted. The *Gabrielle Mines*, worked by the Gabrielle Mining Co., 7 miles north-west of Versailles, yield handsome profits. There are 6 smelting furnaces in the county. The ore is almost pure sulphuret of lead, uncontaminated by foreign substances, such as cobalt or antimony. It is generally of the kind termed cog mineral, and yields from 72 to 74 per cent. of pig lead. Iron is also found in paying quantities in the southern portion of the county, and everywhere there is an abundant supply of good building stone. Clays suitable for brick occur, especially in the northern and central parts, and most excellent fire brick are made near Versailles.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of smelting furnaces, woolen, flouring and saw-mills.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $3,500,000.*

Railroads.—The Missouri Pacific Railroad passes through the extreme north-eastern and north-western portions of the county, having 8 miles of road and one station. The Osage Valley & Southern Kansas

*Assessed valuation in 1872, $2,307,450. Taxation, $2.00 per $100. Floating debt, $9,000. Bonded debt, $100,000, which was a subscription to the projected O. V. & S. K. R. R.

Railroad has 12 miles graded in the county. The Jefferson City & Southwestern Railroad survey also runs through the county.

The Exports are principally wheat, corn, cattle, horses, hogs, hides and lead.

The Educational Interests are well attended to. Public schools are established all over the county, and are in good condition.

Barnettsville.—See Stone House.

Bond's Mines, a post-office 15 miles s. of Versailles.

Boyler's Mill, a post-office 15 miles w. s. w. of Versailles.

Excelsior, 10 miles n. e. of Versailles, has 3 stores, 1 flouring-mill and 1 school-house. Population, about 75.

Florence, 13 miles n. w. of Versailles, was located in 1840, and then called Jonesboro, for a long time it had a brisk trade, but on the completion of the M. P. R. R. this fell away. It has 2 stores and a population of about 200.

Gravois Mills, a post-office 8 miles s. of Versailles.

St. Martin's, 8 miles n. of Versailles, on the Versailles and Tipton road, has 1 store.

Stone House, (Barnettsville,) 9 miles e. s. e. of Versailles, in the midst of a rich farming country, has 2 stores and about 50 inhabitants.

Syracuse, on the M. P. R. R., 168 miles w. of St. Louis and 20 miles e. of Sedalia, is a growth of the railroad. The first building was erected in 1858 by Mr. Melves. For some time it was the terminus of the M. P. R. R., and quite a little city grew up, but as the road was extended westward business began to decrease, and portions of the town moved with the road. Houses were torn down and shipped westward. It has 3 stores, 2 churches—Methodist and colored Baptist, 1 high school and a population of about 450.

Tuckersville, 20 miles s. w. of Versailles, in the extreme southern part of the county, nearly surrounded by the Osage River.

VERSAILLES, the county seat 20 miles south of Tipton, is situated on the water-shed between the Osage and Missouri Rivers. This is to be a place of considerable importance on the completion of the O. V. & S. K. and the J. C. & S. W. Railroads, each of which is partly graded. The town contains a court-house and a few other public buildings, about 15 stores, 1 church and 1 high school. Population, 1,100.

NEW MADRID COUNTY,

In the south-eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Stoddard and Scott Counties, east by Mississippi County and the Mississippi River which separates it from the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, south by Pemiscot and west by Dunklin and Stoddard Counties, and contains 188,421 acres.

Population in 1810, 3,165; in 1820, 2,296; in 1830, 2,350; in 1840, 4,554; in 1850, 5,541; in 1860, 5,654; in 1870, 6,357, of whom 4,931 were white, and 1,425 colored; 3,380 male, and 2,977 female; 6,274 native (4,019 born in Missouri), and 83 foreign.

History.—About 1780, Francis and Joseph Lesieur, young adventurers from Three Rivers, Canada East, arrived at St. Louis, and were employed by Mr. Cerré, a fur trader, to proceed down the river and seek a suitable point for the establishment of a trading house among the Indians. The place affording the greatest advantages was a large Delaware town, on the present site of New Madrid. They reported this to Mr. Cerré, who sent them back the following year, with a stock of goods suitable for the Indian trade. About this time the Spanish Government asserted its right to control the navigation of the Mississippi River, a claim which the Americans, settled along the Ohio, and in the district of Georgia, strenuously resisted. After much trouble, the free navigation of the river was obtained, and in order to cement this new political union between the western people and the province of Louisiana, extensive land grants were made to Americans on the west bank of the Mississippi, and an American settlement was planned, to be located between the mouth of the Ohio and the St. Francis River. In 1788, General Morgan, from New Jersey, arrived with a colony, and upon the then beautiful rolling plains, laid off the plat of a magnificent city, which, in honor of the Spanish capital, he named New Madrid. The early French settlers state that the town originally extended 40 arpents along the river, and the back part was contracted to 20 arpents on account of some swamps, while its depth was 16 arpents. It contained 10 streets running parallel to the river, and 18 crossing them at right angles, the former 60 and the latter 40 feet wide. Six squares of 2 arpents each, were laid out and reserved for town parks, and a street 120 feet wide, reserved on the bank of the river. But this whole scheme failed, owing to some trouble with the Spanish Government; nevertheless, an excellent class of people, chiefly French families from Canada, Detroit and Vincennes, gradually came in, and this became one of the most thriving settlements in Louisiana.

After the Indians were removed by order of the Government, the vast swamps of south-east Missouri, where game of all kinds abounded, were overrun by white hunters, who eagerly took the place of the red men, and for 20 or 25 years, the fur and peltry collection of this region amounted to $80,000 or $90,000 annually. The Indians in this district—mostly Delawares, with a few Creeks and Shawnees—during 1808–9, adopted the same cruel measures that were practiced in Salem, Massachusetts, for the extermination of witches, and many of the best among them fell martyrs to this cruel and strange infatuation. No less than 50 in 12 months suffered a cruel death by the torch. The charges against these unfortunates were based upon the reports of some who imagined they had seen an intended victim in the form of an owl, a panther or some other fowl or beast of the forest. This was enough. The accused was brought forth, tried by three selected criminal judges, and 9 out of 10, at least, were found guilty, and doomed to suffer death by fire. The frenzy and madness of these tribes had reached their height, when it was suddenly checked by the appearance among them of the famous Shawnee Chief, Tecumseh. It may be mentioned here that some near descendants of a sister of Tecumseh, who married Francis Maisonville, are still residents of New Madrid County, as are also many descendants of the Delawares.

Soon after the close of the American Revolution, some adventurous Virginians and Carolinians pushed westward, and charmed by the great beauty and fertility of this country, settled in and about New Madrid, and the county was growing rapidly in wealth and prosperity, when the calamitous earthquake of 1811-'12, which affected not only New Madrid, but also the adjoining counties, extending even into Arkansas and Tennessee, dried up the streams or turned them from their wonted channels, submerged the magnificent forests and fertile plains beneath the waters, producing that large area known still as the "sunk land region."

The frightened populace fled in every direction, abandoning homes and property in frantic haste and terror, fearful of a recurrence of the horrors. The terrible phenomena are thus described by the late venerable Godfrey Lesieur, a resident of New Madrid at that time, and an eye-witness of the scene. We copy from the interesting letters of Mr. Lesieur, addressed in 1871 to professor A. D. Hagar, former State Geologist, being a series of replies to inquiries made by the latter gentleman:

"The first shock was about two o'clock A. M., on the night of Dec. 16th, 1811, and was very hard, shaking down log houses, chimneys, etc. It was followed at intervals from half an hour to an hour apart by comparatively slight shocks, until about 7 o'clock in the morning, when a rumbling noise was heard in the west, not unlike distant thunder, and in an instant the earth began to totter and shake so that no persons were able to stand or walk. This lasted a minute; then the earth was observed

to be rolling in waves of a few feet in height, with a visible depression between. By and by these swells burst, throwing up large volumes of water, sand and a species of charcoal, some of which was partly covered with a substance, which by its peculiar odor was thought to be sulphur. Where these swells burst, large, wide and long fissures were left, running north and south parallel with each other for miles. I have seen some 4 or 5 miles in length, 4½ feet deep on an average, and about 10 feet wide. The rumbling noise, waves, etc., appeared to come from the west and travel eastward. After this, slight shocks were felt at intervals until Jan. 7th, 1812, when the country was again visited by an earthquake, equal to the first two in violence, and characterized by the same frightful results. Then it was that the cry, '*sauve qui peut!*' arose among the people, and all but two families left the country, leaving behind all their property, consisting of cattle, hogs, horses, and portions of their household effects. These proved a total loss, because adventurers from other parts carried away in flatboats to Natchez and New Orleans all the stock they did not slaughter. I omitted to mention that after the terrible shock of Jan. 7th slight ones were from time to time felt. This lasted until Feb. 17th, when another very severe one, having the same effects as the others, visited the country and caused great injury to the land in forming more extensive fissures and making deep lakes high land.

"It would be difficult to say with any degree of correctness how high the water, coal and sand were thrown, as the numerous fissures opening were of different sizes, some being 12 to 15 feet wide, and others not more than 4 or 5 feet. I should guess that they were thrown to the height of 6 or 10 feet.

" Besides these long and narrow fissures, they were sometimes forced up to a considerable height in an oval or circular form, making large and deep basins, some of them 100 yards across, and deep enough to retain water during the driest season, affording good watering places for stock.

"The damaged and up-torn part of the country was not very extensive, embracing a circumference of not more than 150 miles, taking the old town of Little Prairie, now called Caruthersville, as the center. A very large extent of country on either side of White Water, called here Little River, also on both sides of the St. Francis River, in this State and Arkansas, and also on Reelfoot Bayou, in Tennessee, was sunk below the former elevation about ten feet, thus rendering that region of country entirely unfit for cultivation.

"It is a remarkable fact, and worthy of notice, that so few casualties occurred during those terrible convulsions. Among the citizens there were but two deaths, both victims being women. One, Mrs. Lafont, died from fright while the earth was shaking and rocking. The other, Mrs. Jarvis, received an injury from the fall of a cabin log, from which she died a few days after. Not so fortunate were the flat-boat men, many

of whom must have perished, judging from the amount of debris seen floating on the river.

"At the time of the second earthquake, in the morning, when the water, sand, etc., were being thrown up, I suggested to my younger brother, Francis, and to a step-brother, Antoine Gambin, that we should try to cross the water and reach if possible a large Indian mound about 3 miles distant. They agreed, and away we went, myself leading, sometimes swimming, sometimes wading, and throwing logs, brush, or any floating substance within our reach, to make temporary bridges across the deep fissures. When we had gone about a mile we heard the voice of a woman hallooing for help. Mrs. Cooper and four children had tried to reach my father's house, but the rising waters compelled her and her children to get on a large sycamore tree, which had fallen, but was above water. We were unable to reach her and again started for our mound, swimming and wading, till we had reached a small dry spot on the Red Bank Bayou. The water by this time was coming so fast as to induce us to remain where we could wait a while longer. We found a large grape vine running up a tree, which, at about ten feet from the ground, formed an elbow. Up the vine we went and perched ourselves on the crook. There we remained about half an hour, when to our great joy we discovered the waters to be rapidly receding. Soon we returned home, and had the pleasure of finding Mrs. Cooper and children safe. On our return we heard gun reports in all directions. They were hunting for us boys, and the joy was great at home when we returned, for all believed we were lost.

"Here I would remark that the water thrown up during the eruptions of the 'land waves' was lukewarm—so warm, indeed, as to produce no chilly sensation while swimming and wading through it.

"A circumstance occurred about 10 miles from Little Prairie, on the Pemiscot River, which those who did not see would pronounce fabulous, but there are many living in the country ready to confirm the truth of the relation about to be given. An old man named Culberson, with his wife and several children, lived on a farm on the bank of the Pemiscot River, which here made a very short crook or elbow, forming a point on the east side nearly in the shape of the letter V. On this point stood Culberson's house, leaving a space between the house and river of about an acre, where stood the well and smoke-house. On the morning of Dec. 16th, 1811, just after the second hard 'shake' had subsided, Mrs. Culberson started from the house to go to the well for water and to the smoke-house for meat for breakfast, but behold! no smoke-house or well was to be found. Upon examination, both had gone across the river, and were actually on the opposite side from where they were the evening previous. A canoe was procured to bring the provisions needed, but not the well and smoke-house. This would seem incredible to those not acquainted with the freaks of earthquakes and their actions.

"Since the earthquakes of 1811–12, similar phenomena have appeared at frequent intervals, though not at all periodically, and seemingly growing less and less every year. No hard shakes have occurred since February, 1812; those felt were similar to those before mentioned, nor have they been violent enough to produce any changes in the surface of the earth, in the country where they had previously spent their greatest force."

In Feb. 1815 an act was passed by Congress for the relief of sufferers by the earthquakes in New Madrid County, but through the ignorance of the people (all mail communication having been stopped) and the dishonesty of sharpers, it afforded but little relief.

The same year the great flood added much to the suffering of the already impoverished people. After these horrors, the county recovered but slowly, though something like prosperity had visited it when the Civil War came. During this contest New Madrid shared the fate of her sister counties. Altogether, she has a history of misfortune unequaled by that of any other section of the State—earthquakes, flood, and civil war—but the people, knowing the fertility of the soil and the variety of her productions, look for a brighter future, especially since the building of the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railway across her northern border. The citizens of this county have taken an active and prominent part in the affairs of the State. Hon. Robert A. Hatcher, a resident of New Madrid, is now (1874,) representing this congressional district at Washington, D. C.

Physical Features.—The county is level, with sufficient declination from north to south and from east to west to be susceptible of drainage. It is watered by lakes and sluggish streams, and some portions are heavily timbered with oaks of different kinds, ash, hickory, walnut, hackberry, boxwood, coffee-bean, black locust, black and sweet gum and cypress. The soil is exceedingly fertile. This and the adjoining counties embrace most of what is termed in the Government surveys as "The Swamp Region."

Antiquities.—La Vaga, the historian of De Soto, states that when he visited New Madrid, it bore unequivocal marks of having been an aboriginal station, still presenting the remains of mounds which abounded with fragments of earthenware. One of these mounds, about 4 miles below New Madrid, was 1200 feet in circumference and 40 feet in height, level upon the top and surrounded by a ditch several feet deep. It is situated on the margin of a beautiful lake (Brackenridge). Numerous large grinders and mammoth bones, have been found in the edges of the swamps and ponds in this region.

Agricultural Productions.—The staples are corn, cattle and hogs. Some attention is given to tobacco, also to wheat and other grains. Peaches, cherries and the smaller fruits yield abundantly.

The C. A. & T. R. R. has about 4,000 acres of good land in this county which is offered for sale on liberal terms.*

The Manufacturing Interests are confined to a few saw and grist-mills, some cotton gins and 2 wagon and carriage shops.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county, per census of 1870, $5,650,000.†

Railroads.—The Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad passes along the north-western border and has about 4 miles of track in the county. Several other roads are projected.

The Exports are corn, wheat, cotton and live stock. The latter are shipped in large numbers to the southern markets.

Educational Interests.—Public schools are organized in every sub-district. There are also several private schools, and one academy where boys are fitted for college.

NEW MADRID, the county seat, settled in 1780, is situated on an elevated plain above overflow on the Mississippi River, 275 miles by water below St. Louis, 54 miles below Belmont in Mississippi County, and is by land south from Morley and Sikeston in Scott County, respectively 35 and 22 miles. Such have been the encroachments of the river at this point, that the place upon which the original town was laid off is now one and a half miles from its present site, being *half a mile on the other side of the Mississippi River in Kentucky.* It is regularly built and contains 3 churches—Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist, 1 public and 2 private schools, 1 academy, 2 steam saw and grist-mills, 2 steam cotton gins and presses, a number of shops, about 20 stores, also several warehouses and a commodious wharf-boat for the storage and shipment of grains and cotton. At the beginning of the late Civil War, New Madrid was a military point of some importance, and in connection with Island No. 10, acquired much celebrity. Population, about 700.

Point Pleasant, has a good location on the Mississippi River 10 miles below New Madrid, and contains an estimated population of 200.

Portageville, a post-office 17 miles s. w. of New Madrid.

* For full particulars, terms, prices, etc., see Appendix—page

† Assessed valuation for 1873, $1,087,827. Taxation, 95 cts. per $100. Bonded debt, $1,400. Floating debt, $15,000.

NEWTON COUNTY,

In the south-western part of the State, is bounded north by Jasper County, east by Lawrence and Barry, south by McDonald, and west by Indian Territory and Kansas, and contains 400,204 acres.

Population in 1850, 2,118; in 1860, 5,252; in 1870, 12,821, of whom 12,471 were white, and 350 colored; 6,689 male, and 6,132 female; 12,545 native (5,326 born in Missouri) and 276 foreign.

History.—In 1829, Lunsford Oliver, a native of Tennessee, came from Arkansas, and being the first white settler in what is now Newton County, lived alone, having no neighbor within 40 miles. He located near Shoal Creek, on Oliver's Prairie, which was named in honor of him, and here lived until his death in 1836. The next settlers were Campbell Pure, Blake Wilson, Levi Lee and Carmac Ratcliff, all of whom came from Tennessee in 1831, soon after the arrival of the Cherokees, Creeks and other Indian tribes, in the Indian Territory. They were soon followed by others, among whom John McCord, the founder of Neosho, and Judge M. H. Ritchie, the founder of Newtonia, were prominent. A gentleman having the singular name of Frosty Snow, and now (1874) living in the county, was also one of the earliest arrivals. The Indians at first felt great dissatisfaction at their removal from their rich lands in Georgia, and were inclined to feel jealous of the whites; but the richness of the soil, and the abundance of game soon reconciled them to their location, and perfectly friendly relations were almost immediately established. At times they crossed the line on hunting expeditions, but soon confined themselves to their proper limits. Newton was at that time a part of Crawford County, which embraced territory now divided into some 30 counties. Afterward, it was included in Barry County, until Dec. 31st, 1838, when it was, by act of Legislature, cut off, together with Lawrence and Jasper Counties. In 1854, McDonald County was formed from its southern portion, reducing Newton County to its present limits. At an early day, this country was known as the "Six Bulls," a name given it by the hunters, from the fact that six watercourses run very near each other, which, being fed by never-failing springs, maintained their volume and force throughout the year.

In those early days there were no mills in this part of the State, but at nearly every door stood the mortar—so common in all south-western pioneer settlements—in which corn was made into meal, or hominy. Groceries and "store goods" were brought from the river on horseback, over the long and tedious Indian trails. The growth of the county was gradual

and regular, until the late Civil War, during which Newton County, like the rest of south-western Missouri, was the scene of frequent skirmishes. It was alternately occupied and plundered by both parties, and finally reduced to an almost uninhabitable condition. Every village was burned, and nearly every "hoof and horn" driven from the county. Neosho, the county seat, was for a short time, in October 1861, the seat of the Confederate State Government. Gen. Schofield, with a Federal force, defeated Gen. Cooper of the Confederates, at Newtonia, in November 1862, and Gen. James G. Blunt defeated Gen. Sterling Price at the same place, in October 1864. No other engagements deserving the name of pitched battles took place in Newton County, although there were many skirmishes.

Physical Features.—The face of the county is generally hilly, with about an equal division of timber and prairie, diversified by fertile bottom land. The soil, except on the hill tops, is rich and productive, and the prevailing rock, limestone. The timber is oak, walnut, hickory and other hard woods. The county is abundantly supplied with springs and water-courses. Shoal, Hickory, Lost, Indian Capps and Jones Creeks, besides numerous smaller tributaries, wind through the county, or intersect its borders, furnishing fine water power. The Grand Falls of Shoal Creek, in the north-western part of the county, are renowned for their beauty, and are a place of resort for pleasure parties from the vicinity.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, rye, oats, castor beans, etc. Tobacco of fine quality is raised, and is rapidly becoming a very important production. Fruit is largely grown, and yields well. Large tracts of good land are yet uncultivated, considerable of it being owned by the Agricultural College. The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. Co. have about 124,000 acres of good land in this county which they offer for sale on liberal terms at from $5 to $12.50 per acre.*

Mineral Resources.—The Newton County Lead Mines are the oldest and, probably, the richest in south-western Missouri. The *Granby Mines*, discovered in 1855, yielded, up to the commencement of the war, 35,414,014 lbs. of lead; and since that time to May, 1873, 19,675,205 lbs., in addition to large amounts of which no account was kept. . The yield is now larger than ever, and 11 furnaces, which run night and day, are barely sufficient to smelt the ore. These mines are in and around the town of Granby. Other mines—the *Cornwall*, township 26, range 33; and the *Thurman*, township 27, range 33—have been and are now yielding largely. The *Mosely*, *Cedar Creek*, *Bowman*, *Seneca*, and other mines, have produced more or less. The mineral wealth of Newton County is yet waiting development, as lead is everywhere found on

*The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be paid with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offers free transportation from St. Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix.

slight search. Iron has been discovered in several places, but has not yet been developed. Coal has been discovered about five miles west of Neosho. Tripoli stone, of the purest quality for polishing, has been discovered in great quantities near Dayton and Seneca.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of lead smelting furnaces, a foundry and machine shop, flouring and saw-mills, tripoli, tobacco and wagon factories, and distilleries.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $4,600,000.*

Railroads.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, passing through the county from east to west, has 33⅓ miles of track; and the Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Railroad has about 7 miles in the north-eastern corner of the county.

The Exports are lead, wheat, corn, tobacco, horses, mules, cattle, hides, hogs, zinc and tripoli; lead being the principal one.

The Educational Interests are well attended to in the 76 sub-districts. Public schools are everywhere established, and in Neosho, Newtonia, and other towns, fine school buildings have been erected.

Berwick, a station on the A. & P. R. R., 18 miles e. n. e. of Neosho.

Capps Creek, (formerly Jollification,) 18 miles e. of Neosho and 6 miles s. w. of Peirce City, has a population of about 50, a flouring-mill, distillery and general store.

Dayton.—See Racine.

Gibsonville, a post-office 9½ miles n. n. w. of Granby City.

Granby, 8 miles n. e. of Neosho and 1 mile s. of Granby City, its railroad station, was settled in 1856, and has a population of about 2500. It is the center of the richest lead mines in the county, and the Granby Mining and Smelting Company's works, consisting of 11 furnaces, are located here. The place contains 1 church, 1 school and 14 stores, also a newspaper—the *Granby Miner*.

Granby City, on the A. & P. R. R., 8 miles n. e. of Neosho, has 2 stores and a population of about 75.

Iron Switch, a station on the A. & P. R. R., 5 miles w. of Neosho.

Jollification.—See Capps Creek.

Kent, a post-office 16 miles s. e. of Neosho.

Lodi, a post-office 8 miles n. of Neosho.

NEOSHO, the county seat and principal town, on the A. & P. R. R., 314 miles from St. Louis, is beautifully situated in the valleys of Hickory and Shoal Creeks, 2 miles above their confluence and near the center of the county. Neosho is an Indian name, and signifies "Clear-Cold-Water"—which is abundant in this region, as an immense spring gushes out in the center of the town, forming a stream of considerable size. The town was first settled in 1840, incorporated in 1855, and again in

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $2,329,245. Taxation, $1.69 per $100. The county has no debt.

1866. The business portion is in the valley, while the surrounding hills, covered with groves of oak and hickory, are crowned with handsome residences. The place contains a woolen-mill, a foundry, machine shops, a lead furnace, a flouring-mill, a tobacco factory, a planing-mill, a distillery, 2 wagon factories, and 2 newspapers—the *Times* and the *Journal*, the latter edited by Alfred M. Williams, Esq., 1 bank, 6 churches—2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Congregational and 1 Baptist; 4 schools and about 30 stores. Population about 2,000.

Newtonia, pleasantly situated on Oliver's Prairie, 11 miles e of Neosho and 4½ miles s. of Ritchey, its railroad station, was chartered in 1856, and laid out by Judge M. H. Ritchie in 1857. It has a flouring-mill, high school, 4 stores, and about 400 inhabitants.

Quapaw, a post-office 17 miles w. n. w. of Neosho, near the Indian Territory Line.

Racine, (Dayton,) a station on the A. & P. R. R., 10 miles w. of Neosho, has a saw and grist-mill, a school house, 2 stores, and a population of about 100.

Ritchey, on the A. & P. R. R., 13 miles e. n. e. of Neosho, has 2 stores, a school-house, and a population of about 100.

Seneca, on the A. & P. R. R., 16 miles w. of Neosho, in a beautiful valley, near the Indian Territory Line, has a machine shop, tripoli factory and 14 stores, and does a considerable trade with the Indians.

Shoalsburgh, 12 miles n. w. of Neosho, has a flouring-mill, a store, and a population of about 50.

NODAWAY COUNTY,

In the north-western part of the State, is bounded north by the Iowa State Line, east by Worth and Gentry Counties, south by Andrew and Holt, and West by Holt and Atchison, and contains 554,137 acres.

Population in 1850, 2,118; in 1860, 5,252; in 1870, 14,751, of whom 14,663 were white and 87 colored; 7,819 male and 6,932 female; 13,901 native (5,180 born in Missouri) and 850 foreign.

History.—To Hiram Hall is ascribed the honor of being the first white settler in Nodaway County, though perhaps a little before him James Bryant brought a barrel of whisky here, and built a little cabin in the Prather Grove, 7 miles south of Marysville, and traded his whisky to the Indians. He did not remain long, and Hiram Hall preempted the Prather Grove in the spring of 1840, and the next spring sold out to Col. Isaac N. Prather, who emigrated from Kentucky. During 1841 settlements were made principally in the timbered districts, as the early settlers, who were generally from Kentucky, Tennessee, or the timbered portions of the southern part of Missouri, believed that the prairies were not worth cultivating, and therefore settled in a grove or along the river, and, preempting the timber, made farms there, their claims being generally respected until the land was surveyed in 1842–3.

When the county contained some 500 inhabitants the impression generally prevailed that the country could not support a greater population. What was first known as Nodaway County was a part of the Platte Purchase, and embraced Andrew, and extended several miles north of the present State Line, but February 14th, 1845, it was reduced to its present limits. The first county court was held at the house of Col I. N. Prather, 7 miles south of Maryville. The records show that Thomas H. Brown, James M. Fulkerson and John Low composed the court, Amos Graham clerk and Bartlett Curl sheriff. The county took its name from the principal river, the Nodaway, which in the Pottawattamie tongue signifies placid, a characteristic of the river. The removal of the Indians was ordered by Congress in 1836, but they were loth to give up the pleasant groves and streams of the Platte Purchase, and as the early settlers lived on amicable terms with them, many remained for years after their official removal. The last wigwam, however, was built in 1856. Among the early settlers who came before the organization of the county, and still reside here, may be mentioned J. E. Alexander, Thomas and Hiram Groves, Wade H. and Wm. H. Davis, William Campbell, Allen and Silas Moyingo, John Jackson, Daniel and

Henry Swerengin, J. B. Prather, Chauncey Dalrymple, Levi Martin, Samuel Nash Sr., Ephraim Johnson, Joseph Hutson, James Noffsinger, Adonijah Roberts, Isaac Cox, John and Martin Gray, John Lamar, Sr., George and D. M. Vinsonhaler, William Blagg, E. S. Stephenson and Frank Conlin.

Physical Features.—There are 3 principal streams running from the northern to the southern boundary, from 4 to 10 miles apart, which furnish an abundance of water power. Nodaway, with its tributaries—Mill, Clair, Sand, Bagbys, Elkhorn and Paint Creeks—drains the western part of the county; the central portion is traversed by One Hundred And Two River and its tributaries, White Cloud, Musingo Branch and Canal Branch; the eastern part is drained by Platte River and its tributaries, Long Branch, Honey Creek, Elm Branch and others. While some of the bluffs are rugged, and in a few instances steep, the streams are generally bordered by long slopes and gentle declivities, which impart a peculiarly pleasing character to the scenery. Along the margins of the streams, mainly in the southern part, are level bottom lands, but by far the larger portion of the county is gently rolling. There is scarcely an acre within the boundaries that is too precipitous for cultivation, and very little overflowed land, most of which can easily be reclaimed. Timber occupies about one-third of the county, and consists of black walnut, white and red elm, mulberry, hickory, cottonwood, soft maple, burr, spotted, red, white and pin oaks, etc. The high grounds, overlooking either of the 3 principal streams, afford a charming view. Along the banks, which empty into larger streams, are belts of timber extending away to the prairies, while the course of the parent stream may be traced for a long distance northward and southward by the forests along its margin, which at some points spread out for miles on either side. Farms, groves and valleys lie below, as on a map, and every brooklet may be traced in its windings far away. Better than all, there is in the fertile soil the elements of still greater beauty, which are rapidly being developed. This soil, generally from 2 to 6 feet in depth, is a rich, black, alluvial or vegetable mold, underlaid with a porous clay, which absorbs water rapidly, and yet retains the moisture. It is claimed that there is not a single quarter section in the county that is not susceptible of cultivation, or from which an industrious farmer could not make a livelihood.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, etc. Blue grass, timothy and clover, especially the former, do well. Unimproved lands are worth from $5 to $10 per acre.

Mineral Resources.—The whole county is underlaid with coal, but as yet only the out-cropping veins have been worked. A very fine variety of sandstone, and several quarries of limestone for building purposes, are found; also fire clay, potters' clay and brick clay, but none of these have been fully tested.

The Manufacturing Interests will be noticed under the head of the different towns where they are located.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $8,400,000.*

Railroads.—The Chicago Branch of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R. has 35 miles of road, passing through the center of the county, making direct communication between Chicago, St. Joseph and Kansas City. The only debt of the county is to this railroad, and is being paid off at the rate of $10,000 per annum. The Omaha Branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. R. and the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific R. R. when completed, will probably pass through the central part of this county.

Exports.—During the year 1873, Nodaway County exported 80,000 bushels of wheat, 35,000 of barley, 35,000 of oats, 50,000 of corn, 35,000 of rye, 35,000 hogs, 20,000 cattle, 1,500 horses and mules, 300,000 doz. of eggs, 60,000 lbs. of butter, 25,000 lbs. of wool. Hides, tallow, game and poultry, $15,000 worth ; aggregate value of exports about $2.000,000.

The Educational Interests are in a very flourishing condition. The school fund is $90,000, and more than $50,000 are expended annually for this purpose, schools being maintained in every district from 6 to 10 months each year.

Barnard, on the Chicago Branch of the K. C. St. J. & C. B. R. R. and on the east bank of One Hundred And Two River, 14 miles s. of Maryville, a thriving village, was laid out December, 1870, on one of the earliest farms cleared in the timber, and is surrounded by one of the best settled portions of the county. It has 1 grist and saw-mill, 7 stores and a graded school. Population, about 300.

Bridgewater, on the Chicago Branch of the K. C. St. J. & C. B. R. R. 7 miles s. of Maryville, has 1 grist-mill, 2 stores and a school-house.

City Bluff, (Halsa's Ferry,) a post-office 16 miles n. w. of Maryville.

Claremont, a post-office 14 miles n. w. of Maryville.

Conception, 12 miles s. e. of Maryville, is a business place of some importance, being the center of what is known as the Irish Colony. A college and nunnery will soon be completed costing $50,000. It has 3 stores, a school-house and a Catholic church.

Eudora, a post-office 15 miles n. w. of Maryville.

Graham, 16 miles s. w. of Maryville, in one of the wealthiest and best portions of the county, has 2 churches—M. E. and M. E. Ch. South, a graded school and 10 stores. Population, about 400.

Guilford, 15 miles s. e. of Maryville, has 2 churches—M. E. and M. E. Ch. South, 2 stores, a harness shop and about 200 inhabitants.

Halsa's Ferry.—See City Bluff.

Hopkins, at the junction of the Maryville Branch of the K. C. St. J.

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $5,590,638. Taxation, $1.45 per $100. Bonded debt, $65,000.

& C. B. R. R. with the Creston Branch of the B. & M. R. R. R. 16 miles n. of Maryville, on the east branch of One Hundred And Two River, and 1 mile s. of the Iowa Line, was laid out in 1871, and is next to the county seat in importance; it commands a good trade and has a population of about 300, with the usual number of business houses, 2 churches and 1 graded school.

Hughes, a post-office 8 miles s. w. of Maryville.

Lamar's Station, a post-office 17 miles n. w. of Maryville.

Luteston, a post-office 20 miles n. e. of Maryville.

MARYVILLE, the county seat, and principal town on the Chicago Branch of the K. C. St. J. & C. B. R. R. 45 miles n. of St. Joseph, and near the center of the county, is beautifully located on the prairie, but bordered on the north-east by timber. It is 2½ miles west of and 170 feet above the One Hundred And Two River, and was laid off in 1845, and named in honor of Mrs. Mary Graham, wife of Col. Amos Graham, the first resident lady, and who is still living in the town. The county court entered the old town quarter from the Government, and the patent is in the name of Nodaway County. The first sale of lots was in September, 1845. The first lot sold, on which the City Hotel now stands, brought $75.00. The place now contains 6 churches—Presbyterian, Baptist, M. E. Ch., M. E. Ch. South, Christian and Catholic, aggregate cost $40,000, 1 graded school, 1 furniture and 1 wagon and carriage factory, 1 steam flouring-mill, 2 lumber yards, 3 hotels, 2 newspapers—*The Democrat*, W. J. Sloan, editor and proprietor, and *The Republican*, H. E. Robison, editor and proprietor. Population, about 2,500.

Pickering, on the Chicago Branch of K. C. St. J. & C. B. R, R. 7 miles n. of Maryville, was laid off in 1871, and has 1 agricultural implement manufactory, 1 egg-packing establishment, 1 cheese factory (which sent the cheese weighing over 1,027 pounds, that took the premium over 23 competitors at the St. Louis Fair of 1872,) 3 stores, 1 harness shop, a school-house, etc. Population, about 200.

Quitman, 12 miles w. of Maryville, on the Nodaway River, contains 1 grist-mill, 2 churches—Christian and Methodist, a graded school, 6 stores, a harness shop, etc. Population, about 150.

Sweet Home, a post-office 15 miles e. of Maryville.

Union Valley, a post-office 12 miles s. w. of Maryville.

OREGON COUNTY,

In the southern part of the State, is bounded north by Shannon and Carter, east by Carter and Ripley, south by the Arkansas State Line and west by Howell County, and contains 357,729 acres.

Population in 1850, 1,432; in 1860, 3,009; in 1870, 3,287, of whom 3,283 were white, and 4 colored; 1,683 male, and 1,604 female; 3,279 native (1,669 born in Missouri), and 8 foreign.

History.—In 1816, Samuel Hatcher settled on the Eleven Points, near the present site of Thomasville, and for 3 years his solitude was undisturbed. In 1819, a few families settled in the "Richwoods" of Eleven Points, near Mr. Hatcher, and this proved the nucleus about which future settlements were made. The privations of these people were only such as are incident to pioneer life. True, their supplies were packed by horses from Ste Genevieve, a distance of 170 or 175 miles, but they were favored with a kindly climate, a fertile soil, abundance of water, plenty of game and wild honey and fruits, with excellent grass for their stock. Their lives were almost patriarchal in simplicity.

Oregon was organized Feb. 14th, 1845, with a population of about 750. This county, in common with this portion of the State, was laid waste during the Civil War, and nearly depopulated.

Physical Features.—The general surface of the country is hilly. The valleys and bottoms along the water-courses are extremely productive, while the hills are rocky and unfit for cultivation, but affording an unlimited supply of excellent timber. In the north and north-east are immense pineries, which, to be made available, must be sawed by steam-mills, there being no water power convenient. All the varieties of oak abound, also hickory, ash, black walnut, birch and sugar maple. The greater portion of the county is watered by Eleven Points and its tributaries. This stream rises in the north-western part of the county, bursting from under a hill 300 feet high, with a rushing noise that can be heard far down the valley. About one mile south-east of the head of the river it forms a junction with the creek of the same name, and thence becomes navigable for small boats, and if properly improved, would form the great means for the transportation of the agricultural products of the county. The chief affluents of the Eleven Points in the north and east, are Spring, Hurricane, White, Dry, Pine and Frederick Creeks. In the western part are Middle, Barren and Warm Fork, the latter a tributary of Spring River.

There are many large springs, some of them furnishing excellent water power. There are about 100,000 acres of tillable land in the county, but not more than 45,000 acres are now under cultivation. The Agricultural College owns about 8,240 acres, and there about 130,650 acres of Government Land. The "Grand Gulf" is a natural curiosity in the south-western part of the county. In a section where the surface is comparatively level, the traveler suddenly comes upon this "gulf," three-fourths of a mile in length, 50 to 100 feet in width, and about 150 feet in depth, and bridged by a rocky formation. There are several caves of interest, but none of them have as yet been fully explored.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, potatoes and fruits. Cotton is grown to a limited extent. Stock is raised here with as little cost as in any part of the State, a fact due to the luxuriance of the native grasses, and to the exemption of the stock from disease.

The Mineral Resources are wholly undeveloped, but indications of lead, iron, copper and kaolin have been found.

The Manufacturing Interests have received but little attention, and consist of a few flouring and saw-mills.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $1,125,000.*

The Exports are stock, lumber, wheat, corn and dried fruit.

Educational Interests.—During the past year (1873) new life has been infused into the public school system, and there is a growing interest in educational matters.

ALTON, the county seat, in the center of the county, 60 miles s. w. of Mill Spring, Wayne County, (on the St L. & I. M. R. R.,) was laid out in 1859, and contains a population of about 50. In 1863 the court-house and many other buildings were burned, and a great number of the inhabitants left. A good court-house has since been erected, also a substantial church and school-house, but the town is not so large as it was previous to the war.

Bandyville, a post-office 10 miles n. of Alton.

Clifton.—See Warm Fork.

Hiwassie, a post-office 15 miles e. of Alton.

Jobe, 21 miles s. e. of Alton, is surrounded by a good farming country, and is a thriving little village.

Low Wassie, a post-office 13 miles n. e. of Alton.

Pinkleyville, a post-office 14 miles s. e. of Alton.

Thomasville, 10 miles n. w. of Alton, and 64 miles s. w. of Mill Spring, Wayne County, is pleasantly situated in the valley of Eleven Points, the view to the north and east of it being bounded by the immense pineries. It was laid out in 1846, incorporated in 1873, and is

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $817,135. Taxation, $1.85 per $100. Bonded debt, $18,125. Floating debt, $8,121.

considered the best commercial point in the county. It has 3 churches —United Baptist, M. E. Church South, and Christian, 1 good school building, 6 stores, 1 steam flouring-mill, 1 shingle factory, and 1 weekly newspaper—*The South Missourian.* Population, about 200.

Warm Fork, (Clifton,) 14 miles s. s. w. of Alton, was laid off in 1873, and is the business point for the south-western part of the county.

Webster, 6 miles s. of Alton, situated in a rich farming country, is a trading point of some importance.

Woodside, a little settlement 6 miles n. of Alton.

OSAGE COUNTY,

In the central part of the State, is bounded north by the Missouri River, which separates it from Callaway, east by Gasconade, south by Maries, and west by Miller County and the Osage River, which separates it from Cole, and contains 375,336 acres.

Population, in 1850, 6,704; in 1860, 7,879; in 1870, 10,793, of whom 10,467 were white, and 326 colored; 5,641 male, and 5,152 female; 8,392 native (6,888 born in Missouri) and 2,401 foreign.

History.—The first settlements were made by Germans and emigrants from the Eastern States. The county was organized from Gasconade Jan. 29th, 1841, and named for the Osage River.

Physical Features.—The Missouri and Osage Rivers lie on the entire north-western boundary, and have numerous tributaries. Bailey, Shawnee, Deer and Cedar Creeks find their way to the Missouri; Maries and Sugar Creeks are affluents of the Osage. The south-eastern part is watered by the Gasconade and a few small tributary creeks. The general character of the country is uneven, and some portions broken and sterile. The valleys are exceedingly fertile, and much of the table land will produce good crops. The timber consists of oak, hickory, black walnut, etc., and saw-mills might do well on the Gasconade, Osage or Maries.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, rye, tobacco and barley. Rye, hemp, flax, broom-corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, buckwheat, white or navy beans, all do well in favorable seasons. There are but few cultivated pastures in the county, and these do not succeed well, excepting in very wet seasons. Blue grass pastures are generally parched during the summer. The orchards planted on the south hill-sides and on the ridges produce well, not being subject to the attack of the borer. Some attention has been given to grape-culture and with marked success; about 50 acres are now bearing, and the fruit is of fine flavor and makes excellent wine. Improved breeds of hogs and cattle have been introduced and are paying well.

Mineral Resources.—Osage County is believed to be rich in iron and lead, but no mines have been developed.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of 6 steam saw-mills and 4 flouring-mills.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $3,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Missouri Pacific R. R. has 25 miles of road following the course of the Missouri River.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $2,256,586.

The Exports are wheat, tobacco, barley and stock.

Educational Interests.—Public schools are established in nearly every sub-district, and there is a growing interest in the schools, evidenced by the improved school-houses, furniture and apparatus.

Bailey's Creek, a p. o. 8 miles n. e. of Linn.

Boeger's Store, a p. o. 6½ miles e. n. e. of Linn.

Bonnot's Mills.—See Dauphine.

Byrne, a p. o. 15 miles s. e. of Linn.

Castle Rock, on the Osage River, 15 miles w. of Linn, has 1 grist-mill and 1 store.

Chamois, on the Missouri River and on the M. P. R. R., 100 miles from St. Louis, has 6 stores, a number of shops, and is a growing town.

Cooper Hill, on the Gasconade River, 11 miles s. e. of Linn, has 3 stores, several shops and 2 hotels.

Dauphine, (Bonnot's Mills,) on the Missouri River and on the M. P. R. R., 112 miles from St. Louis, has 2 stores and one grist-mill.

Fredericksburgh, 14 miles n. e. of Linn, has 1 store and 1 mill.

Gallaway Station, a p. o. 16 miles s. e. of Linn.

Koeltztown, 16 miles s. w. of Linn, has 1 store and 1 wagon shop.

Kiddridge, a p. o. 7½ miles e. of Linn.

LINN, the county seat, 10 miles s. e. of Bonnot's Mills, has 3 stores, 1 mill, 2 hotels, 1 saddler and 1 wagon maker.

Linnwood, 10 miles e. of Linn, has 1 mill and 1 store.

Loose Creek, 3 miles n. w. of Linn.

Medora, (St. Aubert's Station,) on the Missouri River and on the M. P. R. R., 20 miles e. of Jefferson, a p. o. 11 miles n. of Linn.

Mint Hill, a p. o. 8 miles n. e. of Linn.

OZARK COUNTY,

In the southern part of the State, is bounded north by Douglas, east by Howell, south by the Arkansas State Line and west by Taney County, and contains 472,320 acres.

Population in 1850, 2,294; in 1860, 2,447; in 1870, 3,363, of whom 3,351 were white, and 12 colored; 1,658 male, and 1,705 female; 3,357 native (1,895 born in Missouri), and 6 foreign.

History.—This county was organized and called Ozark, Jan. 29th, 1841. In 1843, it was rechristened as Decatur, but in 1845 its former name was restored. Ozark was sparsely settled, but improving slowly, when the late Civil War swept over it. The people fled to the more thickly settled portions of the State for protection from guerrillas and undisciplined soldiers, and the county was almost depopulated. It is now (1874) being rapidly resettled by an excellent class of people.

Physical Features.—The central portion is mountainous, while the eastern and western parts are quite broken. The whole county is heavily timbered with the many varieties of oak, walnut, hickory, sugar-maple, ash and pine, the latter of remarkably fine quality. The principal streams in the eastern part are Big North Fork of White River, Bryant's Fork of White River, and Pine, Cane and Lick Creeks; in the western are Little Fork of White River and its numerous tributaries, chief of which are Spring, North Fork of Spring, Branch Fork of North Fork of White River, Turkey, Little, Otter and Pond Creeks. Along these streams are beautiful valleys from a quarter of a mile to a mile in width, and of wonderful fertility.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats, rye, hay, tobacco, cotton, apples and peaches.

Mineral Resources.—This is said to be a rich mineral district, but the indications have not been tested.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of a few grist and saw-mills.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $500,000.*

The Exports are wheat, corn, tobacco and cotton.

The Educational Interests are improving, and public schools are established in nearly all of the sub-districts, and there are also a number of private schools.

Almartha, a post-office 15 miles n. of Gainesville.

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $290,335. Taxation, $1.70 per $100. Bonded debt, $4,500. Floating debt, $1,500.

GAINESVILLE, the county seat, 65 miles s. s. e. of Marshfield, Webster County, its nearest railroad station, is pleasantly located on Lick Creek, near the center of the county, and has been built within the last two years. It contains 5 stores, a wagon shop, a hotel, a school-house, a church—Methodist, and a court-house in process of construction. Population, about 150.

Isabella, 12 miles w. of Gainesville, on the dividing ridge between the Little Fork of White River and the North Fork of Spring Creek, has a pleasant and healthful location, and contains 3 stores, a school-house, etc.

Lick Valley, a post-office 5 miles s. e. of Gainesville.

Melissa, a post-office 18 miles n. w. of Gainesville.

Piland's Store, a post-office and store 18 miles n. w. of Gainesville.

Rockbridge, 19 miles n. e. of Gainesville, has 1 store and a saw and grist-mill.

St. Leger, a post-office and store 14 miles s. e. of Gainesville.

PEMISCOT COUNTY,

In the extreme south-eastern part of the State, is bounded north by New Madrid, east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Tennessee, south by the Arkansas State Line, and west by Dunklin County, and contains 327,725 acres.

Population in 1860, 2,962; in 1870,* 2,059, of whom 1,911 were white, and 148 colored; 1,079 male and 980 female; 2,042 native (910 born in Missouri,) and 17 foreign.

History.—Francis and Joseph Lesieur, the first white settlers of New Madrid, soon after 1780 opened a trading post at Little Prairie, a village of the Delawares on the Mississippi, near the present site of Caruthersville. Soon after, the Spaniards, in their efforts to prevent the free navigation of the Mississippi River, established a fort at this point. The place, if we may credit tradition, presented a business-like air. Farms were opened, roads laid out, and everything promised permanent prosperity. Other settlements soon followed, one in the vicinity of Gayoso, one north of Big Lake, one on Little River, and one on Portage Bay. The changes in governments, the cession of Louisiana to France, and by France to the United States, did not affect the settlers, as they were protected in their land claims, and there was no check to their prosperity until the terrible earthquake of 1811–12. (For full particulars see New Madrid County, page 394.)

After this terrible experience, but few had the courage to remain in this section; among those who did, was Col. John H. Walker, who lived at Little Prairie, and to whom the writer is indebted for particulars of the early history of the county.

Pemiscot—signifying liquid mud—named for its principal bayou, was formed from New Madrid, Feb. 19th, 1861. Col. John H. Walker and James Eastwood of Little Prairie, Col. John Woodard of Point Pleasant and James A. McFarland marked the boundary line of the new county, and Hon. Wm. S. Moseley of New Madrid, Albion Crow of Scott, and Wm. Sayers of Mississippi, located the county seat at the present site of Gayoso. The first county court was composed of James Eastwood, presiding justice, Martin L. Stancil and Jonathan Scott, associates. The Civil War found the mass of the people southern sympathizers, and their representative in the State Legislature, Hon. Robert F. Cloud, followed the fortunes of Claiborne F. Jackson.

* It is claimed that the census of 1870 for this county was incorrect, the true population at that time being fully 3,600.

April 2d, 1862, the county records were carried off by the Confederates, but restored three years later, with only the loss of one execution docket, and one county court order book. March 31st, 1863, by act of Legislature, the courts of New Madrid County assumed jurisdiction over Pemiscot, and this act was not repealed until March 13th, 1866, but during those dark days the people did not appeal to courts to settle their differences; the revolver and the knife were the arbiters, and many a life went out upon trivial provocation. The county was overrun by thieving bands of guerrillas and unscrupulous soldiers who murdered and pillaged at will; but since 1865 it has been steadily growing in population and wealth.

Physical Features.—Pemiscot County is an almost level plain, washed on its eastern shore by the Mississippi, and containing numerous lakes and bayous; among the former, Cooper, Big Water, Robertson and Big Lakes, north of Gayoso; Tanner, Eastwood and Duland Lakes south of Gayoso; and Buffalo, Half Moon, Pemiscot and Cypress in the southern part of the county. Of the bayous, Portage forms part of the northern boundary; Pemiscot Bayou winds in a tortuous ocurse nearly the entire length of the county, and Elk Chute, lying between Pemiscot and Little River, traverses the western part.

There is an abundance of timber, consisting of ash, oak, elm, walnut and cypress, and the soil is of the richest character.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, cotton, tobacco, broom-corn, wheat and oats. Stock-raising receives a good deal of attention. Fruits, especially peaches, grow finely.

The Manufacturing Interests are much neglected, and consist chiefly of 11 cotton gins, (which during the winter of 1873–4 turned off an average of 350 bales of cotton each,) saw and grist-mills and blacksmith shops.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $850,000.*

The Exports are corn, cotton, Irish and sweet potatoes, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, and walnut, oak, ash, sycamore, maple and cypress lumber.

The Educational Interests have been much neglected, but they are receiving increased attention.

Caruthersville, 4½ miles s. e. of Gayoso, and about ¼ of a mile from the Mississippi River, previous to 1811–12 was the site of Little Prairie, a thriving town, but the earthquakes of that year leaving scarcely a vestige of the place, by common consent it took the name of Lost Village, and the first post-office in the county was so called until Caruthersville was laid off by Col. John H. Walker and Geo. W. Bushey in 1857, and named in honor of Hon. Samuel Caruthers. The town

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $547,198. Taxation, $2 per $100. Bonded debt, $8,100. Floating debt, $2,500.

boasts of an excellent school, one of the best in this section, and has a population of about 80.

Cottonwood Point, on the Mississippi River, 15 miles below Gayoso, near the foot of Island No. 18, is a trading point of some importance.

GAYOSO, the county seat, situated near the Mississippi River, 314 miles by water from St. Louis, and 65 miles from Morley, Scott County, its usual railroad station, was settled at an early period, and named for a Spanish Governor of Louisiana Territory. It was laid off in 1852, is near the center of the county, and has 1 good school, a fine court-house, a good Union church, 1 hotel, 3 stores and one newspaper—*The Democrat,* Geo. W. Carleton editor and publisher.

Lint Dale, a trading point at the mouth of Old Pemiscot Bayou, was founded in 1873 by Turner Chambelin and Geo. I. Coleman. It contains a large store and a warehouse, and is the principal shipping point for the southern part of both Pemiscot and Dunklin Counties. Three-fourths of a mile below Lint Dale, on the river, is a warehouse known as Midway, being exactly half the distance between Cairo, Ills., and Memphis, Tenn. At this point large quantities of cord-wood are annually supplied to steamboats.

Stewart, (Stewart's Landing,) is a shipping point on the Mississippi River, 16 miles above Gayoso. A large amount of oak ship-timber is annually sent from this place, and steamboats stop here for supplies of cord-wood.

PERRY COUNTY,

In the eastern part of the State, is bounded north and east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from the State of Illinois, south by Cape Girardeau and Bollinger Counties, west by Madison, and north-west by St. Francois and Ste. Genevieve, and contains 295,356 acres.

Population in 1830, 3,349; in 1840, 5,769; in 1850, 7,215; in 1860, 9,128; in 1870, 9,877, of whom 9,477 were white and 400 colored; 5,004 male and 4,873 female; 8,334 native (7,331 born in Missouri) and 1,543 foreign.

History.—Perry County was settled between 1796 and 1800 by emigrants from Kentucky and Pennsylvania, the latter locating in the rich bottom lands of Bois Brulé; the former generally settling in the "Barrens" and along the waters of Saline Creek. About the same time the "Long Tucker" settlement was established on the Saline, and the "Short Tucker" settlement in the Barrens. Also about the same date the Layton settlement was made, part of which subsequently became the site of Perryville, which is located in the Bernard Layton survey, and on another part, 1 mile west of Perryville, was afterwards built the Roman Catholic institution, St. Mary's Seminary, on the Ignatius Layton survey. The settlements formed from Kentucky were Catholic, and those from Pennsylvania were Protestant.

Among the early emigrants from Kentucky were the families of Moore, Layton, Cissell, Tucker, Miles, Dean, Manning, Hagan, Brewer, Duvall, McAtee, Riney and Haydon. From Pennsylvania were those of Burns, Shelby, Kinnison and Roark. Later, the Farrar and Abernathy settlements, led by the Farrars, Abernathys, Rutleges, Venables and Clines, from North Carolina, were established in the southern part of the county. The Flynns, Wilkinsons, Vallés, Beauvais, Caldwells, Waters and Jones, all came at an early day.

Many of these pioneers and their descendants have held positions of honor in the county; among the Kentuckians may be mentioned Judge Isidore Moore,* who was a member of the first State Legislature, and also county judge and surveyor. Martin Layton was county judge, John C. Layton was representative, Felix Layton rose from the rank of lieutenant to that of major in the U. S. Army, and Thomas Layton has held the position of sheriff. Bernard Cissell, who died in 1872, was a lawyer of decided ability. Mark and R. M. Brewer worthily represented their

*Perry then formed part of Ste. Genevieve, but Judge Moore, and also the first Senator, Robt. T. Brown, resided within the present limits of Perry.

family, the former as county judge for two terms, the latter as county judge, member of the State Legislature and colonel of the county militia during the late war.

"Uncle Peter Dean" has been a resident of Perry for 55 years. His youth being passed on the frontier, he grew to manhood ignorant of books, but by patient study he has overcome this difficulty. The people with whom he has passed his long life have more than once shown their appreciation of his honesty and ability. For a long time he served as constable, 8 years as assessor and 2 terms as sheriff. Dr. Reuben Shelby, a descendant of the Pennsylvanians, has been county judge, county surveyor and speaker of the State House of Representatives 2 terms, and Henry T. Burns has been very popular as county clerk for a number of years. John H. Abernathy has held, for some years, and still holds the position of county judge, and is considered one of the ablest men who has ever filled this position. Simeon C. Duvall was made county judge. Thos. Riney represented the county in the State Legislature.

Major F. L. Jones, one of the wealthiest and most respectable citizens, is a graduate of West Point, and served in the Mexican War, and rose to the rank of major in the regular army. Albert G. Abernathy, for a long time county superintendent of public schools, is now representative in the Legislature.

Perry was organized November 16th, 1820, about 8 months after Missouri was admitted into the Union. The first circuit court was held at the house of Bede Moore, about 2 miles n. e. of the present site of Perryville. Richard Thomas was the presiding judge, and Greer W. Davis, now of Jackson, Mo., prosecuting attorney, Robert T. Brown sheriff, and Cornelius M. Slatterly clerk.

Until 1824 there were about 3,000 Indians in the county—two-thirds of them Shawnees and the remainder Delawares. Their chief village, Shawneetown, was about 9 miles south of Perryville. About 1821 a Shawnee Indian killed the wife of Andrew Burns, who lived south of the present site of Perryville. The Indian who committed the deed was pursued southward to the swamps, captured and killed, and his head placed upon a pole in Jackson, Cape Girardeau County. One old Indian, known as Cato, remained after the Shawnees and Delawares removed to their reservation. It was said that for having killed his wife he was excommunicated by his tribe, and condemned to solitude and fasting. However this may have been, certain it is that he lived alone for years on the banks of the Saline, and when removed to "the happy hunting grounds" received Christian burial by the white settlers. As the fertility of Perry became known, numbers of Germans and French were attracted to it, and these and their descendants are among the most valuable citizens. In truth, Perry had the good fortune to be settled by a class of men remarkable for their intelligence and uprightness, and their descendants

do no discredit to them, for there is no portion of the State where religion and education are more honored than here. Among the prominent attorneys who have practiced at the Perry County bar were Gen. Nath'l Watkins, John Scott, Judge Ranney and Col. Thos. H. Benton.

During the Civil War the citizens of Perry remained loyal to the Government, and Perry suffered less than many of her neighbors. Four men, Frank Tucker, Stephen Wimsatt, John Brewer and Sylvarius Layton, peaceable citizens, charged with being "copperheads," were shot by some undisciplined soldiers of Gen. McNeil's command, and 2 men, Charles Stuart and a Mr. Pratte, who had been in the Confederate army, on returning home were captured and killed by some of the State Militia.

Physical Features.—The western part of the county, along the head waters of Saline Creek and White Water River, is generally broken and hilly, and unprofitable for cultivation, except on the bottoms. The southern portion is also somewhat hilly, but the soil produces well.

Parallel with the Mississippi River, though several miles from it, are the river hills, generally under cultivation, growing wheat, clover, etc. Just west of these is a large scope of country known as "the barrens," undulating table-lands, formerly merely covered with prairie grass, with here and there an antiquated oak, but now having a heavy growth of young timber, and discovered to be very productive. This section is indented occasionally by sink-holes, which communicate with subterranean water-courses, giving most admirable drainage. But the garden spot of the county is the Bois Brulé (burnt wood) Bottom, lying between the hills and the Mississippi River, about 18 miles in length, and from 4 to 6 miles in width. This belt of land is level and marvelously rich, producing from 40 to 100 bushels of corn, and from 30 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre. The county is drained by the South Fork of Saline, Bois Brulé, Cinque Hommes, Amet, Brazeau, Indian and the head waters of White Water River, while the Mississippi lies on the entire eastern boundary. Cinqué Hommes (five men) was named in remembrance of five men who were drowned while trying to cross it. Timber is abundant, consisting of cottonwood, linn, ash, poplar, maple, walnut, sugar-maple, sycamore, beech, several varieties of oak, dog-wood, etc.

Excellent water power is furnished by many of the streams, and also by several springs. One of the largest of these is about 6 miles west of Perryville, and has sufficient force to run a mill every day in the year. Silver Lake, just above this mill, and formed by the dam, is a favorite place of resort, and possesses great beauty. There are numerous caves near Perryville, 2 of which penetrate beneath the town. None of them have been fully explored, but sufficient investigation has been made to show that beneath the whole central part of this county a curious subterranean world exists. Dr. Shelby penetrated one a distance of 4 miles. Grand Tower, about one mile below the town of Wittenberg, on the

west side of the river, about 60 feet from the shore, is a tower of solid rock about 75 feet high, from which a fine view of the river, the bluffs and the city of Grand Tower on the opposite bank, may be had.

The Agricultural Productions consist of the cereals, grasses, vegetables and fruits. Wheat, however, is the great staple, and the quality is not surpassed by any in the world, as shown by the premiums awarded it at various times and places. Fruit-culture is receiving increased attention, especially grape-growing.

The Mineral Resources consist of lead and iron, undeveloped as yet for want of capital. Several lead mines have been opened in the western part of the county, the most extensive being 6 miles west of Perryville. Iron is being mined in the southern part of the county at the *Birmingham Mines*. Silica is found in inexhaustible quantities in the southern part of the county.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of grist and saw-mills, and 1 furnace. The Bishop's Mill, on Saline Creek, built by and named in honor of Bishop Rosatti, has been in operation for 50 years.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $4,650,000.*

Railroads.—The Chester & Iron Mountain Railroad, now in process of construction, will pass through Perry County from St. Mary's to Clarysville, about 8 miles. The great river route from St. Louis, now being agitated, will of course pass through Perry County.

The Exports are wheat, flour, corn, lumber and a small quantity of lead and iron.

Educational Interests.—The popular feeling is strongly in favor of the public schools, which are established in every sub-district, and are under the charge of teachers that compare favorably with any in the State. The Brazeau High School, closed for a number of years, has been re-opened under the charge of the Presbyterian Church. A private school under the control of the Sisters of the Sacred Blood, bids fair to become one of the permanent institutions of Perryville. One of the buildings of St. Mary's College, located one mile west of Perryville, was burned in 1866. This is one of the oldest educational institution in the State, having been established in 1824 by the Order of Lazarists. Some prominent men in church and state were educated here. Among them, may be mentioned Senator Morrison of Mississippi County, Gen. Rozier of Ste. Genevieve, Rudolph Rozier of New Orleans, Drs. Brennen and Hogan of St. Louis, Rev. A. Ryan, the poet-priest of the South, Dr. Shelby of Perryville, Jules Vallè of St. Louis, Archbishop Odin of New Orleans, Bishop Tyman of Buffalo, Bishop Lynch of Montreal, Bishop Ammat of Los Angelos, Cal., Stephen Ryne now (1874) Bishop of Buffalo, and Michael Dominic now Bishop of Pittsburg. A private school is now conducted at this

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $2,190,718. The county has no debt.

place, but it is expected that the college, which after the burning of the building was removed to Cape Girardeau, will be re-established here. The college, church and seminary buildings here are among the finest south of St. Louis, and the park, the orchards and gardens make it one of the most charming places in this section of country.

There are 19 private schools in the county, with an attendance for 1873 of 713 ; 49 public schools, property valued at $11,460, attendance 1,709. There are also 3 schools for colored children.

Abernathy, (Longtown,) 7 miles s. e. of Perryville, named in honor of John Long, Sr., has 3 stores and 1 wagon shop.

Altenburg, 5 miles w. s. w. of Wittenberg, was settled in 1838 by a colony of Germans, and is now almost entirely inhabited by their descendants. It was incorporated in 1868, and has 2 Lutheran churches, one just erected is a beautiful stone edifice costing $15,000, 2 public and 2 German schools, 8 stores, 1 grist-mill, and 1 shingle and stave manufactory. One peculiarity of the people is that they rarely have any law suits, their difficulties being usually settled by the church authorities. Population, about 400.

Biehle, a post-office 10 miles s. of Perryville has 1 store.

Clarysville, on the Mississippi River, 15 miles n. e. of Perryville and opposite Chester, Ills., has recently been laid off by Capt. C. Williams. It is located in the Bois Brulé Bottom, and is the terminus of the C. & I. M. R. R., now in process of construction. It has 1 store and a school-house. There is a steam ferry at this point.

Eureka, 8 miles e. of Perryville, has 1 store.

Frohna, 15 miles s. e. of Perryville, has 1 Lutheran church, 2 stores and a steam flouring-mill.

PERRYVILLE, the county seat, is 32 miles e. n. e. of Fredericktown, on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., and 12 miles from St. Mary's. In 1821 Wm. Flynn, Benj. Davis, Simon Duvall, John Layton and Barnabas Burns selected the site of the county seat, and Robert T. Brown, Joseph Tucker and Thomas Riney were appointed commissioners to superintend the building of the court-house and jail. This town is situated on a high plain, surrounded by a rich farming country, and is tastefully and substantially built. It is well supplied with building stone and timber. It has 3 churches—Lutheran, M. E. Ch. and Catholic, 1 public and several private schools (described under Educational Interests,) 2 steam saw and flouring-mills, 6 stores, 2 hotels and 2 newspapers—*The Union*, W. H. Booth, editor and proprietor, and *The People's Forum*, Robinson & Crawford, editors and proprietors. Population, about 600.

Silver Lake, 10 miles w. s. w. of Perryville, located in a beautiful valley, was settled in 1868, and has 1 mill and 1 store.

Uniontown, 12 miles s. e. of Perryville, has 1 store and 1 wagon shop.

Wittenberg, on the Mississippi River, 20 miles s. e. of Perryville, 118 miles below St. Louis, and nearly opposite Grand Tower, Ills., was settled by a German colony in 1838. This colony aimed at founding a magnificent Lutheran church, on a lofty eminence on the river bluff, which was to be the New Zion of that denomination in America. But meeting with some misfortunes this idea was abandoned, and the large bell brought from Europe for the church, was sold to the Catholic church in St. Louis, called The College. This is the great shipping point for the eastern part of Perry and the northern portion of Cape Girardeau Counties. The encroachments of the river have retarded its growth, but it has a population of about 500, and contains a fine flouring-mill, 1 steam saw-mill, 2 stores, 2 warehouses, 1 brewery and an excellent public school. Its citizens, mostly the original German colonists and their descendants, are like those of Altenburg, an industrious and honest people, and have added much to the wealth and prosperity of Perry County.

Younts' Store, a post-office 17 miles s. w. of Perryville.

PETTIS COUNTY,

In the west-central part of the State, is bounded north by Saline County, east by Cooper and Morgan, south by Benton, and west by Henry and Johnson Counties, and contains 446,289 acres.

Population in 1840, 2,930; in 1850, 5,150; in 1860, 9,392; in 1870, 18,706, of whom 16,580 were white and 2,126 colored; 9,882 male and 8,824 female; 17,156 native (8,584 born in Missouri) and 1,550 foreign.

History.—In 1818 Nimrod Jenkins and a few others settled on La Mine River, in the north-eastern part of the county, which then formed a part of Cooper. Solomon Reed (father of Mathias Reed, now living a few miles south-east of Sedalia,) came from Crab Orchard, Ky., and settled in 1821 in what is now known as Pettis County. He was a genuine pioneer, all his life having been spent on the "outskirts of civilization." He was liberal in his dealings with the Indians, and was always on familiar and friendly terms with them, and among them he bore the *sobriquet* of "Pumpkin," owing to the fact that they could always get from him a supply of that vegetable, of which they seemed to have been very fond. One year later Jesse Shope, Silas Jenkins and Sylvester Hall located on Black Water Creek, and the following year Reuben Gentry, Thomas Osborne, Wm. O'Bannon from Crab Orchard, Ky., with some others settled on Muddy Creek in the north-eastern part of the county.

A German settlement was made on Lake Creek in 1831. Pettis was organized from Saline and Cooper, Jan. 26th, 1833, and the county seat located at Wasson's or Pin Hook Mill, which they named St. Helena, although this name never came into general use. The first term of the circuit court was held in July of that year, with John F. Ryland judge, and Amos Fristoe, clerk. At the time of its organization there were but few farms in the county, principally on Black Water and Heath Creeks, and it had a population of only about 600, but lured by the fertility of the soil, the beautiful prairies and the well-timbered streams, settlers soon flocked in, and in 10 years there were nearly 3,000 people.

Daniel Klein made the first Government entry in the county, July 16th, 1823. The first deed was put on record June 14th, 1833, from Middleton to Andrew Anderson. The first mortgage is dated July 9th, 1834, and was made by E. B. Rathburn to George Gill.

St. Helena remained the county seat until 1837, when Georgetown, then laid out, succeeded to the honor. Clifton Wood, Esq., now President of the Citizens' Bank of Sedalia, was the first merchant. George R. Smith, since Adj. Gen. of the State and founder of Sedalia, and James Ramey took

the contract for building the "old brick court-house," a fine edifice for those days, costing about $4,000, where justice was dispensed until 1862, when the county seat was removed to Sedalia.

This city being a military post during the late Civil War, Pettis was subjected to raids from both armies.

Physical Features.—The surface of the county is gently rolling prairie, except along the margin of the streams, which are bordered with timber, and often rise into bold and precipitous bluffs from 50 to 250 feet high.

In the northern part the county is well watered by Black Water, Heath, Beaver Dam, Brushy, Turkey and Muddy Creeks; in the southern by Flat Creek, Lake Creek, Spring Fork, Basin Fork, Camp Branch and Elk Fork with their tributaries. La Mine River, curving sharply westward, enters the county in the north-east, and after pursuing a winding course for a mile or two, turns to the east and leaves as abruptly as it entered.

Most of the streams, which are clear and pebbly-bottomed, abounding in fish, flow north-easterly toward the Missouri into which they empty by means of La Mine River.

The soil is generally a rich dark loam, from 15 to 30 inches deep, underlaid with clay, and but few counties in the State excel it in productiveness.

Of the 446,289 acres embraced in the county, about 360,000 are prairie, and the remainder, except a few thousand acres of bottom lands along the creeks, is bluffy or gently sloping timbered land. At least 400,000 acres are capable of cultivation, and the rough lands when cleared are suitable for pasturage. The timber which skirts the streams consists of oak, hickory, hackberry, black walnut, black oak, etc.

Agricultural Productions.—Wheat and corn are the staple crops, some of the farms having 1,000 acres of each. Hemp, oats, tobacco and castor-beans are also cultivated. Cattle, hogs, horses and mules are raised in great numbers and shipped to eastern and southern markets. Timothy, clover and blue grass have in some sections almost superseded grain-raising for stock. About three-fourths of the county is under cultivation, and 75,000 acres are woodland. In 1870 over 1,500,000 bushels of grain were raised, and the number of cattle, hogs and sheep were over 68,000.

Mineral Resources are not largely developed. Coal exists in all parts of the county, and a number of banks have been opened. Lead has been found, and two companies have been formed to ascertain if it exists in paying quantities. Iron occurs in different places; red and yellow ochre are abundant, and potters' clay is being worked near Dresden and Lamonte, and emery of a superior quality, in large quantities, has recently been found in the north-eastern part of the county. Zinc and water-limestone have also lately been discovered.

The Manufacturing Interests are as yet not fairly defined, but the favorable location and the railroad facilities will doubtless make Sedalia a good manufacturing point. In the notice of the towns will be found fuller accounts of the manufactories of the county.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $12,000,000.*

Railroads.—There are 75 66-100 miles of railroad in this county, of which the Missouri Pacific R. R. extending across the center from east to west has 31 25-100 miles; the Lexington Branch running north-west from Sedalia 20 75-100 miles, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. from the south-west to the north-east has 33 85-100 miles inclusive of switches.

The Exports are chiefly, cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, besides corn, hay, hides, wool and coal. Flour, steam-engines, farming machinery and utensils, buggies, carriages and farm wagons, horse collars, saddlery and harnesses are exported to some extent.

The Educational Interests receive marked attention. Public schools are established in every sub-district, and are well attended, and supplied with excellent teachers. The number of children of school age is 6,338; average attendance, 4,004. There are 94 primary, 2 high and 7 colored schools, besides 7 private schools; 80 frame school-houses, 6 brick and 1 log; aggregate value, $100,320; value of furniture and apparatus, $7,800. There are 111 teachers employed in the public schools, the highest salary paid being $150 per month; average salary paid to men, $46.27; to women, $35.50 per month.

Beaman.—See Marlin.

Dresden, on the M. P. R. R., 7 miles w. of Sedalia, was laid out about 1860, by Wm. Agee and Thos. Lester. It contains 5 stores, 2 wagon and 2 broom-factories, 1 pottery, 1 flouring-mill, 1 grain elevator, 2 churches, 1 public school with 3 teachers, and 1 school for colored children. Population in 1870, 348.

Dunksburg.—See Sigel.

Green Ridge, on the M. K. & T. R. R., 12½ miles s. w. of Sedalia, was laid out in 1870 by Albert Parker, Esq., of Sedalia, and called Parkersburg, but the name was changed to the name of the post-office formerly about a mile distant from the present town. It contains 4 stores, a wagon shop, etc., and has a good public school building. Pop., about 200.

Georgetown, on the Lexington Branch of the M. P. R. R., 3 miles n. of Sedalia, is the oldest town in the county, having been laid out in 1837, from which time until 1862, it was the county seat. It contains Forest Grove Seminary, one of the oldest educational institutions in Central Missouri, and Georgetown College, incorporated about 1869, which also has a high reputation. Population, about 500.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $6,319,452. Taxation, $2.60 per $100. Bonded debt, $590,000, being a railroad debt: Lexington Branch $305,000; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, $285,000. Floating debt, $30,000. The bonded debt of Sedalia is $100,000 making the total county and municipal debt $690,000.

Houstonia, on the Lexington Branch of the M. P. R. R., 16 miles n. w. of Sedalia, was laid out in 1871, and named in honor of Col. T. F. Houston. It contains 2 churches—Christian and M. E. Ch. South, valued at about $1,500 each; a flouring-mill worth $11,000, and 5 stores. Population, about 200.

Hughesville, on the Lex. B'ch of the M. P. R. R., 11 miles n. w. of Sedalia, laid out in 1871, and named in honor of R. Hughes, Esq., one of the oldest residents of the county, contains 2 stores, a hay press and warehouse. Population, about 50.

Ionia City, 16 miles s. w. of Sedalia, was laid out in 1866 by Henry Pollard, now of Clinton. It contains 2 stores and about 50 inhabitants.

Keightley's, a station on the M. K. & T. R. R., 6½ miles s. w. of Sedalia.

Lamonte, on the M. P. R. R., 12 miles w. of Sedalia, was laid out in 1867 by Col. F. W. Hickox and J. R. McConnell. It is a growing town in a fine farming country, and has 1 hotel, a good school, a pottery, 6 stores and 3 churches—Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian, valued at $3,000 each. Population, about 400.

Lincolnville, adjacent to Sedalia, sometimes called St. Eyre, and popularly known as "Darkeytown," has a population of about 1,000, all of whom are colored. Until 1872, it formed a part of Sedalia, and is still within that school district, and also within the corporate police limits. It has 2 churches—Methodist and Baptist.

Longwood, 15 miles n. e. of Sedalia, one of the oldest towns in the county, contains a half dozen stores and shops, and a population of about 100.

Marlin, (Beaman,) 7 miles n. e. of Sedalia, on the M. K. & T. R. R., founded in 1873, has one or two stores.

Rowletta, a post-office 6 miles n. of Lamonte.

SEDALIA, "the Queen City of the Prairies," the county seat, 189 miles w. of St. Louis, 96 miles e. of Kansas City, and 30 miles from the Missouri River, was laid out in 1859 by Gen. Geo. R. Smith, and the same year the first house was erected by James Skinner. The place was originally named Sedville, by Gen. Smith, for his daughter Sarah, familiarly called Sed, but the name was afterward changed by him to Sedalia. In January 1860, the M. P. R. R. was opened from St. Louis to the town, Gen. Smith having been one of the most active workers in raising funds to locate it on what was known as the Inland Route, to distinguish it from the River Route. This, for more than 2 years, was the terminus of the road, work on it being stopped by the Civil War. In the early part of the war, this place was made a dépôt for military supplies, and remained a military post until the surrender. During this time no substantial improvements were made, owing to the numerous raids of the Confederate troops which kept the surrounding country in a state of

excitement. The town was captured twice during the war, first by Capt. Staples in 1861, and afterward by Gen. Jeff. Thompson, with a part of Gen. Sterling Price's command, Oct. 15th, 1864. In 1862, for greater security the county records were moved from Georgetown to Sedalia, which has since remained the county seat. At the close of the war, the population was about 1,000, and its buildings were so temporary that scarcely any of them are now standing.

A charter was granted to the town Feb. 15th, 1864, with Gen. Smith as the first mayor, and from that time the growth has been more substantial and permanent. For some years it was the principal shipping point for the South-west, and now takes rank among the most important railway centers of the State, being on the line of the M., K. & T. R. R., (the general offices of which company are located here); also on the M. P. R. R., and the south-western terminus of the Lexington Branch of the latter road. All these roads have round-houses and machine-shops at this place, employing many workmen and paying out $50,000 per month.

The city donated to the M. P. R. R. 20 acres of land and $40,000 in bonds to remove their shops from Jefferson City, Holden and State Line and concentrate them at this point.

In 1868 a gas company was organized, and on Jan. 23d, 1869, the town was first lighted with gas. A boulevard called Broadway, 120 feet wide, having four rows of shade trees dividing the road into four drives, has been laid out; and on this have been erected some very fine residences, costing from six to thirty thousand dollars.

The Library Association, organized in 1871, has fine library and reading rooms. The Central Missouri Agricultural and Mechanical Association and the Central Missouri Horse Fair Association have extensive grounds and hold annual fairs.

The High School building and grounds on Broadway are worth $40,000. There are 3 other school buildings, one of which is for colored children.

The city is well supplied with water from Flat Creek, 3 miles distant, by the Holly Water Works, erected in 1872 at a cost of $125,000. From the works to the highest point of the town is an elevation of 153 feet, and with the engines nearly 3 miles distant, they have force enough to throw 3 streams of water 135 feet high.

There are 4 newspapers—*The Times*, weekly, published by Cephas A. Leach, *The Sedalia Bazoo*, daily and weekly, by J. West Goodwin, *The Opinion*, weekly, by J. G. Magan, and *The Democrat*, daily and weekly, by the Democratic Press Co., A. Y. Hull, editor. The city contains 10 churches—Catholic, Baptist, M. E. Ch., M. E. Ch. South, German Methodist, Presbyterian, O. S. Presbyterian, Congregational, Christian and Episcopal, with an aggregate value of $73,000. The location of Sedalia, near the center of the State, its railroad communication in 5 directions,

its water works giving it an abundant supply of water, and the fine agricultural country surrounding it, make its prospects good for being a successful manufacturing point. There are now 1 foundry, an agricultural implement manufactory, a tannery, 1 collar, 1 soap, 1 carriage and 4 wagon factories, 1 woolen and 2 flouring-mills, with a capacity of 300 barrels per day, 3 banks, more than 300 business firms whose trade in 1872 amounted to over $4,000,000, and several wholesale houses having an extensive trade through the South-west. Population in 1870, 4,560; present population, about 7,000 to 8,000, 1,000 of whom are colored.

Sigel, (Dunksburg,) 20 miles n. w. of Sedalia, and 7 miles from Brownsville, was laid off in 1849, and called Bee Branch from the stream on which it is situated, afterward named in honor of Dr. B. F. Dunkley, who owned the land on which it is built, but when that gentleman became a sympathizer with the Confederate cause, it was rechristened in honor of Gen. Sigel. It was here that Capt. Wallace F. McGuire, in 1861, captured a large squad of Confederates, after a sharp fight. The place contains 2 churches—Christian and Methodist, 1 store, 1 flouring-mill, 1 wagon shop, etc., and a vineyard and wine vaults. Population, about 150. In the immediate neighborhood there is plenty of timber, water, building stone and coal, and excellent quarries of whetstone and grindstone.

Smithton, on the M. P. R. R., 8 miles e. of Sedalia, was laid out in 1860, and was formerly called Smith City, in honor of Gen. Geo. R. Smith. It has 4 churches—Methodist, German Methodist, Christian and Baptist; aggregate value, about $6,000; 1 flouring-mill, 1 wagon factory, 6 stores and a fruit tree nursery. Population in 1870, 310.

Thornleigh, a post-office 8 miles n. of Sedalia.

PHELPS COUNTY,

In the south-east-central part of the State, is bounded north by Maries and Gasconade Counties, east by Crawford and Dent, south by Dent and Texas, and west by Pulaski and Maries, and contains 429,163 acres.

Population, in 1860, 5,714; in 1870, 10,506, of whom 10,212 were white and 294 colored, 5,292 male and 5,214 female; 9,692 native (5,317 born in Missouri) and 814 foreign.

History.—The first settlers in what is now Phelps County were McCagor Morris, who located on Big Island, and Benj. Wishon, Jas. S. Dillon, S. M. Nichols, John Webber, —— Snodgrass, and Martin Miller, who settled near and west of the present site of Rolla. In 1826, Samuel Massey of Ohio, came to the county, and was guided by Mr. McCagor Morris to the present site of the Maramec Iron Works, where Mr. Massey entered about 1,500 acres of mineral land for himself and for Mr. Thomas James, of Ohio. The latter soon followed him to the new country, and these two gentlemen built the Maramec Iron Works, which went into operation in 1829, and are consequently the oldest works of the kind in Missouri. A little settlement sprang up here, and in 1835 it contained about 50 families, among whom were those of Messrs. Gorman, Farry, Hawkins and others, who are still residents of Phelps. This county was organized from Crawford Nov. 13th, 1857, and the first county court was held Nov. 26th of the same year, at the residence of John A. Dillon, 6 miles east of Rolla, Wm. C. York, John Motlack and Hiram Lane, justices; Francis Wishon, sheriff; and Lyle Singleton, clerk. The county was but sparsely settled until after the close of the Civil War, for although the A. & P. R. R. was completed to Rolla in 1860, the almost immediate commencement of hostilities prevented immigration, and it was not until after the restoration of peace that the settlement of this county fairly commenced.

Physical Features.—Along the larger streams the country is broken and hilly, interspersed with perpendicular bluffs from 200 to 300 feet in height. The bottoms vary from a few hundred yards to a mile in width, bordered by high ridges, upon the top of which are wide tracts of level or slightly undulating land. Between these ridges, the country extending from one stream to another, is diversified with broad, smooth, but irregular swells, between which are exceedingly fertile valleys, not usually exceeding half a mile in width, but often several miles in length, and known as "prairie hollows." The whole being sufficiently undulating to be well drained, and, excepting a small portion, sufficiently level

for agricultural purposes. The timber consists of the different varieties of oak, also walnut, maple, ash, elm, sycamore, etc. The best timber is found in the bottoms, but some portions of the highlands produce a medium growth of white, black and post oak, hickory and hazel. A part is sparsely timbered with small black jack, post oak and hickory, forming what are termed "oak openings."

The country is watered by the Gasconade, Big and Little Piney, Beaver, Bourbeuse, Maramec, Spring Creek and other smaller streams, all of them clear and rapid, and furnishing fine mill sites. Springs are numerous, and many of them furnish good water power, especially Maramec Spring at the Maramec Iron Works.

The soil is generally very productive along the bottoms, in the prairie hollows and on the broad ridges, where most of the prairies are found, deep and rich. The hillsides produce an abundance of grasses, and seem especially adapted to the cultivation of the grape.

There are a number of interesting caves, the most accessible of which is Friede's Cave, about 9 miles n. w. of Rolla. Its mouth is 60 feet in width and 35 feet in height. It has been penetrated to a distance of three miles without finding any outlet. It contains three large chambers, respectively called, the Bat Chamber, Waterfall Chamber, and Stalactite Chamber. The latter is a beautiful apartment of 200 yards in length, varying from 15 to 30 feet in width and from 5 to 30 feet in height. The Bat Chamber contains thousands of wagon loads of bat guano, which is extensively used by the farmers of the neighborhood. The cave also contains quantities of saltpetre, and during the war large amounts of powder were manufactured there.

Agricultural Productions.—All kinds of grain do well, and wheat is considered a sure crop. The excellent grass, short winters, extensive range and abundance of water, with the near market, make stock-raising very profitable. All kinds of fruit and vegetables suited to the latitude, yield abundantly.

Mineral Resources.—There are, in Phelps County, about 40 known deposits of blue specular iron ore, and many more smaller deposits. Among the most prominent are the *Maramec*, *Buckland* and *Beaver Creek* banks, the aggregate shipments from which reached in 1873, upwards of 35,000 tons of high grade ores. The first named mine has been worked for a number of years, and has supplied the Maramec furnace with ore. This furnace is 9½ feet bosh and 34½ feet high, cold blast, using charcoal fuel; the power is furnished by a large spring. The iron from the furnace is hauled to St. James, 7 miles distant, and reaches market over the A. & P. R. R. The Ozark Iron Works, 10 miles west of Rolla, have just been completed. The furnace is 13 feet bosh, 42 feet high, hot blast, charcoal fuel, and will use ores from the Beaver Creek and other convenient banks. No systematic explorations for lead and

zinc have yet been undertaken, but their existence is presumed from the great developments of the 3d magnesian limestone in portions of the county, and is confirmed by the large amount of float mineral that is from time to time discovered. Copper has been found as segregations in some of the iron deposits, but not in paying quantities. Good sandstone and limestone for building are found in all parts of the county, and are accessible, and easily quarried in almost any desired shape or size. There is also good clay for brick, and an excellent quality of fire clay is found in large quantities.

The Manufacturing Interests of Phelps County are yet in their infancy. They consist of the Maramec and Ozark Iron Works, 8 large flouring-mills and several smaller ones, 2 wagon and carriage manufactories, 1 cigar factory, 2 planing mills, 1 tannery, 4 wool carding machines, 3 saw-mills, 2 saddle and harness manufactories, and 1 woolen-mill.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county, per census of 1870, $5,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. has 33 miles of track, passing through the county from east to west. The Beaver Branch R. R. extends from Beaver Station to Beaver Mines, a distance of 4 miles.

The Exports are mainly iron ore, pig iron, wheat, flour, cattle, hogs, tobacco and wagons. There were about 35,000 tons of iron ore shipped from mines in this county in 1873.

Educational Interests.—The public schools are numerous and well managed. The reports for 1873 show 51 organized sub-districts, 54 school-houses,—11 frame, 2 brick and 41 log, with a total value, exclusive of furniture, of about $45,000, 75 teachers, 4,571 children of school age, (97 colored), of whom 2,976 were enrolled in the schools. In the larger towns are excellent graded schools.

Arlington, on the A. & P. R. R., 12 miles s. w. of Rolla, and on the Gasconade, at the mouth of the Little Piney, contains 2 stores, and is a prominent lumber shipping point. Population, about 150.

Beaver Valley, at the junction of the Beaver Branch with the A. & P. R. R., 5 miles w. of Rolla, has 1 store.

Blooming Rose, a p. o. 27 miles s. of Rolla.

Buckland's, on the A. & P. R. R., 5 miles w. of Rolla.

Dillon, on the A. & P. R. R., 5 miles e. of Rolla.

Edgar Springs, a p. o. 19 miles s. w. of Rolla, contains a store and school-house. The latter is used for worship.

Flat Wood, a p. o. 8 miles n. w. of Rolla.

Jerome, on the Gasconade River and on the A. & P. R. R., 14 miles w. of Rolla, has 1 store, 1 school-house and 3 saw-mills.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $2,657,434. Taxation, $1.75 per $100. Bonded debt, $128,000.

Little Piney.—See Ozark.

Maramec Iron Works, 7 miles s. e. from St. James, has about 200 inhabitants, all employes of the works owned by the James estate. It contains 1 store, 1 Union church and a school-house.

Ozark, (formerly Little Piney,) a new town on the A. & P. R. R., 10 miles w. of Rolla, contains 1 store, 1 church, a school-house, and a population of about 300. This village has sprung up as if by magic,—the result of the Ozark Iron Works. It is neatly and substantially built, and is well supplied with water, conducted from a neighboring spring to a reservoir on a hill above the village, and thence distributed.

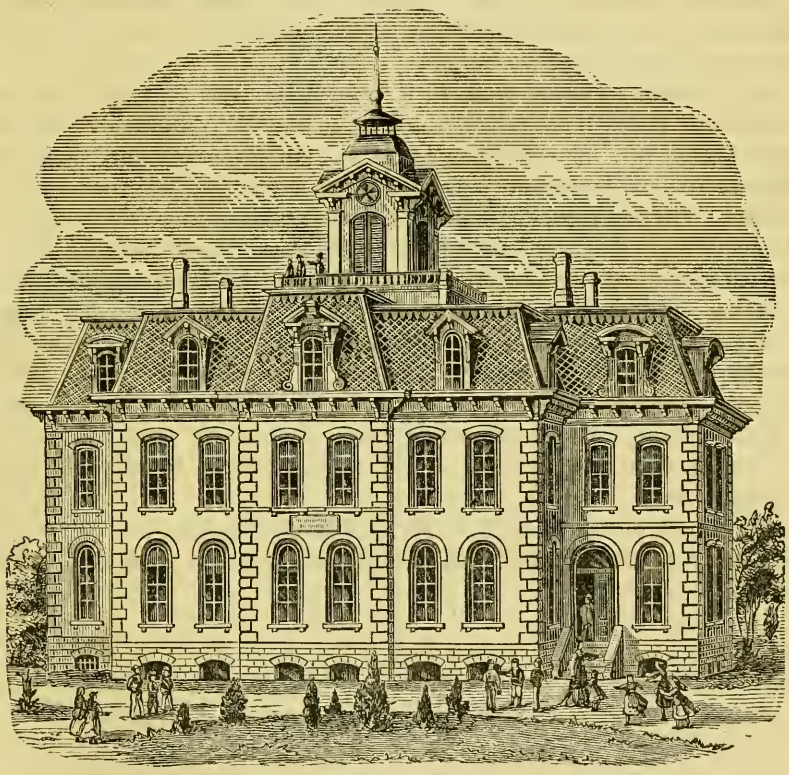
Relfe, 20 miles s. w. of Rolla, contains 1 store, 1 flouring-mill, and 1 carding-machine and cotton-gin.

ROLLA, the county seat, on the A. & P. R. R., 114 miles from St. Louis, is the principal trading point for South-central Missouri, and the chief town on the railroad between St. Louis and Springfield. During the Civil War, being the terminus of the Pacific Railroad, it was an important military point. It was held by the Federal troops, and was sought by hundreds of southern refugees. The court-house is a commodious building, having cost about $28,000. The town is now growing rapidly, and the buildings erected are of a tasteful and substantial character. The place has an excellent public school, 4 churches—M. E. Ch., Presbyterian, Catholic and colored, (aggregate value of church property, about $18,500), besides several other organizations which have as yet no buildings, 2 weekly newspapers *The Rolla Express*, published by Cleino & Wagner, and the *Rolla Herald*, by H. S. Herbert; 2 large flouring-mills, 1 carding machine, 2 wagon and 2 saddle and harness manufactories, 1 cigar factory, 1 planing-mill, 3 wholesale, and a large number of retail stores and 1 bank. Population, about 2,500.

We present herewith a cut of the public school building at Rolla, erected in 1871, at a cost of about $35,000. It is a handsome three-story brick structure, built in modern Italian style, and with quoins and facings of light colored stone. It is 86 x 71 feet, 50 feet high, independent of the basement, in which is placed the heating apparatus, and contains 13 rooms, each 25 x 29 feet, two of which on each floor can readily be thrown into one large hall. Two stairways on each side furnish ample opportunities for ingress and egress. It is occupied ten months each year by a well organized and successful graded school.

The Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, a department of the State University, was created by a legislative act of February, 1870, providing for the disposition of the congressional grant of land for the support of agricultural and mechanical colleges. In conformity with the provisions of the act, that the location of the school was to be determined by the highest bid made by any county in South-west Missouri having mines within its limits, the board of curators of the State Uni-

versity, in June 1871, located the school at Rolla, and in November of the same year the first session was opened in the Rolla Public School building, a part of which it has since occupied, and where it will remain until the erection of the extensive buildings now in contemplation for its accommodation. The school is designed to give as thorough and as practical training as possible in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy and Assaying, and the sciences upon which these arts are based. It has been well equipped with engineering, chemical and physical instruments



ROLLA PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

and apparatus, cabinets—both scientific and technical—and library. The course of instruction, which is peculiar in the large amount of practical laboratory and field training given to students, requires three years for its completion, and leads to the degree of civil or mining engineer, according to the course of study pursued. Special students are allowed to enter at any time and follow such branches of study as may be selected, and upon passing satisfactory examinations therein, receive certificates of proficiency. There is also a preparatory department in which students are trained in mathematics and the English branches, and fitted for entrance to the

technical school proper. The president of the State University, Daniel Read, LL.D., is *ex-officio* president of this school, and the Director of the school is Dean of the Faculty, which is as follows: Chas. P. Williams, Ph.D., Director and Professor of Analytical Chemistry and Metallurgy; J. W. Abert, A.M., Professor of Applied Mathematics and Graphics; Nelson W. Allen, A.B., Professor of Pure Mathematics; George D. Emerson, M.E., Professor of Civil and Mining Engineering; R. W. Douthat, A.M., Professor of English branches; W. E. Glenn, M.D., Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. During the year 1873–4, the third year of the school, there were 105 students, who each pay a nominal charge of $20 per annum.

St. James, on the A. & P. R. R. 104 miles from St. Louis and 10 miles e. of Rolla, beautifully situated on an elevated prairie, was laid off as Scioto by Mr. John Wood in 1857. It was afterward purchased by Messrs. William James and James Dunn, who changed the name to St. James. The first town lots were sold in 1859, and soon after Mr. Alfred Leathers built the first frame house. Mr. James built the first store, known still as the Big Red Store, and soon after the St. James hotel was erected. This town is second in importance in the county, and large quantities of iron and iron ore are shipped from here. It contains 8 stores, one church, value about $3,500, a school-house, value about $2,000, a Masonic hall, a merchant flouring-mill and 1 woolen and carding factory. Population, about 600.

Spring Creek, 25 miles s. of Rolla, has 1 store, a flouring-mill and a school-house.

Taylor's, on the A. & P. R. R. 3 miles w. of Rolla.

Yancy Mills, 13 miles s. w. of Rolla, contains a flouring-mill.

PIKE COUNTY,

In the eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Ralls County, northeast and east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from the State of Illinois, south by Lincoln and Montgomery, and west by Audrain and Ralls Counties, and contains 420,860 acres.

Population in 1820, 3,747; in 1830, 6,129; in 1840, 10,646; in 1850, 13,609; in 1860, 18,417; in 1870, 23,076, of whom 18,881 were white, and 4,195 colored; 11,829 male and 11,247 female; 22,233 native, (15,140 born in Missouri) and 843 foreign.

History.—This county was settled as early as 1811, by citizens from South Carolina, but owing to Indian hostilities the settlements were temporarily abandoned, though soon after resumed and permanently maintained. Little is known of the Spanish and French settlers in this section, nor does it appear that they ever had homes here, the only trace of them being seen in the irregular lines of the old land grants, many of which cover the best lands in the county. Pike was organized December 14th, 1818, and the first term of the circuit court was held April 12th, 1819, at the house of Obadiah Dickerson, in the town of Louisiana; Judge David Todd presiding, Michael J. Noyes clerk, and Samuel K. Caldwell sheriff. At this time Pike County embraced all that portion of the State (then a territory) north of Lincoln County, extending west along the northern boundaries of the river counties, a domain of magnificent proportions, equal in area to several of the smaller States. In fact, the old settlers were in the habit of speaking of their broad county as the "State of Pike." At its early settlement the inhabitants suffered the privations incidental to frontier life, the dangers being greatly enhanced by the presence of warlike Indians, and to protect themselves and property they erected forts, in which they lived for several years. Remains of ancient stone buildings, probably fortifications, are still to be seen on most of the high hills near Buffalo Creek, a few miles from Louisiana, in some instances showing the form and size of the building. One or two of the Jordan family (who were the first comers into the county) were killed by the Indians, and were buried near the present Buffalo church. The Jordans, Mackeys, Templetons, Carrolls, Brandons, Henrys, and others of the original settlers have passed away, but their descendants constitute a large proportion of the present population of the county. Mijamin Templeton, one of the ante-war settlers, and Mrs. Nancy Brandon are still living; also Christy Jordan, colored. In 1820, Pike was reduced to its present limits by the organization of new counties.

The military record of Pike has always been good, both in the number

and bravery of her soldiers: whether in the early Indian wars, where they endured great suffering; or in the Mexican War; or in the late Civil War, where the county was largely represented in both armies. When gold was discovered in California, many of the inhabitants of Pike emigrated thither, and were conspicuous among the "old forty-niners" —their boasted *sobriquet*—of the gold regions, for their hardihood and energy.

Physical Features.—The surface of the county is gently rolling, sometimes rising into small hills, and in the central and western parts are large tracts of prairie. The soil of these is a rich black loam, exceedingly fertile, and in the valleys also are fine farming lands. The hill-sides are sometimes poor and flinty, but some, especially along the Mississippi River, seem well adapted to fruit, particularly grapes. There is but little barren land, although there is considerable swamp, or rather overflowed land in the Mississippi Bottom, and in the years when no inundation takes place, it yields immense crops of corn, oats, grass and even wheat. This county is well watered and drained, in the north by Spencer, Peno, Sugar, Haw and Grassy Creeks, running into Salt River; by Noix, Buffalo, Calumet and Little Calumet, Big and Little Ramsey, and Gwin Creeks flowing easterly into the Mississippi, and by Sulphur Fork, North Fork, Indian Fork and West Fork in the south-west, emptying into Cuivre River. Numerous mineral springs of health-giving properties are found; among others, Buffalo Spring, near Louisiana, and Elk Lick near Spencersburgh. Salt springs and wells are found, though none sufficiently impregnated for manufacturing salt. The prevailing rock is limestone. The timber consists of white, burr, spanish, red, black, post and water oak, sycamore, elm, cottonwood, black and white walnut, and shell-bark hickory, pecan, birch, wild-cherry, maple, sugar-maple, hackberry, linn, mulberry, honey-locust, coffee-bean, redbud, etc.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn and the grasses. Tobacco has been largely raised for many years, the lands being well adapted to its growth. Hemp yields well, but a large proportion of the land formerly devoted to its culture, and also much of the tobacco lands have been converted into meadows, as the raising of stock has been found to be more profitable. Much of the tobacco land has, of late years, been cultivated in wheat, which yields abundantly, and is less exhaustive to the soil. The climate and the soil are especially favorable to apples; grapes and peaches also grow well, although the peach cannot be regarded as a certain crop.

The Mineral Resources of Pike are confined to a valuable vein of coal in the south-western part, and fine limestone and building stone, which are found in exhaustless quantities in most parts of the county.

Manufacturing Interests.—Several large and valuable establishments are now in operation in Louisiana, Clarksville, Frankford, Spen-

cersburgh and Bowling Green. Capital can be profitably invested here in manufacturing.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $15,550,000.*

Railroads.—Though among the latest counties in Missouri to commence in earnest the building of railroads, it is a fact that the first survey that was made, and the first railroad charter granted in the State were for a road from Louisiana to Columbia, in Boone County, in 1837. The survey was on the most direct line between the two points named, and not differing widely from the line of the Louisiana & Missouri River R. R., now operated by the Chicago & Alton R. R. Company. The first enterprise went no further than the survey and charter, and was attended by adventures which would form an interesting story if faithfully told. The whole amount of railway lines now in operation and course of construction in the county—is about 85 miles, of which the completed portions—the Missouri Branch (Louisiana & Missouri River R. R.) of the Chicago & Alton R. R. is 25 miles; the Clarksville & Western, graded and partly tied and ready for ties, about 30 miles, and Pike County Short Line, graded and partly tied and ironed, about 30 miles. The Clarksville & Western is consolidated with the Mississippi Valley & Western R. R., forming a continuous line from Keokuk to St. Louis by the river towns, and destined to be one of the great railroad highways from the Upper to the Lower Mississippi. There are about 70 miles of very fine turnpike in the county.

The Exports are wheat, corn, tobacco, apples, horses, mules, cattle and hogs.

Educational Interests.—Many public schools are in successful operation, and although the school tax causes some complaint, the mass of intelligent citizens favor the system. Nearly every sub-district is supplied with good school-houses, many of them very fine buildings, and the schools, taught by competent teachers, are in session from six to ten months every year. Baptist College at Louisiana, Watson Seminary at Ashley, and the high schools at Clarksville, Louisiana and Bowling Green, rank well among the institutions of learning of the State. In the county there are 93 school-houses—62 frame, 13 brick and 18 log, which, including grounds, are valued at $83,815, furnished at a cost of $8,318.45. The average salaries paid teachers are, to males, $50; to females, $42 per month.

Aberdeen, a post-office 12 miles s. of Louisiana.

Ashburn, a post-office 8 miles n. w. of Louisiana, and 15 miles n. n. e. from Bowling Green.

Ashley, on the turnpike, 6 miles s. of Bowling Green, was laid out in 1836 by Wm. Kerr, and named in honor of one of Missouri's most dis-

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $7,962,863. Bonded debt, 460,921. About $50,000 of this is being paid off annually.

tinguished sons, Gen. Wm. H. Ashley. It is a pleasant country town, surrounded by a fine section of country, has a good local trade and excellent educational advantages, having, besides a flourishing public school, Watson Seminary, which is free to all indigent scholars. It contains the number of business houses usual to a town of about 400 inhabitants.

BOWLING GREEN, the county seat, on the Mo. Division of the C. & A. R. R., 12 miles s. e. of Louisiana, is situated near the center of the county, and, except Buffalo Knob, is on the highest point of land in Pike. The town was first settled in 1819. The county records were removed thither from Louisiana (the old county seat) in 1824. For some years it had a struggle for existence, but since the construction of the Mo. Bch. of the C. & A. R. R. it has made rapid advances in population and improvement. It is also on the projected Pike Co. Short Line R. R., which, when completed, will be the connecting link in the St. L. & K. R. R. Among its principal buildings are a fine court-house, a good public school, 3 churches, a bank, several fine blocks of stores, 1 tobacco manufactory, 1 saddler's and 2 wagon and plow shops, 1 buggy factory, 1 saw and grist-mill and 2 hotels. It contains 1 newspaper—*The Post*, edited and published by H. Purdom. Population, about 1 000.

Calumet, a post-office 11 miles e. of Bowling Green.

Clarksville, 13 miles e. n. e. of Bowling Green, has a fine location on the Mississippi River, 12 miles below Louisiana, upon the site of an old stockade fort. It is inclosed by beautiful cliffs, and is adjacent to a wealthy and intelligent farming community. Col. Wm. Shaw states that in 1812, while he was engaged with a party of 20 men in building a temporary stockade where Clarksville now stands, a band of Indians surprised and killed the entire family of one, O'Neal, about 3 miles above Clarksville. "In company with Mr. O'Neal," continues Col. Shaw, "I hastened to the scene of the murder, and found all killed, scalped and horribly mangled. One of the children, about a year and a half old, was found literally baked in a large 'dutch oven,' in which it had evidently been thrown alive."

The town was laid out in 1819. Among its early settlers were John Miller, (its founder—afterward Governor of Missouri,) Messrs. Graham, Wash, Philan and others. In 1854, it became an incorporated city. This place is on the line of the M. V. & W. R. R., (late the C. & W. R. R.,) which, when completed, will give it direct communication with the outer world. It has 2 fine mills, also, vinegar, tobacco and barrel factories, and 1 bank, several churches, an excellent high school, and 1 newspaper—*The Sentinel*, published by L. A. Welch. Clarksville is known among river men as "Appletown," on account of the great number of apple-barrels shipped from there every fall. Population, about 1,400.

Curryville, on the Missouri Branch of the C. & A. R. R., 9 miles west of Bowling Green, was laid out by Perry A. Curry, in 1867. It has a good public school building, 1 hotel and several stores, and is built on a fine rolling prairie, well adapted to grazing and stock-raising. Population, about 200.

Frankford, 12 miles n. w. of Bowling Green, in a fine agricultural neighborhood, was laid out in 1831, by Solomon Fisher. It is on the projected P. C. S. L. R. R., contains a large wool-carding and cloth manufactory, and has a thriving local trade. It has several churches, a good school, 9 stores and 1 harness shop. Population, about 500.

Louisiana, the largest town in the county, and the principal shipping point, is pleasantly situated on the Mississippi River, 114 miles above St. Louis, and on the Mo. Div. of the C. & A. R. R., 274 miles from Chicago, and 102 miles north-east of Jefferson City. The M. V. & W. R. R., by which it will be about 83 miles from St. Louis, will pass along its river front when completed. The Mo. Div. of the C. & A. R. R. crosses the river here over their recently completed bridge, which is a splendid structure. The Q. A. & St. L. R. R. is completed to this point on the opposite side of the river, and enhances the railroad facilities of this thriving city. This place was founded in 1818, by Samuel K. Caldwell and Joel Shaw, and was the first seat of justice, and the first town laid off in the territory which afterward became Pike County.

Louisiana is surrounded by hills, and being located upon one of the highest of these, commands an extended view of the Mississippi, and the fertile shores of Illinois on the opposite bank, while back of the city rise the wooded and vine-clad hills like terraces to the height of 200 feet above the river level. The people are enterprising, intelligent and hospitable. Baptist College was founded here several years ago, and the public schools and the high school are well organized and fully attended. The place was incorporated as a town in 1845, and as a city in 1849. The lumber trade is the largest interest, it being one of the best lumber markets in the State ; many millions of feet are shipped annually. There are in the city 2 large merchant flouring-mills, 2 banks, 2 foundries and machine shops, 6 wagon and plow, and 6 barrel manufactories, etc. The tobacco factories of Louisiana have a wide reputation, their brands being well known throughout the country. There are also 2 newspapers—the *Journal*, Reid & Lamkin editors and proprietors, and the *Press*, published by the Riverside Press Co. Population, about 6,000.

New Harmony, laid out in 1857, on Indian Creek, 9 miles s. w. of Bowling Green, is situated in a fine prairie country, well adapted to stock-raising, which is the principal business of the farmers in the vicinity. It contains 3 stores, 1 wagon shop, 1 hotel and a saw and grist-mill. Population, about 200.

New Hartford, 10 miles s. w. of Bowling Green, on Indian Creek,

contains a church and school building, 5 stores, 1 carriage manufactory, 1 hotel, and 1 saw and grist-mill.

Paynesville, 18 miles s. e. of Bowling Green, laid out in 1831 by Andrew Forgey and named in honor of Wm. Payne, is in the midst of a rich farming country, and has a good local trade, increased by that of the adjacent part of Lincoln County. The Forgey Seminary, a fine school named for the founder of the town, is located here. There are several fine churches in the place, and the citizens as a class are intelligent and enterprising. The town contains 7 stores, 1 saw and grist-mill, etc. Population about 300.

Prairieville, 12 miles s. e. of Bowling Green, was laid out in 1837 by Wm. Nally, is surrounded by a fine tobacco and grass-growing country, and contains an Episcopal church, a good public school and 4 stores.

Reading, a post-office 8 miles w. of Louisiana.

Spencerburgh, laid out in 1836 by J. M. McQuie, is 5 miles n. w. of Curryville its nearest shipping point, and is supported by a fine farming country. It is about 3 miles from the mineral spring known as Elk Lick. It contains 1 church, a public school, 5 stores, 1 woolen-mill, 1 saw and grist-mill, 1 wheel-wright shop and a few other business houses. Population, about 200.

Vannoy's Mill, a post-office 12 miles s. w. of Bowling Green.

PLATTE COUNTY,

In the western part of the State, is bounded north by Buchanan County, east by Clinton and Clay, south and west by the Missouri River, which separates it from Kansas, and contains 267,000 acres.

Population, in 1840, 8,913, in 1850, 16,845; in 1860, 18,350; in 1870, 17,352, of whom 16,160 were white and 1,192 colored; 9,114 male and 8,238 female; 16,359 native (9,896 born in Missouri) and 993 foreign.

History.—Platte is the southern county of the famous Platte Purchase, and its first white inhabitant was Zadoc Martin, who, by the permission of Government, settled about 1827 on the Platte River, and kept a ferry at the crossing of the military road from Liberty to Fort Leavenworth. The Indian title was extinguished in 1837; the portion which is now Platte County was attached to Clay, and after this, the tide of emigration flowing steadily into this new country, its fertile fields were soon appropriated by actual settlers.

The county was organized December 31st, 1838, and the first county court held March 11th, 1839, at the Falls of Platte (now Platte City), in an old log cabin, occupied by Michael D. Fayler as a dwelling. This court consisted of John B. Collier, Hugh McCafferty and Michael Byrd, justices, and Hall L. Wilkinson, clerk. Two weeks later the first circuit court was held at the same place, Judge Austin A. King (afterward Governor of Missouri) presiding; John H. Owens, sheriff; Wm. T. Wood (now judge of the Jackson County circuit) circuit attorney, and Major Jesse Morin clerk. The latter was the first State Representative from Platte County. At this court the following were admitted as attorneys: Hon. D. R. Atchison, Gen. A. W. Doniphan, Amos Reese, Russell Hicks, Peter H. Burnett, Theo. D. Wheaton, Gen. Andrew S. Hughes, James S. Thomas, A. E. Cannon, John A. Gordon and Gen. Wm. B. Almond. The last five are no longer living. The first election was held May 11th, 1839, when a justice of the peace was chosen for each of the four townships into which Platte County was then divided. From this time, land titles were the source of much contention, until the lands were brought into market in 1842. After this the county advanced at a rapid rate, until her prosperity was checked by the Civil War, when about 2,000 of the citizens enlisted in the army, on one side or the other, and nearly all who remained were enrolled in the militia for local service. Several severe skirmishes occurred here; one in November 1861, at the crossing of Bee Creek, between Weston and

Platte City, in which a number were wounded; and another at Camden Point, July 1864, when the Federals, under Cols. Ford and Jennison, met the Confederates under Col. Thornton, where 13 men were reported killed and many more wounded. Considerable fighting also took place in other parts of the county, of which no official records were made, and on the whole, Platte can boast of having borne her share in the disastrous struggle which laid waste so large a portion of south-western Missouri; but owing to her natural advantages and the fertility of her soil, she has recuperated more rapidly than almost any other part of the State.

Physical Features.—About one-fifth of Platte County is undulating prairie, the soil of which is of unsurpassed fertility. The remainder is heavily timbered with the various species of oak, hickory, walnut, elm, hackberry, etc., and when cleared produces fine crops.

The Missouri Bluffs are generally too steep to be easily cultivated, but may some day be crowned and flanked by beautiful vineyards. The growth on them is about the same as that on the uplands.

The county is well watered by the Platte River, from which it derives its name, and its tributaries, Dick, Smith's Fork, Prairie Creek, etc., also by many small tributaries of the Missouri River, chief of which are Bear, Moore, Bee and Brush Creeks. Prof. Broadhead says: "Probably no county in the State possesses superior advantages to Platte. It contains a large quantity of rich land, is well watered, and abounds in good timber, including most kinds that are useful."

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats, hay and potatoes. Tobacco is raised to a considerable extent, and its cultivation is increasing every year. Barley, rye, hemp, broom-corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes and buckwheat grow luxuriantly. Blue grass grows spontaneously where timber has been thinned out, and timothy, red-top and other grasses succeed well.

The soil and climate are well adapted to fruit-growing, and the number and extent of orchards are annually increasing, many farmers making it a specialty.

Stock-raising is a source of wealth to the county, and of late years some fine breeds of animals have been introduced with marked success.

Mineral Resources.—There is probably some coal, and good building stone abounds.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of 7 good flouring-mills, 1 cheese and 4 plow factories.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $13,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R. runs

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $4,968,845 Bonded debt, $360,000. Taxation, $1.65 per $100. The county has promptly paid its interest, and appropriates $12,000 annually as a sinking fund for the payment of its bonds due in 1886.

north-west along the Missouri Bottom, having nearly 40 miles of road. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. traverses the county from the iron bridge across the Missouri at Fort Leavenworth, in a north-eastern direction, and has 26 miles. There are also 10 miles of this latter road connecting Edgerton and Atchison by way of New Market.

The Exports are pork, bacon, lard, corn, wheat, stock, the small grains, hemp, wood, timber and fruit.

The Educational Interests are in a flourishing condition. Schools are taught from six to ten months a year in every sub-district, and there are high schools at Camden Point, Weston and Platte City.

Beverly Station, a post-office at the junction of the K. C. St. J. & C. B. R. R. with the C. R. I. & P. R. R. 6 miles s. w. of Platte City.

Block's Mills.—See Shivelton.

Camden Point, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. 7 miles n. of Platte City, is the seat of the Christian Orphan School, now accommodating 125 boarders, of whom ten are supported and educated gratuitously. It has several stores and a population of about 350.

City Point, (East Leavenworth,) on the Missouri River and K. C. St. J. & C. B. R. R. 5 miles s. of Beverly, is a small village of 150 inhabitants, chiefly connected with the Leavenworth ferry and the railroad, or engaged in the wood and lumber business.

East Leavenworth.—See City Point.

Edgerton, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. 13 miles n. e. of Platte City, is situated in a fine agricultural neighborhood and is increasing in importance. Population, about 100.

Farley, 4 miles s. e. of Leavenworth has a population of about 150.

Iatan, on the Missouri River and on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., 10 miles n. w. of Beverly, surrounded by a fine country, is one of the oldest towns in the county. It contains 3 stores, a hotel, etc.

New Market, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R., 8 miles n. w. of the Junction of the C. R. I. & P. R. R. with its Branch, is the center of one of the finest agricultural regions of the State. Population, about 250.

Parkville, on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Platte, and on the K. C. St. J. & C. B. R. R., 20 miles s. e. of Beverly, was laid out in 1839 by Col. Geo. S. Parks; it was once a place of considerable importance, but decreased in population during the war, and now has only about 600 inhabitants. Col. Parks still resides here, and is spending his declining years and large income in the culture and improvement of the native fruits, and to his enterprise the county owes many of its finest varieties.

PLATTE CITY, the county seat, situated on the Platte River, and on the C. R. I. & P. R. R., 310 miles from Chicago and 11 miles from Leavenworth, was settled in 1840, and has a population of about 600. There is a fall of about 8 feet in the Platte River at this point,

which is increased by a dam to 14 feet. This valuable water power, which is sufficient for extensive manufactories, is now used only for a flouring-mill.

Platte City was, in 1856, the head quarters of the "border ruffians," and consequently during the late Civil War, was an object of hatred to the "jayhawkers" and "red-legs" of Kansas, and was twice burned by the military. Its court-house is a massive structure, which cost $110,000. Its public school is an honor to the place. Daughters' College is a prosperous female boarding school. There are 2 banks and about 10 stores in the place and 2 newspapers—*The Landmark*, published by Park & Nisbet, and the *Democrat*, by L. Shepard.

Ridgeley, 3 miles s. of Edgerton, has a population of about 150.

Shivelton, (Block's Mills,) on the K. C. St. J. & C. B. R. R., 14 miles n. w. of Beverly Station, has a few houses.

Waldron, on the K. C. St. J. & C. B. R. R., 9 miles s. of East Leavenworth, is a small town which has grown up around Waldron's extensive mills.

Weston, on the Missouri River and K. C. St. J. & C. B. R. R., 3 miles n. of Beverly, in a fine agricultural and blue grass region, was laid out in 1837, and soon became the commercial city of the county. It shipped more hemp than any other port on the Missouri. Tobacco, also, for some years was largely exported. But both these products have fallen off. Up to the commencement of the war, Weston was a prosperous city, and contained a population of over 3,000. But the rise of rival cities, the loss of a large Indian trade from the old territory of Kansas, together with the impoverished state of the people, caused by the Civil War, has reduced it to nearly one-half of its former population. It is still, however, the most important place in the county, and seems lately to begin to revive. It now has 10 churches—Episcopal, Presbyterian, M. E. Ch. South, Baptist, Christian, Lutheran, Catholic, German Reformed, and Methodist and Baptist, colored; aggregate value, $50,000. The public school building is elegant and commodious, and the city affords instruction to over 500 children. The place contains 2 banks, 2 hotels, 12 stores, 2 very superior flouring-mills, a furniture factory, several wagon and carriage shops, and the usual number of mechanics.

Col. Benjamin Holliday, so extensively known throughout the West for his enterprise, began his career by keeping a log tavern in Weston, in 1839. That he has not forgotten the scene of his youthful fortunes, was shown, a few years ago, by his generous donation of $1,000 to assist in building a Baptist church in Weston. Among other noted men who have at times been residents of this place, are Gen. Andrew Hughes and his son, Gen. Bela M. Hughes, Gen. F. P. Blair, Gen. Stringfellow, Col. Abell, Theodore F. Warner, (a grandson of Daniel Boone,) who still resides here, Charles A. Perry, Judge James N. Burns, Col. Jno. Doni-

phan, Judge S. P. McMurdy, Benj. Wood, L. M. Lawson, (now a banker in New York,) Judge S. S. Gilbert, Henry M. Allep, Geo. W. Belt, Dr. Joseph Malin, T. A. Stoddard and Dent G. Tutt. There also resides in Weston, Thomas J. Ellis, a soldier 82 years old, who blazed the site of Fort Leavenworth in 1827.

POLK COUNTY,

In the south-western part of the State, is bounded north by St. Clair and Hickory Counties, east by Dallas, south by Greene, and west by Dade and Cedar Counties, and contains 422,400 acres.

Population in 1840, 8,449; in 1850, 6,186; in 1860, 9,995; in 1870, 12,445, of whom 12,186 were white and 259 colored, 6,249 male and 6,196 female, 12,364 native (6,794 born in Missouri) and 81 foreign.

History.—The first settlements were made as early as 1820, by emigrants from Tennessee, although the county was not organized until March 13th, 1835, up to which time it had formed a part of Greene County. It was named in honor of James K. Polk, of Tennessee. The first court was held September 7th, 1835, at Bolivar, Chas. H. Allen presiding, and Joseph English sheriff. Of the grand jury then impanelled there is only one survivor—Amos Richardson, who lives near Humansville. John S. Phelps, of Springfield, was the first attorney admitted to practice in this court, his signature bearing date of August 7th, 1837. During the late war this county suffered slightly compared with others in its vicinity.

Physical Features.—The face of the country is generally undulating, but somewhat broken along the streams, and very diversified, being nearly equally divided between prairie and timber. The Pomme de Terre River enters at the south-eastern corner, and, flowing northwesterly, leaves near the center of the northern boundary. By this stream, and its numerous tributaries and sub-tributaries, the county is abundantly watered in the eastern and central parts, while in the west are many creeks and branches which flow into the Sac River. The streams are clear and rapid, and at many different points afford fine water power. The finest timber is along the streams, and consists chiefly of the different varieties of hickory, oak, elm, walnut, cherry, maple and sycamore. The soil, which is generally rich and productive, is classed as white ash, black loam and red clay, the latter being peculiarly adapted to the raising of wheat.

There are many extensive and beautiful prairies, among which are the Twenty-five Mile Prairie, which covers an area of 20 square miles, in the northern portion of the county, and is separated by the Pomme de Terre from Sentinel and Flint Prairies, which lie in the midst of the oak woodlands of the north-east. On the east is Buffalo Head Prairie, several miles in extent, and near the center of the county is Three Mound Prai-

rie, so called from three mounds of vermicular sandstone in the vicinity. There are, also, Pleasant Prairie in the southern, Crisp Prairie in the south-western, and Valley Prairie in the west and north-western parts. The latter commences at a point 9 miles west of the center of Polk and extends north-west to the Osage River, near Osceola, in St. Clair County. Fine springs abound, and at Bolivar, at Humansville, on Col. Acock's plantation, 10 miles south-east of Bolivar, and in several other localities these are impregnated with sulphate of iron, and other minerals. On the East Fork of Sac River, near the village of Orleans, and ten miles south-west from Bolivar, are the Wallula Chalybeate springs, noted for their medicinal properties. These issue from the rocks, high up among the hills of the river, into which they pour their waters. The surroundings are exceedingly beautiful, the hills rise above the narrow valleys in terraces and escarpments, and terminate in isolated, grotesque cliffs. Far below, the waters of the river are seen gleaming through the foliage that fringes its banks, while beyond is Pleasant Prairie, with its broad farms and well-cultivated fields, and in the distance the Ozark Hills form an indistinct, irregular outline against the horizon.

Agricultural Productions.—Tobacco is a sure and profitable crop, and many farmers are turning their attention to its culture. The soil is well adapted to the cereals, vegetables and grasses that flourish in this latitude, blue grass growing spontaneously, and wheat yielding an average of 20 bushels per acre, while the bottom lands produce immense crops of corn, etc. There are many fine orchards, and apples, pears, peaches and plums yield plentifully, some of the native varieties being sweet and palatable. The soil also seems adapted to the growth of the grape, as the indigenous varieties grow in abundance. Stock-growing is an important interest. Horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep are raised, the climate being most favorable to the last named. The A. & P. R. R. has about 12,000 acres of good land in this county, which is offered for sale on liberal terms at from $3 to $7 per acre.*

Mineral Resources.—Lead and sulphuret of zinc are found in small quantities. On the border of Flint Prairie are the traces of "old diggings," which have led many to believe that some valuable mineral has been found, and still exists there, but it is possible they were made by the aborigines to obtain flint for their arrow-points. Polk County rests upon a formation of magnesian limestone, which is easily quarried, and furnishes excellent building stone. In many places this formation is superlaid with a coarse brown sandstone, contemporaneous with Hugh Miller's "Old Red" series, destitute of fossils, and not valuable for building purposes; and under this deposit lies that singular argillaceous sand-rock

*The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be paid with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offers free transportation from St. Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix–

known as the vermicular, or worm-eaten, while above this formation encrinital limestone is found, which, when burned, makes good lime. The bluffs of the Pomme de Terre are magnesian limestone capped with ferruginous sandstone, and in the eastern portion of the county but little of any other formation is found. The East Fork of Sac River cuts through ledges of shelly lime-stone, and through vermicular rock into the magnesian series. In portions of the county red sandstone is the prevailing rock. In the bottoms of the Pomme de Terre, the remains of the mastodon and mammoth, with other species now extinct, have been found imbedded with the bones of the bear, buffalo, elk, wolf, etc.

The Manufacturing Interests are mainly confined to grist and saw-mills, to the production of home-made cloth and other fabrics, and to the manufacture of wagons.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $4,500,000.*

The Exports are corn, wheat, rye, hogs, cattle.

The Educational Interests are attracting more attention yearly. The number of schools at present is 88. There are high schools at Bolivar and Morrisville; the former connected with the graded school, the latter under the auspices of the M. E. Ch. South.

BOLIVAR, the county seat, incorporated in 1867, is pleasantly situated near the center of the county, and is 90 miles s. of Sedalia and 30 miles n. of Springfield, with both of which places it is connected by daily mails. It contains 3 hotels, 2 churches—M. E. Ch. South and Baptist, and a high school building, 1 bank, 18 stores, 2 cabinet, 2 wagon and 2 saddle and harness shops, 1 wool-carding machine, 1 cotton gin, 1 steam saw and 1 steam flouring-mill, and 2 newspapers—*The Free Press*, edited by James Dumars, and *The Herald*, edited by L. J. Ritchie. The present court-house was built in 1841. It is a brick structure somewhat antique in style, but in a good state of preservation. Pop., about 750.

Brighton, 12 miles s. e. of Bolivar, contains 1 store.

Fair Play, 10 miles w. of Bolivar, contains 2 stores.

Halfway, 12 miles e. of Bolivar, has 2 stores, 1 wagon shop, etc.

Humansville, 16 miles n. w. of Bolivar, was one of the first settled towns in the county. It contains 9 stores and 1 cooper and 1 saddler's shop. Population, about 300.

Morrisville, 10 miles s. of Bolivar, contains a population of about 100. and 2 stores.

Orleans, 10 miles s. w. of Bolivar, has 1 store, and a flouring and saw-mill.

Payne's Prairie, a post-office 9 miles n. e. of Bolivar.

Pleasant Hope, 17 miles s. e. of Bolivar, contains a carding-machine, 2 stores and some shops.

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $2,737,678. Taxation, $1.70 per $100. Bonded debt, $43,500. Floating debt, $10,000.

Rondo, a post-office 10 miles n. of Bolivar.

Sentinel Prairie, is a post-office 14 miles n. e. of Bolivar. The neareast railroad station to all of these towns is Springfield, in Greene County, 30 miles distant from Bolivar.

PULASKI COUNTY,

In the south-central part of the State, is bounded north by Miller and Maries, east by Phelps, south by Texas and Laclede, and west by Laclede and Camden Counties, and contains 371,200 acres.

Population in 1840, 6,529; in 1850, 3,998; in 1860, 3,835; in 1870, 4,714, of whom 4,689 were white and 25 colored; 2,440 male and 2,274 female; 4,622 native (2,953 born in Missouri) and 92 foreign.

History.—In 1816, Messrs. Johnson, Dulle and Cullen with their families emigrated from Mississippi, and settled in the valley of the Gasconade near the well-known saltpetre cave, 5 miles west of Waynesville. They engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder, finding a ready market for it among the trappers and hunters who frequented this region.

About a year after their arrival, Mr. Cullen started out with his usual load of powder to supply some neighboring customers, and was never heard from again. Messrs. Johnson and Dulle soon after removed to Bartlett's Spring and built a mill which has been much improved since then, and is now one of the best in the vicinity.

Soon after the removal of the whites from this cave, some friendly Indians, 5 Shawnees and 2 Delawares, who had taken possession of it, were attacked by over 100 Osages. All day the little band within the cave defended themselves, losing but one of their number. At nightfall the Osages, many of their braves having fallen, retired, but during the night blockaded the entrance of the cave. Next morning they removed the rubbish and entered with a whoop, only to discover that their supposed victims had escaped through another entrance to the cave, of which the Osages were ignorant. The settlers say that the dead Osages were piled up and left in a heap, and bleached bones yet remain to mark the spot where occurred one of the fiercest Indian battles of the South-west.

In 1817, Mr. Turpin of Kentucky, Jesse Ballew, Henry Anderson and Wm. Gillaspy of North Carolina, with their families, settled on the Gasconade River, 12 miles south-west of Waynesville. Mrs. Anderson one evening returned from milking to find a huge wild-cat in the act of pulling the cover from her sleeping child. Quick as thought, the brave woman seized the beast by the throat and choked it to death.

Soon after this, Elijah and Elisha Christeson located near the present site of Waynesville; Isaac N. Davis 9 miles west, and Cyrus Colley, for whom Colley Hollow was named, and afterwards Jeptha West, Thomas Starke and Jesse A. Rayl, Sr. settled near Waynesville.

Pulaski was organized Dec. 15th, 1818, and the county seat soon after

located at Waynesville. The notorious "Bank of Niangua" had its center of secret operations here.

During the late Civil War, the county was infested by guerrillas. Life and property were insecure, and the loss of both was considerable; but with peace, law and order were restored, and two houses have been built where one was burned.

Physical Features.—The country is hilly and broken, especially along the water courses; some of the hills or ridges are from 50 to 500 feet high above the streams. The post-oak flats are less rough, in some places only gently undulating, and in others too low for cultivation. The most extensive flats lie between the Gasconade and Robidoux, and east of Big Piney River. The county is drained by the Gasconade River, Robidoux Creek and Big Piney River, and the valleys of these streams and some of the hills near by are heavily timbered with oak, black walnut, hickory, maple, elm, cottonwood, dogwood, etc. Good water power is furnished by the streams and by several springs. The valleys of the streams are narrow but very productive. The uplands are generally thin, with clay subsoil, but by proper cultivation and rotation of crops will produce well.

There are, besides the saltpetre cave already mentioned, several others of interest, one in the north-east on the Gasconade River, in which human skulls and skeletons are found, the latter placed in a circle, while the former are heaped in the center. To what race they belong has not been determined.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, barley, rye, oats, buckwheat, tobacco, vegetables and fruit; several varieties of the latter grow in perfection. The sunny slopes and hillsides of the Gasconade are admirably adapted to viticulture. The abundance of wild grasses and the quantity of unoccupied land makes stock-raising easy and cheap.

The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. has about 84,000 acres of land for sale on liberal terms at from $2.50 to $8.00 per acre.*

The Mineral Resources of the county are not developed, and probably will not be until means of transportation are improved. Iron ore has been found in many localities. Brown hematite occurs along the bluffs of the Gasconade and Piney. There is a large deposit of specular ore similar to that used at the Maramec Iron Works, about 3 miles south-east of Woodend. About 1¼ miles south-east of Waynesville is a large deposit of brown hematite. Numerous other places show indications of rich deposits. Lead has been found in small quantities. Nitre occurs in several caves, the principal of which is about 5 miles north-west of Waynesville. It has a wide entrance about 30 feet above the Gasconade. The nitre appears on the walls and the clay on the bottom of the cave is strongly impregnated with it.

*The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be paid, with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offers free transportation from St. Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix—Page

The Manufacturing Interests are such as are common to a new county, a few grist and saw-mills, blacksmith shops, etc.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $1,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. passes through the northern part of the county, having 33 miles of track.

The Exports are wheat, oats, fruits, bacon, lard, hides, iron ore, and for 1873, 476 car loads of stock.

Educational Interests.—Public schools are established throughout the county in over 40 sub-districts, having a session of from three to six months each year. At Waynesville, Dixon, Crocker and Richland are well supported and creditable private schools.

Bellefonte, a post-office 11 miles s. w. of Waynesville.

Crocker, on the A. & P. R. R. 150 miles from St. Louis, is a growing village with 2 general stores, and is the railroad station for Waynesville.

De Bruin, 6 miles s. w. of Waynesville, has 1 general store.

Dixon, on the A. & P. R. R. 12 miles n. e. of Crocker, settled in 1869, has 3 stores, 1 grist-mill, 3 hotels, 1 church and 1 public school. Population, about 300.

Dundas, a post-office 14 miles s. of Waynesville.

Franks, a station on the A. & P. R. R. 17 miles e. of Crocker.

Hancock.—See Iron Summit.

Helms, a station on the A. & P. R. R., 10 miles e. of Crocker.

Iron Summit, (Hancock,) on the A. & P. R. R. 6 miles n. e. of Crocker, has 2 stores, 1 hotel and 1 public school. This town is the shipping point for the great iron bank in Miller County.

Richland, on the A. & P. R. R. 13 miles s. w. of Crocker, built in 1870, has about 500 inhabitants, and is one of the most flourishing villages of the county. The Richland Institute, the best school in the county, is located here, and owns a substantial two-story building furnished in modern style. The Christians, Methodists and Baptists have organizations, but as yet no buildings. There are 7 stores, 1 hotel and 1 newspaper—*The Richmond Pulaskian,* D. F. Tomson & Co., editors and proprietors.

St. Annie, a post-office 18 miles s. of Waynesville.

WAYNESVILLE, the county seat, 10 miles s. of Crocker, is pleasantly situated in the valley of the Robidoux, near the center of the county. The land upon which it is built was given by Wm. Moore and Josiah Christeson, who laid off the town in 1834. It has a new and elegant court-house erected in 1873, 3 stores, 1 public school, and a population of about 100. The Baptists and Methodists have organizations here but no church buildings.

Woodend, a station on the A. & P. R. R. 6 miles s. w. of Crocker.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $713,479. Taxation, $1.17 per $100. Bonded debt, $6,000. Floating debt, $8,000.

PUTNAM COUNTY,

In the extreme northern part of the State, is bounded north by Iowa, east by Schuyler County, south by Adair and Sullivan, and west by Mercer, and contains 331,487 acres.

Population in 1850, 1,636; in 1860, 9,207; in 1870, 11,217, of whom 11,208 were white, and 9 colored; 5,651 male and 5,566 female; 11,046 native, (4,993 born in Missouri) and 171 foreign.

History.—Some settlements were made in the eastern part of the county as early as 1837. Among the early settlers were James Cochran and Isaac and Clifford L. Summers, who located near the present site of Omaha; Isaac and Jesse Gilstrap, John F., W. G. and Miles Crabtree, and Joseph, Joshua, John and Henry Guffey, who settled on Goshen Ridge, which extends from north-west of Hartford to south-east of Martinstown; James M. Brasfield, who lived near Pleasant Home, besides the families of McCollom, Marshall, Mullinix and Martin. These all came previous to 1844. The Indians left in the summer of 1845, and during the next ten years a large number of families, many of them from Kentucky, located in the rich prairie lands and many fine farms were made. Some of these early settlers still live in the county; one of them, Henry Guffey, a native of Tennessee, died in 1874 at the age of 107 years.

From 1837 until about 1850, Hannibal, 130 miles distant, was the most convenient trading point to which the settlers drove their hogs and cattle, and carried their beeswax, honey, venison, peltries, furs, hickory nuts, etc., returning with the dry goods and groceries they required. At this time, as the nearest mill was Ely's mill, now Nineveh, Adair County, 10 miles distant, mortars and hand-mills were chiefly used in making meal and hominy until about 1847, when a few water power and horse-mills were erected.

Putnam was organized Feb. 28th, 1845, and Putnamville, in the north-eastern part of the county, was the first county seat, but it was changed to Winchester Jan. 6th, 1849. After the adjustment of the difficulty between Iowa and Missouri, the counties of Putnam and Dodge were greatly reduced in size, and early in the spring of 1853 the limits of the former were extended to include the whole of the latter. About this time the county seat was again removed to Harmony, and a few years later its name was changed to Unionville. Putnamville and Winchester have both fallen to decay, and another generation will scarcely remember their sites. From 1855 to 1860 immigration increased; Government Land

was largely entered and much of it placed under cultivation. This county remained loyal to the Federal Government during the Civil War, and the Putnam Militia, "the irrepressible and unterrified," were well known through central and southern Missouri, where they never failed to strike bravely and well for the cause they had espoused.

Physical Features.—The eastern part is principally timber, while the central and western are prairie diversified with timber.

The county is well watered in the eastern and central parts by North and South Blackbird, Wild Cat, Shoal, Brush, Kinney and other streams tributary to Chariton River; in the west by East and West Locust and Medicine Creeks and their branches. The timber is principally confined to the streams and the adjacent hills. In the bottoms it consists of elm, cottonwood, black walnut, burr oak, hickory, ash, hackberry, birch and hard and soft maple; on the hills it is mostly white oak, and on the level uplands are elm, hickory, and pin, burr and post oak.

The soil of the bottoms is very productive. Elsewhere, except in the white oak districts, it is good and well adapted to the raising of all the cereals and grasses usually grown in this latitude. There are but few springs, but water for domestic uses is easily obtained by means of wells and cisterns.

Agricultural Productions.—Corn is the principal crop, but wheat and other grains do well. Grasses grow luxuriantly, timothy, clover and red-top being planted for hay and blue grass for pasture. Grazing is good, and cattle, hogs, mules and sheep are raised largely.

Mineral Resources.—The county is underlaid with coal, which exists in great abundance in the eastern part, in many places cropping out on the hillsides in strata about 3 feet thick. Little has yet been done to develop it, however. Limestone, and sandstone suitable for some building purposes, are also found in the eastern part of the county.

Manufacturing Interests.—Farming implements are manufactured to some extent, and there are also a number of flouring and saw-mills.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $3,500,000.*

Railroads.—The Burlington & South-western R. R. passes in a south-westerly direction through the central part of the county, having 16 miles of track.

The Exports are corn, wheat, rye and oats, also, to some extent, hogs, cattle, mules, sheep, horses and wool.

The Educational Interests are already well attended to, and are constantly receiving increased attention. There is a liberal school fund, and the entire county is organized into convenient sub-districts, each having a school-house, the majority of which are good buildings. There

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $2,562,785. Taxation, $1.65 per $100. Bonded debt, $107,000. Floating debt, $3,000.

are 5,072 children of school age, most of whom attend school a part of every year.

Ayresville, 20 miles w. n. w. of Unionville, has 1 store and about 20 inhabitants.

Central City, 12 miles w. of Unionville, has 2 stores, a wagon shop and about 25 inhabitants.

Hartford, 10 miles e. of Unionville, was formerly the county seat, and is now a good trading point. It has 3 stores, 2 hotels, 1 harness and 2 wagon shops, a tannery, a good school-house, a church and a Masonic hall. Population, about 50.

Holbrook, a p. o. on the B. & S. W. R. R., 10 miles n. of Unionville.

Howland, (Mendota,) on the B. & S. W. R. R., 6 miles n. of Unionville, has 1 store.

Livonia, a post-office 18 miles e. of Unionville.

Martinstown, 17 miles s. e. of Unionville, has 3 stores, and is a good trading point. Population, about 25.

Mendota.—See Howland.

Newtown, 25 miles s. w. of Unionville, has 1 store.

Omaha, 12 miles e. n. e. of Unionville, has 1 store.

Pleasant Home, a post-office 20 miles e. s. e. of Unionville.

Prairie, on the B. & S. W. R. R., 4 miles s. of Unionville.

St. John, 15 miles n. w. of Unionville, is a good trading point, and contains 2 stores, 1 wagon shop, and a good school-house, also used as a church. Population, about 75.

Shoneytown, a post-office 14 miles n. e. of Unionville.

Terre Haute, 15 miles s. w. of Unionville, is surrounded by a fine farming country, and has a good trade. It contains 2 stores and a wagon shop.

UNIONVILLE, formerly called Harmony, the county seat, on the B. & S. W. R. R., promises at no distant day to be one of the leading towns in north-western Missouri. It contains 17 stores, 2 saddle and harness, and 2 wagon and plow shops, a flouring-mill, a carding-machine, a bank, a school-house, a court-house, 2 churches—Christian and Catholic, and 2 newspapers—*The Republican,* edited by W. T. O'Bryant and A. R. Webb, and *The Ledger,* edited by W. T. Bruer. During the winter of 1873–4, over 2,500,000 hoops, worth $25,000, were shipped from this point, also a large amount of stock, corn, oats, furs, etc. Population, about 900. also 2 hotels and 1 furniture factory.

West Liberty, 8 miles w. of Unionville, has a saw-mill, a store and a good school-house. Population, about 30.

RALLS COUNTY,

In the eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Marion County, east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, and by Pike, south by Pike and Audrain, and west by Audrain, Monroe and Marion Counties, and contains 295,878 acres.

Population in 1830, 4,375; in 1840, 5,670; in 1850, 6,151; in 1860, 8,592; in 1870, 10,510, of whom 9,255 were white, and 1,255 colored; 5,442 male, and 4,968 female; 10,091 native (6,431 born in Missouri), and 419 foreign.

History.—The first settler in Ralls was James Ryan, while this county formed a portion of St. Charles. His deed, dated September 1811, calls for a tract of land lying on Salt River, at the mouth of Turkey Creek. Charles Freemore de Lourier, of St. Louis County, entered Freemore's Lick and began making salt on the south side of Salt River, 3 miles north of New London, at a place known as Freemore's Lick, perhaps prior to, but certainly as early as 1812, and remained there until driven off by the Indians, who destroyed the furnaces and filled up the wells. Two miles north of Freemore's Lick is Trabue's Lick, opened and worked about the same time by the father of A. E. Trabue. Judge C. Carstarphen, now (1874) 76 years old, made salt at this lick as late as 1833. On the bank of Salt River, buried some distance below the surface, a cannon was found, over which an oak tree, 13 inches in diameter, had grown; the cannon bore marks of heavy action—evidently a Canadian piece of artillery used against the Indians. It was dug out in 1830, and remained in the judge's possession as a curiosity for many years. In 1840, Dr. McDowell, of St. Louis, purchased it, and removed it to his cabinet of curiosities in the Hannibal Cave. Other settlements were made in Ralls by the Matsons, Stark Sims and comrades in 1816. Others came in 1817 and 1818.

Mr. John Chitwood, formerly of St. Louis County, and a volunteer of the war of 1812, now (1874) a pensioner of the Government, is the only surviving head of a family of these early settlers, and but few of their immediate descendants now reside in the county.

The county was organized from Pike, Nov. 16th, 1820. Col. Johnson and Daniel Ralls were the first representatives from Pike County, under the State constitution. The latter died during the session, and the new county was named in his honor. The first circuit court was held at the house of William Jamison, at New London, March 12th, 1821, Hon. R. Pettibone judge, presiding, R. W. Wells circuit attorney, Stephen

Glascock clerk, and Green DeWitt sheriff. The first county court was held at the same place July 2d, 1821, Peter Jouvney presiding justice, Peter Grant and William Richey justices, Stephen Glascock clerk, Green DeWitt sheriff.

In 1832, pursuant to a call for troops in the Black Hawk War, two companies were raised in this county—one, commanded by Capt. Richard Matson, was in active service; the other, John Ralls in command, was held in reserve, but was never ordered into active service.

By authority of Gov. Edwards, a company of mounted volunteers was organized in this county to serve during the Mexican War. It was commanded by Capt. Wm. S. Lafland, mustered into the U. S. service at Independence, Mo., about May 1847, and served during the entire war. They operated as far into the Mexican States as El Paso, Chihuahua and Santa Cruz De Rosales, at which latter place, March 16th, 1848, this and six other companies of the 3d Regiment of Missouri Mounted Volunteers, Col. John Ralls * commanding, and two companies of U. S. Dragoons under the command of Major Beal, also the Santa Fé Battalion, under the command of Major Walker, constituting a force of about 600 men, fought a battle with the Mexicans under Gen. Treas, who were in the town and sheltered by breastworks. The engagement lasted from 9 o'clock a.m. until about sundown, when the place was charged, and the Mexicans defeated with a loss of 330 killed, many wounded and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, wagons, teams, etc. The U. S. troops and volunteers then occupied the town, the Mexicans having surrendered a large number of prisoners who were released the next day on parole. In this fight, company E of Ralls County lost 1 killed—Thos. Ely, and had two severely wounded—Ulysses Norton (still a resident of this county) and Jackson Parish.

In a few days after this battle, all the American forces returned to Chihuahua, where they remained until the close of the war, except seven companies of the 3d Regiment, who were stationed at Santa Cruz de Rosales, and occupied that post until the end of the war. In July, 1848,

* Col. John Ralls was born in Bath County, Kentucky, Nov. 18th, 1807, and emigrated with his father, Daniel Ralls, to the Territory of Missouri, in Oct. 1817.

He was elected at Independence, Mo. and July 15th, 1847, commissioned by Gov. Edwards as Colonel of the 3d Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, organized to serve in the Mexican War; was mustered into service at Fort Leavenworth by Lt. Col. Wharton, and at the expiration of his term was honorably discharged at Independence, Mo., Oct. 25th, 1848.

He joined his regiment (which had preceded him) at Santa Fé, in Sept. 1847, and the following month, being ordered to march on El Paso, captured that place without resistance, taking several prisoners, among them Armego, formerly Governor of New Mexico.

In the March following, he accompanied Gen. Sterling Price in his forced march from El Paso to Santa Cruz de Rosales, a distance of 60 miles which was accomplished in 20 hours, and took a prominent part in the assault, which terminated in the surrender of the latter place. Since his return in 1848, he has filled many public positions of honor and trust, and still lives to enjoy the well-deserved and hearty respect of all who know him.—Ed.

these companies were ordered to Independence, Mo., and mustered out in Oct. 1848.

The other three companies of that regiment were stationed at Taos, in New Mexico, during their term, and never joined their regiment until they were mustered out with it at Independence, Mo.

These three companies had been under the command of Major Reynolds, who died on his return, in October, 1848, at Fort Mann, below the crossing of the Arkansas River.

Physical Features.—The surface of the county, especially the eastern portion, is broken and undulating, about three-eighths prairie and five-eighths timber, consisting of black and white oak, hickory, elm, walnut, hackberry, sugar-maple, etc.

Salt River passes north of the center of the county from west to east, and with its numerous tributaries, chief among which are Spencer and Lick in the south, furnishes an abundance of water. Springs of clear water abound everywhere, and there are also a number of valuable salt springs—Freemore, Burnett, Ely, Briggs, Fikes and Trabue Licks, and Saverton Springs near Saverton.

The soil is generally good and gives an excellent return when properly cultivated.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, rye, oats, hay—timothy and red clover, blue grass, tobacco, potatoes, stock, and the various fruits—especially apples—usually raised in this latitude.

Mineral Resources.—Coal is mined in the south-western part of the county, and shafts are now being sunk on Spencer Creek where fine indications of cannel coal have been discovered. Mineral paint and potters' clay of fine quality exist, and the latter is now being worked.

Manufacturing Interests.—There are 8 flouring-mills, 10 saw-mills, 3 plow factories, 1 large wagon and carriage manufactory and 1 distillery in the county.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $10,250,000.*

Railroads.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. has 4 miles, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., in the northern part of the county, 15 miles of track; the Chicago & Alton R. R. about 2 miles in the south, and the St. Louis & Keokuk R. R. 12 miles through the east-central part, and a branch road to the Audrain County Road, partly graded; total, 32 miles. The Mississippi Valley & Western R. R. has 18 miles graded in the eastern part of the county.

The Exports are corn, wheat, rye, oats, flax, fruit, stock, car-timbers, apples, coal and paint.

Educational Interests.—Public schools are established in nearly every part of the county and in several towns; provision is made for the

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $3,396,315. Taxation, $1.15 per $100. Bonded debt, $275,000. Floating debt, $14,000.

education of colored children. There are several private schools of some local importance. New London High School, opened in 1860, is in a flourishing condition ; Van Rensselaer Academy, founded in 1843, located on Big Creek and on the M., K. & T. R. R., 13 miles west of Hannibal, has been long favorably known to the public.

Centre, recently laid off 9 miles s.w. of New London, has 1 good school and 3 stores.

Crigler's Mills, 20 miles w. of New London, has 1 mill, 1 store and several shops.

Garden Grove, a post-office and store 12 miles s. w. of New London.

Hassard, a post-office on the M., K. & T. R. R. 19 miles w. from Hannibal.

Madisonville, 12 miles s. s. w. of New London, has 3 stores, 2 mills, several shops and 2 churches—Christian and Cumberland Presbyterian.

NEW LONDON, the county seat, on the St. L. & K. R. R. 10 miles s. of Hannibal, was settled in 1819 and incorporated in 1869. It has three churches—Christian, Baptist and colored Christian, 1 good public school, 10 stores, 1 carpenter and 3 wagon shops, 1 brick yard, 3 plow factories and 1 newspaper—*The Ralls County Record*, published by T. R. Dodge. Population about 600.

Perry, 18 miles w. s. w. of New London, situated on the Ralls Co. Bch. R. R., contains 5 stores and 1 wagon shop; also 3 churches—Christian, Presbyterian and Methodist.

Rensselaer, on the M., K. & T. R. R. 12 miles w. of Hannibal, is a newly settled town which contains 1 school and 1 church.

Saverton, on the Mississippi River and on the M. V. & W. R. R. 6 miles below Hannibal, is an important shipping point. It has several stores and shops, 1 school, and is near Saverton Springs, remarkable for their medicinal properties. A battle was fought here between the Indians and the whites during the war of 1812 ; the Indians defeated the whites, killing several and wounding others.

Sidney, 3 miles s. w. of Rensselaer, contains 3 stores, 1 school-house and church.

West Hartford, a post-office and store 18 miles s. w. of New London, contains 1 cheese factory, 1 church—Congregational, and 1 school-house.

RANDOLPH COUNTY,

In the north-east-central part of the State, is bounded north by Macon County, east by Monroe and Audrain, south by Boone and Howard, and west by Chariton County, and contains 307,677 acres.

Population in 1830, 2,942 ; in 1840, 7,198 ; in 1850, 9,439 ; in 1860, 11,407 ; in 1870, 15,908, of whom 13,774 were white, and 2,134 colored ; 8,220 male, and 7,688 female ; 15,317 native (10,446 born in Missouri) and 591 foreign.

History.—This county was settled in 1820 by people from Kentucky and North Carolina. It was organized Jan. 22d, 1829, and the county seat located at Huntsville, Dec. 4th, 1830. Then its limits extended from Howard County to the State of Iowa.

In 1829 the people were much disturbed by the news of an attack by the Indians upon the settlers north of them, (for particulars see Adair County, p. 33,) and companies were at once formed in Randolph and the older settlements to proceed to the scene of action. Capt. Abraham Gooding, who commanded the company from Randolph, and many of his men are still living. Capt. Robert Boucher, lately deceased, also raised a company.

The first circuit judge in Randolph County was Hon. David Todd of Boone County, now deceased. The first county justices were Dr. Wm. Fort, Joseph Baker and James Head; Barker now deceased. Robert Wilson, afterward U. S. Senator, now deceased, was the first clerk, and Hancock Jackson was the first sheriff.

In 1832, during the Black Hawk War, Capt. Abraham Gooding again raised a company, but the war was closed soon after they reported for duty.

A company was also raised in this county for the Mexican War ; Capt. Hancock Jackson, (for a short time Governor of Missouri, now of Salem, Oregon,) commanding ; Clare Oxley, 1st Lieut. ; Robert G. Gilman, 2d Lieut. ; and W. R. Samuel, brevet 2d Lieut. Among the old heroes of the war of 1812, now residents of Randolph, are Elijah Williams, aged 83 ; Rev. W. H. Mansfield, 82 ; Isaac Harris, 83 ; Abraham Gooding, 83 ; Wm. McCann, 77 ; Rev. Samuel C. Davis, 79 ; Dr. William Fort, 89 ; Durrett Bruce, 84 ; and Brice Edwards, 81. The following widows of old soldiers are still living, Mildred Payton, aged 75 ; Nancy Hall, 77 ; Mildred Bagby, 77 ; Rhoda Artman, 80 ; Amy Amick, 80.

Physical Features..—The grand divide between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers passes in a northerly direction through the eastern part of the county, leaving more than one-fourth on the east drained by

streams to the Mississippi, while west of it the streams flow into the Missouri. The slopes east of this divide and near the prairie are gentle, but as the streams enlarge, the hills gradually become of greater height.

The slopes adjacent to Flat Creek are very gentle, but near Moniteau and Perche Creeks the country is broken. Near Silver Creek the country is quite hilly, and between Chariton and Sweet Spring Creeks, and also between Dark and East Fork, it is rolling.

The slopes adjacent to Dark and Muncas Creeks are gentle, becoming more hilly near the Middle Fork of the Chariton, and still more so near the East Fork. In the northern part of the county, between the East and Middle Forks the country is undulating.

Near the East Fork, Walnut and Sugar Creeks, it is quite hilly. The bottoms of Middle and East Forks are generally one-fourth, and sometimes one-half a mile wide, and very flat; those of Sweet Spring, Sugar, Flat and Mud Creeks are narrower, and those of Perche and Moniteau are often over 200 yards wide.

The grand divide, or prairie, in the eastern portion of the county, comprises, with the timber skirting it, about one-third of the county, and is finely adapted to farming, stock-raising and general agricultural pursuits. The western half of the county is interspersed with prairies of superior fertility, and the timber lands contiguous are generally of excellent productive quality. The timber is chiefly, elm, cottonwood, shell-bark hickory, linden, and burr, swamp, white, red and pin oak, sycamore, birch, hackberry and white maple.

There is much good, and some large tracts of very rich land in this county. The bottoms are exceedingly productive, but those of the East Fork, Middle Fork and Sweet Spring Creek are flat, and have many small ponds and tracts of marshy grounds, that, to be cultivated, must be drained, which has been partially done. The soil is a very dark rich loam, reposing on stiff dark clays. Sweet Spring is valued for its medicinal properties, and Gorham's Lick is a salt spring.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, rye, corn, oats, stock and tobacco. There were about 3,000,000 pounds of tobacco raised in 1873. Fruits succeed well, especially apples, which are of a fine size and flavor. There are several thousand acres of swamp land held by the county at $2.50 per acre.

Mineral Resources.—Coal is abundant, and is seen outcropping at so many localities that the inhabitants do not place the proper estimate upon it. It is now being successfully mined at Renick, Huntsville and one or two other points, and the day is not far distant when it will be Randolph's most valuable article of export.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of flouring and saw-mills, 1 wagon manufactory, 1 candy and several tobacco factories. The machine shops of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W. are located at Moberly.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $6,000,000.*

Railroads.—St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. W. has 44 miles, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. has 18 miles of track in the county; total 62 miles, giving Randolph good railroad facilities.

The Exports are tobacco, corn, wheat, stock and coal.

The Educational Interests have received marked attention during the last 5 years. All of the districts are supplied with comfortable houses, and competent teachers are employed.

Breckenridge, 9 miles n. w. of Huntsville, has 1 store, and is surrounded by a rich farming country.

Cairo, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 6 miles n. of Moberly, is surrounded by a fine farming country, and was settled in 1858. It contains 1 Union church, 1 school, 2 stores, a lumber yard and about 150 inhabitants.

Clark, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., is 11 miles s. e. of Moberly.

Clifton Hill, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 14 miles w. of Moberly, surrounded by excellent timber and fine farms, has a Baptist church, 2 stores, several shops and 1 tobacco factory. Population, about 100.

Darksville, 9 miles n. of Huntsville, has a Baptist church and a dry goods store.

Fort Henry, 4 miles n. w. of Huntsville, has a Methodist church, neat and commodious.

Higbee, a station on the M. K. & T. R. R., 9 miles s. w. of Moberly.

HUNTSVILLE, the county seat, near the center of the county, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 7 miles w. of Moberly, was settled in 1829, and is a pleasantly situated town, built in a tasteful and substantial manner, and surrounded by a good country. It has 2 fine churches—Christian and Methodist; and Mount Pleasant College, under the control of the United Baptists, is located here, and is an ornament to the town, the beautiful grounds and buildings costing $40,000. It is well sustained, having about 200 students, and the citizens justly feel much pride in the position it is taking among the educational institutions of the State. There are also 8 stores, 1 bank, a good public school, 2 wagon shops, 2 hotels, 3 large tobacco factories, 1 livery stable, 1 woolen mill and numerous coal mines. Population, about 2,000.

Jacksonville, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 12 miles n. of Moberly, has 2 neat frame churches, used by Methodists, Baptists, Christians and Cumberland Presbyterians, 1 good school-house, 3 stores and a population of about 200.

Levick's Mill, a post-office 12 miles n. n. e. of Moberly.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $5,250,000. Taxation, $1.75 per $100. Bonded debt, $47,000. Sugar Creek Tp. has a bonded debt of $65,000.

Milton, 14 miles e. of Huntsville, has 1 dry goods store, and 1 M. E. Ch. South.

Moberly, at the junction of the main line of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W. with the Northern Division and the M., K. & T. R. R., 146 miles from St. Louis and 62 miles from Hannibal, at the close of the war contained but 1 citizen, Patrick Lynch; but it has grown rapidly since, and now has a population of about 6,000. It was incorporated as a city in 1872, and has 7 churches—Baptist, M. E. Ch., M. E. Ch. South, Cumberland Presbyterian, Christian, Catholic and Episcopal, an excellent public school, 25 stores, 2 banks, 1 candy and 1 tobacco factory, 1 brewery, 1 steam planing-mill. Many of the houses are substantially and elegantly built, and this thriving young city presents a most attractive appearance. The great feature of the place, however, is the commodious machine shops of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W. The amount of work done in these shops, and the number of hands necessary to carry them on, will be a great source of revenue to the city perpetually.

Mount Airy, 7 miles s. w. of Huntsville, in a rich agricultural country, has 1 store and 2 tobacco factories, also a Union church.

Randolph.—See Renick.

Renick, (Randolph,) on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 6 miles s. of Moberly, situated in a beautiful prairie, was settled in 1856, and has 2 churches—1 used by Methodists and Baptists alternately, and 1 Christian, the best public school building in the county, 8 stores, 1 plow, 1 wagon and 1 tobacco factory. It is a good shipping point, and does an immense trade in ties. Population, about 400.

Rolling Home, a post-office 15 miles n. w. of Huntsville.

Thomasville, 9 miles n. w. of Huntsville, has 1 store and a Baptist church.

RAY COUNTY,

In the western part of the State, is bounded north by Caldwell, east by Carroll, south by the Missouri River—which separates it from Lafayette and Jackson, and west by Clay and Clinton Counties, and contains 360,226 acres.

Population in 1830, 2,657; in 1840, 6,553; in 1850, 10,373; in 1860, 14,092; in 1870, 18,700, of whom 16,867 were white and 1,833 colored; 9,780 males, 8,920 female; 18,135 native (11,864 born in Missouri) and 565 foreign.

History.—In 1816 Isaac Martin, John Proffitt, Holland Vanderpool, Abraham Linville, Isaac Wilson, John Turner, William Turnage, Winant Vanderpool, Lewis Richards and others from Virginia and Kentucky, settled on Crooked River near the present site of Buffalo City. Settlers came in rapidly, and in 1819 Meadow Vanderpool, who was afterwards county surveyor, opened the first school taught in this section of country. This same year the first steamboat navigated the Missouri River as far as Camden, and was a great curiosity to the Indians then in the county, who, for a time, could not be induced to approach it.

This county was organized Nov. 16th, 1820, and named in honor of John Ray, a member of the Constitutional Convention from Howard County. It then embraced all that part of the State west of the Grand River and north of the Missouri. From this magnificent expanse of territory 12 other counties were erected—Ray has been called the Mother of Counties—but its boundaries have not been altered since Dec. 29th, 1836.

The first county court was held in April 1821, at Bluffton—John Thornton, Isaac Martin and Elisha Conner, justices; Wm. L. Smith, clerk, and John Harris, sheriff.

Hon. Hamilton R. Gamble was the first circuit attorney, who, upon his resignation was succeeded by Abiel Leonard, and he, by Charles French. George Tompkins, Peyton R. Hayden, Cyrus Edwards, Gen. Duff Green, John F. Ryland and Amos Reese were acting attorneys at Bluffton. The only memorial that remains of this once important pioneer seat of justice is upon the county records and in the memories of the early settlers of the State. In 1827 John Wollard had a corn field upon the present public square of Richmond, but the year following a town was laid off at that place and the county records removed to it. The first court was held at Richmond, May 5th, 1828, Wm. P. Thompson, Sebron J. Miller and Isaac Allen, justices; Geo. Woodward, clerk, and Larkin

Stanley, sheriff. Hon. Austin A. King, of Ray County, was judge of the 5th judicial circuit of which Ray was a part, from 1837 to 1848, when he was elected Governor of Missouri. Hon. George W. Dunn succeeded him and was circuit judge of the 5th circuit from 1848 to 1861.

Ray County furnished 1 company for the Black Hawk War in 1832, Capt. John Sconce in command, relieved by Capt. Wm. Pollard. In 1836, 2 companies of militia under command of Captains Mathew P. Long and Wm. Pollard were ordered out as a part of Brig. Gen. Wm. Thompson's brigade, to serve in the Heatherly War. (See Clay County page 150.) In the Florida War in 1837, the "Missouri Spies," (a company made up chiefly of recruits from Ray County) commanded by Capt. John Sconce, Israel R. Hendley 1st lieut., did good service in the swamps and everglades of Florida. In the battle of Okeechobee, Dec. 25th, 1837, this company suffered severely; among the killed were Perry Jacobs and James Remley of Ray County. Wm. B. Hudgins, now (1874) a resident of Richmond, Ray County, was wounded.

In 1846 Capt. Israel R. Hendley recruited for the Mexican War company "G," 2d Battalion Missouri Mounted Riflemen, Col. Sterling Price's regiment, and under Kearney and Doniphan, they won laurels of which the county is justly proud. June 25th 1847, Capt. Israel R. Hendley, who had proved himself a gallant officer, fell at Moro, New Mexico, and was succeeded in command by Lieut. Wm. M. Jacobs still a resident of Ray County.

During the late Civil War, Ray County furnished a large number of soldiers for both armies who bore themselves bravely in some of the hardest fought battles, adding new lustre to the military honors already won by the county.

Physical Features.—The eastern and northern parts are mostly prairie with a little timber skirting the streams; the central portion is about equally divided between timber and prairie, and the south-western and southern portions generally heavily timbered with the various kinds of oak; also hickory, walnut, hackberry, sugar maple, ash and cottonwood. The soil is rich and productive, and the county is well watered. Crooked River and its affluents, West Fork, Middle Fork and East Fork, drain the entire central portion; East Fork and West Fork of Wakanda the north-eastern portion; Fishing River, Keeny and Rollins Creeks the south-western, and Willow Creek the south-central part.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, oats, rye, tobacco and hemp. Fruits are raised in abundance; especial attention has been given to the culture of the grape, and there are a number of remarkably fine vineyards. Stock-raising is an important industry.

Mineral Resources.—Bituminous coal of a superior quality is found. The stratum underlying the county is about 24 inches in thickness, and can be easily reached by sinking shafts and drifting. There is

another stratum about 6 feet in thickness at a depth of several hundred feet.

The principal coal mines are at Camden, on the Missouri River, and vicinity. The mines in the suburbs of Richmond and those west of it yield a superior quality of coal and pay a handsome profit on the capital invested. Indications of lead and coal have been observed in various places.

The Manufacturing Interests are noticed under the heads of the towns where they are located.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $10,000,000.*

Railroads.—The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. W. passes through the southern part of the county, having 25 miles of track ; the St. Joseph B'ch of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., has 28 miles of track running diagonally from south-east to north-west ; the Burlington & Southwestern R. R. has made a survey of the line of their road, which when completed will pass through the south-eastern part of the county, intersecting the St. L. K. C. & N. R. W. at Hardin.

The Exports are wheat, corn, oats, rye, tobacco, hemp and stock.

The Educational Interests are well attended to; public schools are established in nearly all the sub-districts, and in several of the towns there are private schools of good local reputation.

Albany, 1 mile n. e. of Orrick, is a brisk little town, surrounded by a fine farming country, and has 7 business houses, 1 school-house, 1 flouring-mill, 1 church, used by the M. E. Ch. and Baptists. Population, about 150.

Camden, on the St. L. K. C. & N. R. W. 5 miles w. of the R. & L. Junction, and on the north bank of the Missouri River, is a flourishing town in the center of a country admirably adapted to the culture of grain and fruit. The coal mines in this vicinity are only partially developed, but are a source of considerable wealth to the town, and afford employment to more than 200 miners. It has 8 stores, 2 hotels, 2 school-houses, 1 church, used by all denominations, and 1 large flouring-mill. Wood, coal and water being convenient, Camden presents decided advantages for manufacturing. Population, about 600.

Crab Orchard, (Elk Horn,) a post-office 9 miles n. w. of Richmond.

Elk Horn.—See Crab Orchard.

Fox, (Russellville,) a post-office 16 miles n. e. of Richmond.

Foote Station.—See Rayville.

Fredericksburgh.—See New Garden.

Georgeville, a post-office 20 miles n. n. e. of Richmond.

Haller.—See Rayville.

Hardin, on the St. L. K. C. & N. R. W. 6 miles n. e. of the R. &

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $5,542,129. Taxation, $1.25 per $100. Bonded debt, $223,000. Floating debt, $6,000.

L. Junction, is in the center of a fine farming country, for which it is the shipping point; it has 12 business houses, 1 school-house and 1 church used by several denominations. Population, about 300.

Henry, (Henrietta, Richmond & Lexington Junction,) at the junction of St. L. K. C. & N. R. W. with the St. J. B'ch, is a growing town, and is the shipping point for a fine agricultural country. It has 5 business houses, 3 hotels, 1 railroad eating house, fine depot buildings, grain elevator, 1 school-house, 1 church. Population, about 200.

Henrietta.—See Henry.

Hull's Point, 5 miles w. n. w. of Orrick, is a brisk little village.

Knoxville, 14 miles n. n. w. of Richmond, is surrounded by a fine farming country. It has 5 business houses, 1 school-house, 2 churches —Baptist and Methodist. Population, about 175.

Lawson Station, on the St. J. B'ch of the St. L. K. C. & N. R. W., 20 miles n. w. of Richmond, is a growing town, and has 10 business houses, 1 church for all denominations, 1 school-house, and a population of about 200.

Lisbonville, a post-office 22 miles n. w. of Richmond.

Millville, a post-office 10 miles n. e. of Richmond, is situated in the heart of a fine agricultural region. It has 5 business houses, 1 hotel, 2 school-houses, 1 church for all denominations, and 1 flouring-mill. Population, about 200.

Morton, 6 miles n. e. of Richmond, is a brisk town, and has 3 stores, 1 school-house and a Union church.

Mount Pleasant.—See Tinney's Grove.

New Garden, (Fredericksburgh,) a post-office 15 miles n. w. of Richmond.

North Lexington, is the terminus of the St. L. & St J. R. R. on the north bank of the Missouri River, opposite Lexington. A great effort will be made to build a bridge across the river at this point before long, to give an unbroken line of railroad connection to the South-west.

Orrick, on the St. L. K. C. & N. R. W. 11 miles s. w. of the R & L. Junction (Henry,) is a business point of some importance. It has 5 business houses, 1 hotel, 1 school-house, 1 town hall, a Masonic hall, and a population of about 100.

Rayville, (Sheridan, Haller, Foote Station,) a post-office 7½ miles n. w. of Richmond.

RICHMOND, the county seat, on the St. L. & St. J. R. R. 4 miles from the R. & L. Junction, 237 miles w. of St. Louis, 44 miles from Kansas City, and 67 miles s. e. of St. Joseph, is surrounded by a fertile country in a high state of cultivation. The county seat was removed from Bluffton in 1827, but the court-house built at that time has long since given place to a more modern structure. The town is well and tastefully built, and has 7 churches—1 Presbyterian, 1 Christian, 2 Methodist, 2

Baptist and 1 Catholic, a substantial college building, in which is taught a well graded school, having an attendance of 500, 2 banks, 2 newspapers —*The Chronicle*, published by G. W. Hendley, and *The Conservator*, published by Jacob T. Child, 1 real estate agency having an abstract of land titles, represented by J. W. & J. E. Black, 22 stores and 3 wagon factories, 1 foundry, 4 blacksmith establishments, 2 plow manufactories, 3 hotels. Population, 2,000.

Richmond & Lexington Junction.—See Henry.

Russellville.—See Fox.

Sheridan.—See Rayville.

Swanwick, a post office on the St. L. & St. J. R. R. 5 miles n. w. of Richmond.

Taitsville, a post-office 18½ miles n. of Richmond.

Tinney's Grove, (Mount Pleasant,) 26 miles n. n. e. of Richmond, a small business place surrounded by a fine prairie country.

Vibbard, on the St. L. & St. J. R. R. 14 miles n. w. of Richmond, is a flourishing town. It has 6 business houses, 1 hotel, 1 school-house, 1 church, used by all denominations, and a population of 125.

REYNOLDS COUNTY,

In the south-eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Dent and Iron Counties, east by Iron and Wayne, south by Carter and Shannon, and west by Shannon and Dent Counties, and contains 494,379 acres.

Population in 1850, 1,849; in 1860, 3,173; in 1870, 3,756, of whom 3,745 were white and 11 colored; 1,847 male and 1,909 female; 3,733 native (2,571 born in Missouri) and 23 foreign.

History.—The first settlement was made in 1812, by Henry Fry from Kentucky, on the Middle Fork of Black River, and in 1816 Major Henry located near the junction of the Three Forks of Black River, on what was then known as the Maxwell Reserve, and some years later, about 1825, James Logan and Seth Hyatt, from North Carolina, settled on Logan's Creek. These pioneers were hunters, who enjoyed the wild life of the wilderness, and lived in harmony with the Indians, of whom there were quite a number in the county at that time. Until 1830, this county formed part of Ripley, but soon after that date the lines were changed and it was attached to Washington, then at a subsequent meeting of the Legislature the territory became a part of Shannon, and February 25th, 1845, through the influence of Hon. Pate Buford, the renowned wolf-hunter of 1836, the present county was organized and named in honor of Thos. Reynolds, a former Governor of Missouri. Since 1830, Mr. A. J. Parks of Centreville, (the gentleman to whom we are indebted for many of these facts) has lived in four different counties, yet has not changed his residence. The first county court was held in November, 1845, in an old log cabin at old Lesterville—H. Allen, judge; Peter O. Miner, prosecuting attorney; Marvin Munger, sheriff, and C. C. Campbell, clerk. For many years these early settlers lived in primitive simplicity; all their goods and groceries were packed on horseback (there being no wagons in the county), from the nearest point on the Mississippi, and before every door stood the mortar, and near it the corn in the sack, ready to be pounded into meal. But they were a moral and industrious class, and the county grew steadily, though slowly, until the late Civil War, when it was repeatedly plundered by both armies, and at one time nearly depopulated. The building of the St. L. & I. M. R. R., which passes near the eastern boundary of the county, has given a wonderful impetus to immigration and improvements of all kinds.

Physical Features.—The face of the country is somewhat irregular, rather hilly, interspersed at intervals with valleys of rich alluvial soil. The hills and valleys, generally, are heavily timbered, the former with pine, and the latter with oak, ash, hickory, walnut, sugar maple, hack-

berry, papaw, and a species of shrub, familiarly known as leatherwood. The county is well watered by Black River, East, Middle and West Fork, and Logan's Creek, which traverse it from north-west to south-east. At the junction of East, Middle and West Fork of Black River, a stream of considerable size is formed, which flows along the eastern border of the county for many miles, winding in a zig-zag course across a broad valley, laying it off in lots, suitable for farming purposes, many of which are occupied. The western portion is watered by Lost Spring Creek and numerous fine large springs. Some of these streams are large enough for ordinary rafting purposes, and afford, as do also many of the springs, good water power. There are several thousand acres of swamp lands and a few hundred acres of railroad lands for sale in the county.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes and tobacco—the latter of a superior quality. The grasses grow luxuriantly, and fruits succeed well.

Mineral Resources.—Indications of iron have been found in almost every part of the county, and in some places iron is known to exist in paying quantities, but no efforts have been made to develop it. Lead also has been discovered and is being worked at the *Pioneer Lead Mines*, in the north-western part of the county. It is said to be of a superior quality and yields 22 per cent. of silver.

The Manufacturing Interests have received but little attention, and consist of a few flouring and saw-mills.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $1,000,000.*

The Exports are wheat, corn, oats, stock and lumber.

The Educational Interests are receiving increased attention. Several comfortable school buildings have already been erected and others are in course of construction.

Alamode, a post-office 12 miles s. w. of Centreville.

Barnsville.—See Logan's Creek.

CENTREVILLE, the county seat, on the West Fork of Black River, 15 miles w. of Russell's Mills, Iron County, its usual railroad station, has 2 stores, 1 hotel, 1 saw and grist-mill, and 1 school-house. There are remarkably fine springs in this vicinity, one of which furnishes water power for the mill here spoken of. Population about 100.

Edge Hill, a post-office 13 miles n. n. e. of Centreville.

Lesterville, 7 miles e. of Centreville, surrounded by fertile valleys and well cultivated farms, has 2 stores, a Masonic and Odd Fellows Hall, 1 church—Baptist, and 1 school-house. Population about 100.

Logan's Creek, (Barnsville,) 18 miles s. of Centreville, has 1 store, 1 steam saw and grist-mill, 1 school-house and 1 church.

West Fork, a post-office 16 miles n. w. of Centreville.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $945,627. Taxation, $1.55 per $100. Bonded debt, $1,000. Floating debt, $1,500.

RIPLEY COUNTY,

In the south-eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Carter County, east by Butler, south by the Arkansas State Line, and west by Oregon County, and contains 380,160 acres.

Population in 1840, 2,856; in 1850, 2,830; in 1860, 3,747; in 1870, 3,175, of whom 3,165 were white and 10 colored; 1,572 male and 1,603 female; 3,121 native (1,575 born in Missouri) and 54 foreign.

History.—It was probably in 1819 that Wm. Little and Thos. Pulliam settled on La Fourche de Main in what is now Ripley County, and Geo. Lee, Wm. Merrill, Joseph Hall, Willis Dudley, Abner Ponder and a few others settled on Current River. The county was organized Jan. 5th, 1833, and named in honor of Gen. Ripley. The county suffered severely during the late Civil War, being occupied alternately by both armies, besides being invaded by marauding parties and bushwhackers, who murdered peaceful citizens and destroyed houses, fences and crops, until towards the close of the war scarcely a male citizen was permitted to remain at home unmolested. Doniphan, the county seat, was first pillaged and then burned, only 2 or 3 houses of the entire town being saved.

Physical Features.—The entire central portion of the county is watered by Current River and its tributaries; the western part by La Fourche de Main, and the eastern portion by Little Black and its affluents. Along the eastern part there is a low, level, though fertile section known as the "swamps," the soil of which is a sandy loam, well adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, wheat, potatoes, oats, vegetables and fruits. The interior portion is somewhat more elevated, though comparatively level and not so fertile as the "swamps," but it is excellent for tobacco, and yields good crops of corn, oats, wheat, rye, clover, etc. The western portion is still more elevated and somewhat broken, with very rich valleys along the water courses. One vast forest, except where the woodman's axe has removed it, covers the entire county, consisting of a heavy growth of pine, several varieties of oak, also ash, walnut, elm, hickory and dogwood.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats, rye, cotton and tobacco. Increased attention is being given to fruit-culture.

Mineral Resources.—There are surface indications of lead, iron and silver.

The Manufacturing Interests are noticed under the heads of the different towns.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $1,500,000.*

Railroads.—The St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad runs near the s. e. corner, and the Illinois, Missouri and Texas Road (Cape Girardeau and State Line) is projected through the county.

The Exports are lumber, cotton, stock and corn.

Educational Interests.—The schools are not yet in as good condition as could be desired, and many of the school-houses are rather dilapidated.

DONIPHAN, the county seat, on the east bank of the Current River 30 miles s. w. of Poplar Bluff, Butler County, its nearest railroad station, is a good business point and commands the trade of the entire county. It has a substantial court-house, a school-house, 5 stores, 3 shops and 1 mill. Population about 200.

Fair Dealing, 12 miles n. e. of Doniphan, has 1 store and 2 shops. Population, about 30.

Gatewood, a post-office 15 miles w. s. w. of Doniphan.

Little Black, a post-office 12 miles n. e. of Doniphan.

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $750,269. Taxation, $1.75 per $100. Bonded debt, $10,000.

ST. CHARLES COUNTY,

In the eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Lincoln County and the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, east and south by the Missouri River, which divides it from St. Louis and Franklin Counties, and west by Warren and Lincoln Counties, and contains 339,690 acres.

Population in 1810, 3,505; in 1820, 3,970; in 1830, 4,320; in 1840, 7,911; in 1850, 11,454; in 1860, 16,523; in 1870, 21,304, of whom 19,382 were white, and 1,922 colored; 11,346 male, and 9,958 female; 15,783 native (12,577 born in Missouri), and 5,521 foreign.

History.—The first settlement in what is now St. Charles County, and indeed in all northern Missouri, was made in 1762 by Blanchette, surnamed "Le Chasseur," (the hunter,) who built his hut on the site now occupied by St. Charles City. It was called first *Les Petites Côtes*, (little hills,) then *Village des Côtes*, (the village of the hills.) The Indian wars, massacres and adventures which attended the first settlement of the State west of the Missouri River, occurred principally in St. Charles County. Here the Rangers were raised, and forts built, and it was in this county that Black Hawk made his first efforts against the white population. The villagers, many of whom engaged in agricultural pursuits, received, with others, each a grant from the Government of a lot 120 x 150 feet (French measure) in the village, for residence, and a field at a convenient distance for farming purposes. These fields were 1 arpent (192½ feet) wide, and 40 arpents long, containing about 34 acres, and each farmer had one or more granted him, according to the number of his family, or his ability to work them. They were to be had free on the condition of their being worked, and were laid off adjoining each other, to save the expense of fencing. Twenty, thirty, and sometimes more were inclosed by one fence, which was built and kept in repair at the common cost of those whose land it protected. These inclosures, one or more of which were to be found near every French village, were known as "common fields." Several reasons have been assigned for the peculiarity in the shape of these farms, that of being so narrow and long. It probably grew out of an ancient custom in France. Incidentally, (according to the venerable Felix Vallé, of Ste. Genevieve,) the proximity of the lots furnished our early French settlers, while cultivating them, a safeguard against the attacks of the Indians. Besides these grants to individuals, there were also granted to the villagers as a community, a more or less extended tract of commune lands, or the commons, (usually located near the vil-

lage,) which were not cultivated, but used in common by the villagers as pasture for their stock, and furnished them also wood and lumber.

These commons have long since been sub-divided and sold, or leased for long terms, thus passing into the hands of individuals. In addition to these, other grants were made to individuals without pecuniary consideration, on the condition that the grantee should inhabit or cultivate them. A party wishing a grant addressed a petition to the Governor, or the man occupying that position, stating that he had "the honor" to ask for a certain quantity of land at a certain place, assigning almost any reason, good, bad or indifferent, which fact or fancy might suggest, why such grant should be made. A very estimable gentleman, claiming under the original grant, now occupies a tract of land in this county, which was granted to a man who stated in his petition that he had become impressed with the fact that the people of the county were suffering for the want of peach brandy, and that he was desirous of supplying their lack by planting an orchard, and making brandy, and wanted some land at a place designated, for that purpose. The Governor, in his answer, very cheerfully acknowledged that his people (and perhaps he might have added, himself, too,) were sadly in want of peach brandy, and so he gave the petitioner the land he had asked for. And the same man afterwards obtained an additional grant for the reason that the former grant was all prairie land, and now he wanted some timbered land, so that he could get wood to run his distillery. In all cases where the Governor was disposed to comply with the request, he granted the prayer of the petitioner, and ordered the official surveyor to put the party in possession. The tracts thus granted were not surveyed in pursuance of any plan embracing the whole country, but were laid out in every conceivable shape, the lines running without regard to the points of the compass, straight or zigzag, just as it happened. They were always located upon a water-course, and whenever it was practicable, included a spring, near which the dwelling was usually erected, and other improvements made. These grants were of various sizes and shapes, as the wishes or caprices of the grantees dictated, varying from 100 arpents (about 85 acres) up to the enormous and unwieldy bulk of 9 square miles—5,760 acres—of which latter class an example may be found in the Arend Rutger Survey on the waters of Dardenne, in this county. The surveys being laid out very irregularly with lines of varying length, and running to every point of the compass, interfered, as seen on a sectional map of this county, very greatly with the straight north and south, and east and west lines, run by the United States surveyors when they sectionized and sub-divided the country after it passed from France to the United States, by purchase from Napoleon, in 1803. Near the villages, on the small strips composing the common fields, the proprietors raised wheat sufficient for bread for their families, corn enough for their few horses and cattle, a few sheep, perhaps, for

their warmer clothing and foot-gear, a little cotton for lighter clothing, with garden vegetables and a few fruit trees, the forest being the source of their principal supply of fruit, and a portion of their clothing in the shape of deer-skins, out of which, pants, coats, vests and moccasins were manufactured, and in the intervals between other occupations, their time was taken up with hunting, trapping and trading in furs and peltries.

On the larger tracts much attention, doubtless, was given to the objects just named, but horses and cattle were probably the main production. In both cases, there being but little demand for them beyond the wants of producers and their dependents, the surplus of agricultural products was small, and this of necessity arising from the lack of buyers, or the want of that energy always displayed in active commerce. The implements used in those days were as simple and primitive as the people who used them. The axe with which they cut their firewood, was made by some blacksmith who wandered into these western wilds to ply his trade, and who likewise fashioned their plow-shares, while some rough carpenter made the old wooden mold board. The wheat was cut by hand and trampled out by horses or oxen, or beaten out with the flail. The corn was gathered in the little two-wheeled cart, a specimen of which can yet occasionally be seen. The grain was taken on horseback, or in the same little French cart, to some neighboring mill, run by water or horse power, and made into flour or meal, which was cooked in the old bake-oven or skillet, with hot coals before the fire.

These French settlers were a light-hearted race, sturdy and enduring, possessing characteristics eminently qualifying them for pioneers and for intercourse with the Indians. Happy in the gratification of their simple desires, they enjoyed the present with but few thoughts for the future, and adapted themselves with wonderful facility to the manners of life among the Indians, with whom many of them carried on a profitable traffic, and all of them had more or less intercourse. They engaged in hunting, fishing and trapping, and dealing in the few articles necessary for such a state of civilization, exchanging the same for furs and peltries.

St. Charles was organized very soon after the purchase of Louisiana from the French Government (1803), and then embraced all the country lying between the Mississippi and the Missouri, stretching north indefinitely, and west to the Pacific Ocean. Howard, organized Jan. 23d, 1816, was the first county taken from its territory, and although very extensive, St. Charles still remained of vast dimensions, but it is presumable that after the erection of Howard, the authority of the St. Charles courts did not practically extend west of a line drawn northward from the Osage River. In those days the authority of the constituted tribunals was perhaps not very greatly respected, or rather it should be said, there was perhaps only occasional need for a stringent assertion of it. As an example of the ease with which such matters were conducted among the early settlers of that

region, it is related of a simple-hearted Frenchman, residing at Côte sans Dessein, in what is now Callaway County, that being once appointed judge of a certain election held at that point, he could not read the certificate conferring the honor thrust upon him *pro tem.*, although he possessed himself of the fact, and thinking "once a judge always a judge," he acted as justice of the peace, and dispensed the law among his neighbors for several years, until at last somebody found out how matters stood and corrected them. But it suited the people just as well as though he was legally installed *juge de paix*, and as he could not write, he not only dispensed justice, but dispensed with a docket and all appeals to any higher jurisdiction.

January 21st, 1816, the Territorial Legislature provided for the holding of circuit court in St. Charles and other counties, and three days later an "Act appointing the representation in the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri," was passed, by which there was given to the County of St. Charles three representatives, and to St. Louis two. The county was reduced to its present limits upon the organization of Lincoln and Montgomery, Dec. 14th, 1818.

Physical Features.—Two of the largest streams in America wash the shores of this county—the Mississippi on the north, and the Missouri on the east and south-east ; the dividing land between the two rivers is rolling, and in some places broken into ridges. The long point or tongue of land, for twenty miles above the mouth of the Missouri, is entirely alluvial, and varies from two to ten miles in width. The highlands terminate at a point 2½ miles north-west of St. Charles, 6 miles south of the Mississippi, and 1 mile west of the Missouri. At this point, where the main body of the bluffs is covered with timber, two smooth mounds, of regular surface, without trees or shrubs, but covered with grass, project into the prairie some distance from the main bluffs. These were named by the early French pioneers, Les Mamelles (the breasts). These mounds have an elevation of about 150 feet, and afford an extensive view of a most beautiful country. Many years ago a clergyman was conducted by a friend to Les Mamelles, by the hill route leading through the woods. Emerging from the front, the vista opened, disclosing to his astonished vision a scene of surpassing loveliness. A beautiful level plain spread out before him for miles, east, west and north, dressed in living green, variegated with many-hued prairie flowers ; the whole encircled by the bluffs of the two rivers, whose crags and peaks, reflecting the rays of the evening sun, presented the appearance of towns and villages and ruined castles. To the north lay the Marais Croche Lake, like an immense mirror set in emerald. For a few moments the clergyman stood in mute astonishment. When he recovered his speech, he exclaimed, "I have never before seen anything that gave me a proper conception of the Promised Land." The Rev. Timothy Flint, in his "Ten Years' Residence

in the Mississippi Valley," says: "Here is presented an imposing view of the course of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, with their bluffs and towering cliffs, their ancient meandering banks, the Marais Croche Lake, the mouth of the Illinois River, and the vast prairie dotted here and there with farm houses." The county is intersected in the north-west by Big and Indian Camp Creeks, flowing into Cuivre River, Peruque Creek traverses the northern part, while the Dardenne, at an average distance of 6 to 8 miles further south, meanders through the central part of the county. They are the only considerable streams emptying into the Mississippi River. They traverse the county from west to east, and have numerous tributaries, which drain and water a large part of the county. The Femme Osage Creek rises on the border of Warren County, runs nearly east, and empties into the Missouri about two miles south of Hamburg. Fine springs are found along the bluffs, while on the uplands wells and cisterns afford ample supplies of water. There is an abundance of timber consisting of hickory, also burr, white, black, red, pin and post oak, black and white walnut, common and sugar maple, red and white elm, cottonwood, pecan, sycamore, hackberry, linn, mulberry, locust, ash, box-elder, black-jack, papaw, sassafras, birch, buckeye, coffee-bean and cedar. Except the bottom lands, the country is rolling, with such slopes as to recommend it for every variety of farming. The county possesses a very large proportion of rich land. The prairie below St. Charles is not surpassed in fertility by any land in the State. It is considerably above high water, and the soil for several feet is a very rich and dark loam, under which is a stratum of sand, and again below is dark clay, thus presenting a surface of the richest soil with underlying natural drainage.

The Agricultural Productions are principally wheat, corn, oats, hay, barley, broom-corn, tobacco and hemp. Some of the lands have been in cultivation for over eighty years without the aid of fertilizers, and have produced successive crops of wheat and corn, without any rotation whatever for more than thirty years. The average yield of wheat is 20 bushels per acre, and the annual crop for the county is estimated at 1,500,000 bushels. Corn averages about 45 bushels per acre, and the annual yield is about 3,000,000 bushels.

Hon. J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, in his report of the agricultural productions for the year 1871, estimates the amount of wheat produced in the State of Missouri at 12,825,000 bushels, and the number of bushels of corn at 87,300,000 bushels. It will therefore be seen that St. Charles County alone produces about one-eighth of the wheat grown in the 114 counties of the State, and about a twenty-eighth part of the corn, being largely over the average annual production of corn for ten counties, which is less than 770,000 bushels.

The grasses are mostly depended upon for pasture, although clover

does well, but blue grass is indigenous, and furnishes a green sward unsurpassed for winter pasture for both cattle and horses.

St. Charles County is peculiarly adapted to the growth of all kinds of fruit known to this region. During late years much attention has been given to orchards, and fruit-growers have been well repaid for their investments, apples especially being fine. Peaches of large size and delicious flavor are produced in all parts of the county, but the crop is not so certain as that of apples. Pears, quinces, apricots, nectarines, plums and cherries are grown, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the markets. The red and yellow Chickasaw plum, and the German prune and damson yield abundant crops and seldom fail. Strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants are grown successfully. There are 400 acres in vineyards, 200 of which are in Femme Osage township, and near the town of Augusta; the other 200 acres are distributed around St. Charles up to O'Fallon, Wentzville, New Melle, Hamburg, Cottleville, etc. Wine is made in considerable quantities and meets with ready sale, as do also grapes for table use. At this writing two-thirds of the vineyards consist of the Concord variety.

Minerals.—Limestone for building purposes is abundant throughout the county. Lime for home use, and considerable quantities for exportation, is burned at St. Charles City. Near that city and in some other portions of the county, sandstone easily quarried, has been found in large quantities and advantageously worked. Numerous beds of bituminous coal have been opened and worked to some extent, but no systematic mining has been done, further than for home consumption. Potters' clay of a good quality exists, and in former years a considerable quantity of good "Spanish Brown" was prepared from a deposit in this county.

The Manufacturing Interests, already quite extensive, are being gradually increased, the principal being the flouring-mills, of which the five largest are at the county seat; those through the county, 7 in number, being, with two exceptions, for custom work. There are besides, 2 woolen mills, 6 tobacco factories, 2 pork-packing establishments, a large furniture factory, 1 iron foundry, a cheese factory, a glucose factory—said to be the only one in the United States—a large number of wine cellars, numerous cooper shops, 12 custom saw mills, 12 wagon manufactories and a large number of smaller general industries. The building of railway cars at the county seat promises to become the leading manufacture of the county.

Wealth.*—The advance of St. Charles County in wealth and population has been gradual and steady. In 1809, when St. Charles district embraced an indefinite extent of country between the two rivers, extending as far as the population did, the valuation of taxable property was

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $6,772,772. Taxation, $1.60 per $100. Bonded debt, $40,000; of St. Charles City, $25,000.

$23,890. In 1818, when the limits of the district were more circumscribed but still extensive, the valuation of taxables (found by approximation and calculation) was $87,419; in 1836, $727,573; in 1840, $1,290,786; in 1851, $1,508,796; in 1856, $2,998,800; in 1868, $5,261,044; in 1869, 5,820,239; in 1870, $6,607,371; in 1871, $6,697,346; in 1872, $6,888,873. These figures represent the assessed value; the true value is about 2½ times greater. Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $15,650,000.

Railroads.—The St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway has 47 miles of track traversing the county from east to west. The county subscribed $100,000 to the capital stock of this (then the North Missouri) railroad, which has been paid in cash. There are several routes prospected through the county; among these the Mississippi Valley and Western R. R., which traverses the river counties and will connect with the St. L., K. C. and N. R. W. at St. Peters; and the Pike County Short Line, which will also make a connection with the same road farther west. These two lines are located and are in process of construction. There are also in the county over 200 miles of fine turnpike and county roads.

The Educational Interests are in a very flourishing condition. In addition to the private and high schools spoken of in the different towns, there are 84 sub-districts, in nearly all of which are good school buildings, many being substantial and commodious brick structures, and generally well furnished and fully attended. Children of school age, 7,367; income from the public school funds, $11,788.18. The city schools, in addition to the amount received from the State and county, derive a handsome income from the sale of town and common field lots, set apart for the use of schools, and from the rents of those remaining unsold.

The Exports of the county are flour, wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, tobacco, apples, glucose and other manufactured articles.

Augusta, (formerly Mount Pleasant,) on the Missouri River 36 miles above St. Charles, was laid out by Leonard Harrold, in 1836, since which time several additions have been made thereto. It contains 3 churches—Lutheran, Catholic and Evangelical, 3 school-houses, 16 stores, 1 brewery, 1 pork-house, 5 wine cellars, 4 carpenter shops and 1 flouring-mill. About 75,000 bushels of grain are annually shipped to St. Louis from this place.

Cappelen, a post-office 12 miles s. e. of Wentzville.

Cottleville, 5 miles s. of St. Peters and 10 miles w. of St. Charles on the Boone's Lick road, was established by Lorenzo Cottle in 1839, and has a population of about 500. It contains 11 stores, 2 hotels, 2 carpenter shops, 2 public schools—1 white and 1 colored, 2 churches—Evangelical and Methodist, and a Catholic church in course of construction.

Dalhoff, a post-office 6 miles s. w. of O'Fallon.

Dardenne—See St. Peters.

Elm Point, on the St. L., K. C. and N. R. W., is 3 miles n. w. of St. Charles.

Femme Osage, a post-office 15 miles s. s. w. of Wentzville.

Flint Hill, 4 miles n. of Wentzville, was established by Taliaferro P. Grantham in 1838, and has 2 schools, 1 store and 1 hotel.

Foristell, (formerly Millville and Snow Hill,) on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 26 miles w. of St. Charles, was laid out by J. A. Davis in 1856, and contains a school, a wagon shop and 4 stores. Pop. about 30.

Gilmore, a station on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 19 miles w. of St. Charles.

Hamburg, a post office on the Missouri River, 15 miles s. of O'Fallon.

Millville.—See Foristell.

Mechanicsville, 12 miles s. of O'Fallon, on the Marthasville road, was laid out by Fortunatus Castlio, in 1865. It contains 1 store, 1 wagon maker, and 1 public school.

Missouriton, a post-office on the Missouri River, 20 miles s. w. of St. Charles.

Mount Pleasant.—See Augusta.

New Melle, was laid out by Franz Henry Kemper in 1850, and is 26 miles w. s. w. of St. Charles. It was settled by emigrants from Melle, Germany, and has 11 stores, 2 churches—Lutheran and Methodist, 3 school-houses—public, Lutheran and Methodist, 3 wagon, 2 carpenter and 2 cooper shops, 1 hotel, 1 flouring and saw-mill combined, and 1 pork-house. The lands adjoining the town are of good quality. New Melle annually ships over 100,000 dozen eggs.

O'Fallon, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 13 miles w. of St. Charles, was laid out by John C. Edwards, W. C. Williams, Appleton Bradley and Fred. Mathews, and an addition was made to it by Arnold Krekel. It contains 2 stores, 2 hotels, 1 broom factory, 1 church—Catholic; 1¼ miles s. is a Methodist church, 5 miles s. w. is a new Presbyterian church, 6 miles w., at Allen's Prairie, is a Catholic church, and about 2½ miles s. is Fairview Seminary. Population, about 150.

Peruque, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., is 16 miles w. of St. Charles.

Portage des Sioux, on the Mississippi River, 12 miles n. n. e. of St. Charles, was established about 20 years after the settlement of St. Charles. The population, about 340,—is principally of French descent. It has 1 Catholic church, 1 school, 7 stores, 4 grain dealers, who ship annually about 200,000 bushels of grain, 2 commission merchants, 4 warehouses, 1 lumber yard, 2 broom factories, and 1 hotel.

ST. CHARLES, the principal city and county seat, on the Missouri River, 20 miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, and on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 22 miles n. w. of St. Louis, has a high,

commanding and healthy location, eligible for commercial or manufacturing purposes. It is upon the first point of firm, elevated land above the mouth of the Missouri River, and has a beautiful rocky shore. It is now, and must continue to be, the principal crossing place of the Missouri River for all trade and travel passing between St. Louis and the northern and north-eastern parts of the State. The N. M. R. R. Co. built at this point the first railway bridge that ever spanned the Missouri River. It is of the most substantial and enduring character, and though having no draw, is so high that it does not interfere in the least with river navigation. Including approaches, it is 6,535 feet in length. The city was first settled in 1762, as noted in the historical sketch given above, and was organized as a town Oct. 13th, 1809, and incorporated as a city in 1849. The population in 1850 was 1,498; in 1860, 3,239; in 1870, 5,570, of whom 3,781 were native, and 1,789 foreign.

The city contains 5 large merchant flouring-mills, having an aggregate capacity of 1,000 barrels every 24 hours. The brands from these mills stand among the best in the State. There are 2 woolen-mills, 2 tobacco factories, 1 pork-packing establishment, slaughtering about 4,000 hogs annually, 1 planing-mill, with furniture, sash, door and blind factory attached, 1 foundry and machine shop, 5 cooper shops, 1 buggy, 1 plow and 3 wagon manufactories, about 30 stores and 10 hotels. There is one establishment in St. Charles where silk-worms, cocoons and eggs have been successfully raised for the last 4 years, and the silk manufactured into gloves and stockings. The material is of such quality as to make the finest of silk fabrics. There are 3 banks—Union Savings Bank, capital $100,000, Jos. H. Alexander, cashier; 1st Nat. Bank, capital $100,000, Jno. E. Stonebraker, cashier; St. Charles Savings Bank, capital $50,000, Theo. Bruere, president; also, 5 newspapers—*The Cosmos*, McHenry & Davis, publishers; *The News*, F. C. King & Co., publishers; *The Demokrat* (German), J. H. & W. A. Bode, publishers; *The Zeitung* (German), Zeitung Co., publishers; and *Der Friedens Bote* (German, religious), J. H. & W. A. Bode, publishers. The city has 13 churches—2 Catholic, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Evangelical German, 1 Evangelical Protestant (German), 1 German Evangelical Lutheran, 2 Baptist, 3 Methodist and 1 Episcopal. Total value of church buildings, grounds, parsonages, cemeteries, etc., about $250,000. The public schools are ample, well organized and graded, and, together with the high school connected with them, are an honor to the city. In addition to the public schools, St. Charles College, under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is now conducted as a high school. The convent of the Sacred Heart has charge of a female school in the city, and Lindenwood Female College occupies one of the many beautiful sites found in such abundance near St. Charles. Besides these, there are in the city 2 private female schools and 4 parochial or church schools.

The St. Charles Manufacturing Company, organized in the early part of 1873, is now (1874) erecting several fine buildings for their car works. The Citizens' Association of St. Charles, a most commendable society, was organized Dec. 21st, 1872, its objects being to promote the general and local interests of the city. Board of Managers for 1873—Wm. W. Edwards president, John E. Calhoun vice-president, Jos. H. Alexander secretary, Dr. J. H. Stumberg treasurer; directors—Henry B. Denker, Benj. Emmons, Theodore Bruere, Chas. F. Hafer, Henry Bloebaum.

St. Peters, (Dardenne,) on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 8 miles w. of St. Charles, contains 1 church, 1 public and 1 private school, 2 mills, 1 cooper shop, 1 gunsmith and 2 wagon shops, 1 hotel and about a dozen stores.

Schluersburg, a post-office 20 miles s. w. of St. Charles.

Schmucker's Store, a post-office 3½ miles n. e. of Wentzville.

Snow Hill.—See Foristell.

Wellsburgh, a post-office 4 miles n. w. of O'Fallon.

Wentzville, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 21 miles w. of St. Charles, was laid out by Wm. M. Allen in 1855. Various property holders afterwards laid out additions to the town. It has 2 schools—one an academy under the superintendence of Professor Luckett, and the other a district school; 1 Methodist church, 1 tobacco factory, 7 stores, 2 hotels, 1 carpenter shop and 1 flouring-mill.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY,

In the western part of the State, is bounded north by Henry and Benton, east by Benton and Hickory, south by Polk and Cedar, and west by Cedar, Vernon and Bates Counties, and contains 447,040 acres.

Population in 1850, 3,556; in 1860, 6,812; in 1870*, 6,742, of whom 6,590 were white and 152 colored; 3,443 male, and 3,297 female; 6,591 native (3,082 born in Missouri,) and 151 foreign.

History.—Of the first settlers but few remain; Jacob Coonce now living on Brush Creek, who located there in 1835, and Irving Thomas, now living at the confluence of the Sac and Osage Rivers, who settled near his present residence in 1838, being among the number. The boundaries of this county were defined Jan. 16th, 1833, and it was named in honor of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of Revolutionary fame. It was attached to Greene until 1835, when it was transferred to Rives. It was organized Jan. 29th, 1841, and in 1842 the court-house was built at Osceola.

St. Clair County grew steadily until the war, when it was invaded by detached bodies of soldiers. Citizens were dragged from their homes at night and murdered, their houses burned and their families left destitute and terror-stricken. On September 2d, 1861, Osceola, then a considerable town, having a large trade with Arkansas and the Indian Territory, was entered by Gen. Jim Lane's command of about 1,500 men, and its court-house and all the other buildings, except ten houses, were plundered and burned. A long line of wagons bore away the booty.

Physical Features.—The surface in the eastern part of the county is hilly, with frequent bluffs; in the western part it is gently undulating, and diversified with timber. The Osage River enters the western part and leaves at the north-east corner, flowing through a fertile valley. The Sac River, a beautiful stream, enters near the center of the southern boundary, and flows north-easterly emptying into the Osage, near the center of the county. The chief tributaries of the Osage on the south are Weaubleau and Bear; on the north Galinipper, Muddy, Salt and Monegaw Creeks. The affluents of the Sac on the east are Brush and Coon Creeks. Fine water power is furnished by Sac River, Weaubleau and Brush Creeks.

The soil is generally good, and well adapted to all farming and stock-growing purposes. The county is well supplied with timber consisting of white and black oak, black walnut, hickory, maple, ash, elm, cedar, hack-

* It is claimed that the census of 1870 was not correctly taken in this county, and that now (1874) it has a population of over 13,000, as there are more than 2,700 voters.

berry, linn, cherry and mulberry, and although this has been unsparingly used since the first settlement of the county, it is now more abundant than it was 30 years ago.

There are several sulphur springs in various sections, valued for their medicinal properties, the best known of these being Monegaw, where there is a large hotel for the accommodation of invalids, and being surrounded by a picturesque country, with good fishing grounds in the vicinity, it is fast becoming a favorite summer resort for pleasure seekers.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, timothy and potatoes. Tobacco, cotton, hemp, flax, broom-corn and sorghum grow finely, but are only raised for home consumption.

The prairie grass forms the principal pasture, although timothy and blue grass grow readily, the latter frequently springing up spontaneously around the old farm sites.

Stock-raising is an important interest, and increased attention is being given to improved breeds. Fruit-culture is receiving some attention, and peaches, apples and some of the small fruits succeed well.

Mineral Resources.—Coal of excellent quality is found in great abundance in several localities. Lead and iron ores exist in considerable quantities. An inexhaustible supply of cement rock is also found.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of 7 flouring and several saw-mills, 1 carding machine and various minor industries.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $4,000.000.*

Railroads.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad passes through the north-western corner, having about 7 miles of track in the county, and the Kansas City, Memphis and Mobile Railway is now graded from Kansas City to Osceola.

The Exports are wheat, corn and stock.

The Educational Interests are attracting considerable attention. Some good school-houses have been erected, but there is still a need of substantial buildings.

Appleton City, on the M. K. & T. R. R. 59 miles s. w. of Sedalia, being the only railroad station in the county, is an important shipping point and a thriving place. It has 800 inhabitants, mainly eastern and northern people, and is the center of a fine agricultural region. It has also a fine brick school-house which cost $12,000, and a large flouring-mill worth $35,000.

Baker, a post-office 12 miles n. e. of Osceola, is in a good farming country.

Collins, a post-office 13 miles s. e. of Osceola.

Chalk Level, a post-office 8 miles n. w. of Osceola.

Doyleston, a post-office 7 miles s. e. of Osceola.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $2,781,315. Taxation, $1.00 per $100. Bonded debt, $250,000. Floating debt, $12,000.

Howard's Mill, a post-office on Sac River, 12 miles s. of Osceola.

Iconium, a post-office 10 miles n. e. of Osceola.

Johnson City, (Monegaw,) a post-office 16 miles n. w. of Osceola.

Lowry City, is a thriving village 8 miles n. of Osceola, having about 200 inhabitants.

Monegaw.—See Johnson City.

OSCEOLA, the county seat, 18 miles s. of Appleton City, is situated on the Osage River at the head of navigation, and on the line of the K. C. M. & M. R. R. which is graded between this point and Clinton, Henry County. It was settled in 1839 by P. Crow, R. P. Crutchfield and Dr. P. M. Cox; it was almost entirely destroyed during the war, but has since grown rapidly. It has 3 churches—Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist, 4 schools, 2 newspapers—*The Herald*, published by W. L. Graham & Bro., and *The Democrat*, published by A. C. Appler & Co., 2 hotels, about 12 stores, 1 brick yard, 1 saw and 2 grist-mills. Population, about 1,000.

Park's Grove, a post-office 12 miles n. of Osceola.

Roscoe, a town 8 miles s. w. of Osceola, has about 300 inhabitants.

Taberville, is a flourishing town 16 miles s. w. of Osceola, and has a good school-house, an excellent flouring mill, 3 business houses and a large local trade. Population, about 300.

ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY,

In the south-eastern portion of the State, is bounded on the north by Jefferson and Ste. Genevieve Counties, east by Jefferson, Ste. Genevieve and Perry, south by Perry, Madison and Iron, and west by Iron and Washington Counties, and contains 280,091 acres.

Population in 1830, 2,366; in 1840, 3,211; in 1850, 5,313; in 1860, 7,249; in 1870, 9,742, of whom 9,224 were white and 518 colored; 5,199 male and 4,543 female; 8,453 native (6,127 born in Missouri) and 1,289 foreign.

History.—The first settlement made in St. François County was on Big River, near the place now known as Big River Mills, by John Alley, Andrew Baker, Francis Starnater, John Andrews and their families; also three or four young men. They each located claims in 1794, but did not bring their families until 1796. Andrew Baker was the only one who had a house; the rest lived in camps.

A memorable circumstance occurred about the 1st of March, 1797. Henry Fry and Rebecca Baker having concluded to be married, started, in company with Catharine Miller, Mary and Abraham Baker (two sisters and the brother of the intended bride,) and Wm. Patterson, for Ste. Genevieve, the nearest point where any one authorized to perform the service could be found. When they were 8 or 10 miles from home near the crossing of the Terre Bleu, they were met by the Indians and all, save Rebecca and Abraham Baker, were stripped of their clothing and left to find their way home in this plight; the wagon loaded with venison, intended for the wedding feast, was also robbed. This unfortunate adventure caused the postponement of the marriage for one year.

Rev. Wm. Murphy, a Baptist minister, a native of Ireland and a resident of East Tennessee, procured a land grant, and he and his son Wm. Murphy, and Silas George, in 1798 located claims just south of the present site of Farmington. Soon after they started homeward for their families, but Rev. Wm. Murphy and Silas George died on the journey. In the year 1801 David Murphy, a son of Rev. Wm. Murphy, cut the first tree that was felled in what was long known as Murphy Settlement. The next year Joseph, William and Richard, brothers of David Murphy, arrived and began permanent settlements on grants made by the Spanish Government. About the year 1800, Nathaniel Cook located a claim in what is still known as Cook's Settlement, in the south-eastern part of the county, now one of the most intelligent and wealthy portions of St. François. Soon after in the same vicinity James Caldwell,

Wm. Holmes, Jesse Blackwell, Elliott Jackson and James Davis located claims and made improvements. In 1803 Sarah Murphy, the widow of Rev. Wm. Murphy, determined to settle on the claim located by her husband in 1798, and in company with her sons, Isaac and Jesse, and a grand-son, Wm. Evans, a hired hand, a negro woman and an infant child, left her home in East Tennessee, and after a journey full of hardship and peril, on the 10th of January arrived at the house of her son Richard. About the same year Michael Hart and his son Charles settled in the same vicinity. Three years after Mrs. Sarah Murphy settled in the county, she organized a Sunday-school near the present site of Farmington, and conducted it successfully for many years. From 1805 to 1810 settlements were made on Doe Run Creek, Flat River and at various points on the St. Francis River by Squire Eleazer Clay, John Robinson, Isaac and John Burnham, Lemuel Halstead, Samuel Rhodes, Solomon Jones and Mark Dent, many of whose descendants still reside in the county. Dec. 19th, 1821, the county was organized from parts of Ste. Genevieve, Washington and Jefferson. James Austin, Geo. McGahan and James W. Smith were appointed by the Governor as a county court, and their first meeting, Feb. 25th, 1822, was at the house of Jesse Murphy, when they appointed John D. Peers county clerk. The first circuit court was held at the same place, April 1st, 1822, Hon. N. B. Tucker judge, and John D. Peers clerk. Henry Poston, John Andrews, Wm. Alexander and James Holbert were appointed commissioners to locate the county seat, and D. Murphy, Sept. 22d, 1822, donated 53 acres of land for that purpose which the county court accepted Feb. 27th, 1823. In 1824 a stray-pen and a log jail, made double, and a brick court-house were built. At various times churches and school-houses were built in convenient localities; new settlers joined the pioneers, and peace and prosperity reigned.

About 1845, the manufacture of pig-iron was begun at Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, and the hauling of the iron to Ste. Genevieve, the nearest landing on the Mississippi, gave remunerative employment to a great number of teams, and the colliers, smelters and others furnished a home market for the surplus farm products. In 1851, the old log jail was set on fire by an inmate, who came near perishing in the flames. It was soon replaced by a substantial stone building. In 1850, the old court-house was removed, and a larger and more commodious one erected in its stead. In 1851–2, a plank road was built from Iron Mountain to Ste. Genevieve *via* Farmington, which gave a new impetus to trade. In 1854, Prewitt and Patterson erected some bloom furnaces 3 miles east of Farmington, on the plank road, where it crossed Wolf Creek, which gave employment to a great number of men and teams. The ore was hauled from Iron Mountain, and the iron to Ste. Genevieve for shipment. In 1858, this furnace, known as Valley Forge, became the property of

Chouteau, Harrison and Vallé, Charles A. Pilley, superintendent, and was profitably worked until 1863, when the machinery was removed and the buildings and lands sold. At the beginning of the late Civil War, this county, like most others in the State, was divided politically, and many took refuge from the enrollment act in the ranks under M. Jeff. Thompson, whose force at one time destroyed the Iron Mountain bridge over Big River. It was in this county that the noted guerrilla, Sam. Hilderbrand, began his operations, and he and other unprincipled men took advantage of the times to settle feuds existing before the war, killing and plundering peaceable citizens. Among the number inhumanly murdered were such men as Judge Charles Burkes, Joseph Herod and Thos. Haile, Sr.

Physical Features.—The general surface of the country is hilly or undulating, but the extreme south and north-eastern corners are table lands excellently adapted to fruit-culture and grazing purposes. The country about Farmington, and for several miles on either side of the St. Francis River, is excellent land, well timbered and sufficiently undulating to render drainage unnecessary. It is well supplied with water from never-failing springs, and drained by Blackwell and Rock Creeks, St. Francis River, Wolf and Back Creeks. Stono Mountain, embraced in this section, is said to afford excellent sheep pasturage. The south-western portion of the county, drained by Indian Creek, is exceedingly hilly. The central and northern section is drained by Big River and its tributaries, Flat River, Davis Creek, Big Branch, Terre Bleu and Three Rivers. The valleys of these streams are excellently adapted to agricultural purposes, the cereals all doing well, while the neighboring mines furnish a ready market for farm products. On several of the streams mentioned, there are good mills, and many more excellent sites having sufficient water power to run a mill the entire year. The uplands are well timbered, yielding from 40 to 100 cords of wood to the acre. The timber consists of white, red and black oak, ash, cherry, walnut, hickory, maple, gum, papaw and dogwood, with beach, sycamore and butternut on the bottoms. Cedar and pine are found in a few localities on the uplands. The soil is generally a black loam. In the vicinity of Farmington, after passing through the first or top soil, there is a rich red-clay subsoil. If these lands have a specialty, it is for grass; all kinds of grass grow luxuriantly, producing from 2 to 2½ tons per acre, which readily markets at from $12 to $20 per ton. Blue grass, it is said by farmers from the blue grass region of Kentucky, does nearly as well here as there, and as an evidence, it is found growing spontaneously in the woods, lawns, old fields and meadows.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats, fruits, etc. The soil and climate are well adapted to orchards and vineyards, and if properly used for these purposes, the now vacant so-called "flint ridges"

may prove more valuable and return a greater profit upon the money and labor expended than the best farms in the county.

Mineral Resources.—This county contains iron, lead and granite in large quantities, considerable zinc and nickel, with traces of copper and cobalt. The largest part of that celebrated formation known as Iron Mountain is within its limits, near the town to which it has given its name. This mountain, one of the largest and richest iron deposits in the world, is 228 feet in height, and covers an area of 500 acres, which gives, according to Dr. A. Litton, 1,655,280,000 cubic feet, or 230,187,375 tons of iron ore. Dr. Adolph Schmidt, in the State Geological Report of 1872, gives the following more detailed description of this formation: "The whole surface of Iron Mountain itself is covered with surface ore, which also extends over the south-western knob called Little Iron Mountain, and reaches into the valley south and west, and across the valley north-west of the mountain, over a part of the slope of the opposite hill. This surface ore * * * * occurs in more or less rounded boulders and pieces of very variable sizes, from a diameter of several feet, down to a pretty fine sand, all irregularly mixed with each other, as well as with a fine clayish or sandy detritus of a yellow or red color and with single boulders of half decomposed porphyry. * * * * The surface ore generally lies directly under a few inches of soil, and varies from one to five feet in thickness, which is, however, considerably exceeded in some places where it attains a thickness of 40 feet and over. * * * * The whole immense clayish mass of decomposed porphyry or 'bluff' forming certainly the upper part, if not the whole of the Iron Mountain, is cut in two nearly equal parts by an enormous vein of specular ore, from 40 to 60 feet thick striking n. 53° e. Whether the main portion of this vein is in a vertical or somewhat inclined position, cannot now be ascertained. * * * * This large and principal vein is called the back-bone of the Iron Mountain. The 'bluff' contains, however, besides the back-bone vein, numerous other veins of various and very irregular thicknesses, from less than ½ inch up to 6 and in places 10 feet. These smaller veins cross the 'bluff' in various directions not subject to any definite rule."

The mountain yields on an average 100 car loads of ore of 10 tons each or 1,000 tons daily. This ore is shipped to St. Louis by rail, and a portion of it sold there, but by far the greater part is reshipped and sent by barge to Pittsburg and other points on the Ohio River. To mine and ship this enormous quantity of ore gives employment to a force of from 1,000 to 1,200 laborers at the mountain.

The principal lead mines of the county are as follows: *Mine à Gerboree*, conceded to Pierre de Luzierre, April, 1795, now worked for surface mineral. *Shaw Mines* are on an old Spanish land grant to Sebastian Butcher. At a depth of 234 feet fine disseminated lead of a very rich quality is found in one place 12 feet thick. About six miles north of De

Lassus, are diggings which have been worked extensively for 50 years, and rich deposits have recently been discovered in them. Just north of Hazel Run post-office, is the Isaac Jackson grant, upon which lead was mined from 1810 to 1820, at which time this was one of the busiest parts of the county, but since then, on account of litigation, all work here has been stopped.

The celebrated shaft, *Vallé Mines*, near the Jefferson County line, which has yielded about 3,000,000 lbs. of lead annually for about 33 years, is now yielding large quantities of zinc besides lead, was discovered in 1824 or 1825, about 10 years after Vallé's first discovery, one mile further north. About 1835, John Perry, on the same section, discovered and worked for many years what is now known as *Perry's Mines* which yielded more than the Vallé mines, and are now under the control of the Vallé Mining Co. About the same time *Chadburn Mines* (formerly *Bisch*) were discovered near the Perry Mines, and have been successfully worked ever since. *St. Joe Mines* are 3 miles north-west of Big River Mills, and 10 miles south-east of Cadet. The works here are among the best in the State, and consist of 1 refining and 4 reverberatory furnaces, which annually smelt over 1,500,000 lbs. of lead. *Doggett Mines* (formerly *Mine à la Platte*) are in the northern part of the county, and were conceded to De Lassus in Oct. 1799, in a grant containing 2,500 arpents. *Bogy Mines*, 7 miles north-west of Farmington, conceded as "*Mine à Joe*," to R. Easton and J. Bruff, July 17th, 1790, are now operated by a company of which Hon. Lewis V. Bogy is president. Ore is found at a depth of about 212 feet. Lead has been found in every township in the county. In the south-western part of the county is a quarry of red and gray granite that is of very superior quality. Some of the gray has stood a test pressure of 18,444 lbs. to the square inch.

Manufacturing Interests.—Besides the furnaces mentioned above, there is the usual complement of saw and grist-mills, wagon shops, etc.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $12,550,000.*

Railroads.—The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. R. and the Belmont Division of the same road, form a junction at Bismarck, the former having 9½ and the latter 28½ miles of track in the county.

The Exports are iron, lead, granite and lumber.

The Educational Interests are receiving increased attention, and public schools are being established generally throughout the county.

Big River Mills, noted as being the first place settled in the county, situated 16 miles s. e. of Cadet, and 2½ miles from the St. Joe Mines, has 1 grist-mill and 3 stores.

Bismarck, at the junction of the St. L. & I. M. R. W. with the Belmont Division, 75 miles from St. Louis and 6 miles n. of Iron Moun-

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $2,428,908. Taxation, $1.00 per $100. The county is out of debt.

tain, was laid out in 1868, and contains 2 hotels, 3 stores, a wagon shop, round-house and school-house. Population, about 250.

Blackwell Station, in the extreme northern part of the county, situated on the west bank of Big River and on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 51 miles from St. Louis, has 1 store and 1 hotel, and is surrounded by fine farming lands.

Bontear, a post-office 11 miles s. e. of Cadet.

DeLassus, 87 miles from St. Louis on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W. and 2½ miles w. from Farmington, was laid out in 1868 and has 1 large hotel, 2 stores and a good school-house. Population, about 50.

Dent's Station, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. R., 2 miles south of Bismarck, has 1 store and 1 mill.

FARMINGTON, the county seat, 2½ miles e. of DeLassus, 5 miles from *Mine La Motte,* one of the finest lead mines in the State, and 6 miles from *Saline Valley Mines* in Ste. Genevieve County, is in the center of a very fine and productive valley that here finds a market at prices equal to those in St. Louis. It was laid out Nov. 4th, 1856, and contains about 700 inhabitants. It has 5 churches—Presbyterian, Catholic, M. E. Ch., M. E. Ch. South and M. E. Ch. colored, 2 public schools, one of which is for colored children, 3 hotels, 20 stores, 1 cabinet, 4 wagon, 1 gunsmith and 2 saddle and harness shops, 2 livery stables, 1 brewery, 1 steam saw-mill, 1 steam merchant flouring-mill, a carding machine, 2 newspapers—*The Era,* published by Wash Hughes, and *The Times,* published by Ware & Rodehaver. One-half mile west of the town are located the St. François County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Grounds, consisting of 20 acres of well improved and carefully arranged grounds worth $1,000.

Flat River, 5 miles n. e. of Bismarck and in the vicinity of *Bogy, Shaw & Taylor Mines,* contains 1 store.

French Village, 17 miles e. of Cadet on Goose Creek, was laid out by the French in 1825, and has 2 stores, 1 school-house and 1 church—Catholic.

Hazel Run, 11 miles e. s. e. of Cadet at the junction of Hazel Run with Terre Bleu, has 1 store and 1 mill.

Iron Mountain, 6 miles south of Bismarck and 81 south of St. Louis, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., at the foot of the mountain of this name, (described under physical features) contains 2 large furnaces, 1 flouring-mill, 1 store, (belonging to the company) 1 carpenter's shop and 3 churches—Catholic, Lutheran and M. E. Church, 3 schools—1 public and 2 private, with a daily attendance of 210 pupils. A very commodious first-class hotel has been erected here by the company, and adds much to the appearance of the town. The buildings are generally neat frames erected by the company. Population about 2,500.

Knob Lick derives its name from a Buffalo Lick at the foot of a

mountain 1 mile from the town. It is on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. R., 19 miles s. e. of Bismarck, was laid out in 1868, contains 1 store and is a shipping point for granite.

Libertyville, 5 miles n. e. of Knob Lick, is surrounded by some of the finest farms in the county. It contains 1 brick church, 1 brick school-house, 3 stores, 2 wagon shops and 1 steam merchant flouring-mill.

Loughboro, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. R., 7 miles e. of Bismarck, has 1 steam grist-mill and 1 store, and is surrounded by excellent creek bottom farms.

Middle Brook, on the Iron County Line and on the Arkansas Branch of the St. L., I. M. & S. R. R., 84 miles from St. Louis, has a population of about 200. It is near the famous granite quarry for whch it is the usual shipping point.

Stono, a post-office 6 miles s. w. of DeLassus.

Wolf Creek is on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. R., 15 miles s. e. of Bismarck.

STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY,

In the eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Jefferson County, north-east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from the State of Illinois, south-east by Perry and south-west and west by St. François County, and contains 316,711 acres.

Population in 1810, 4,620; in 1820, 4,962; in 1830, 2,186; in 1840, 3,168; in 1850, 4,964; in 1860, 8,029; in 1870, 8,384, of whom, 7,953 were white, and 431 colored; 4,257 male, and 4,127 female; 7,208 native (6,129 born in Missouri) and 1,176 foreign.

History.—About 1720, Renault, son of a celebrated iron founder of France, established himself at Fort Chartres, on the opposite side of the Mississippi, about 10 miles above the present site of Ste. Genevieve, and sent out mining parties through what is now Missouri, in search of the precious metals. What is now Ste. Genevieve County was traversed by these adventurous Frenchmen, and Beck, in his Gazetteer published in 1821, says, "A proof of the diligence with which Renault prosecuted his object is furnished by the number and extent of the old diggings, which are scattered over the whole mining district, and hardly a season passes without the finding of some ancient works overgrown with moss." Failing to find the gold and silver he sought, he turned his attention to the smelting of lead, which was conveyed on pack horses from the interior to Fort Chartres, and thence to France via New Orleans.

These mining operations were carried on for many years before any settlements were made on the west side of the river. Tradition places the first settlement of Ste. Genevieve in 1735; a house was sold there in 1754, and new life was given it in 1763, when a number of French from Kaskaskia and St. Philip settled there, and a few miles below at New Bourbon, now scarcely remembered by the oldest inhabitant.

An incident is narrated as occurring in 1780 worthy of mention. During that year, which is known as "*l'année du coup*" (the year of the attack) the English and several tribes of Indians threatened an attack upon the town of St. Louis. Sylvis François Cartabona, a governmental officer, was ordered to Ste. Genevieve, and there he raised a company of 60 militia men, who went up to St. Louis in a keel-boat, where they rendered material assistance by their presence, and especially by the decision and bravery of their commander, Captain Charles Vallé. Notwithstanding the incompetent and probably treacherous Lieut. Governor of St. Louis, Don Ferdinand Leyba, had neglected to furnish Capt. Vallé's men with ammunition, he secretly supplied himself with that article, and when at last

the Lieut. Governor ordered the Ste. Genevieve men to spike their guns and retreat up into the garret, Vallé bravely refused to obey orders, replying, "My post is near my cannon and not in the garret, and if the enemy comes I shall be ready to defend myself." After the danger of further attack on St. Louis had passed, the Ste. Genevieve company returned to their homes.

Among those who settled in Ste. Genevieve prior to 1785 were Joseph Loiselle, Jean-Bapt. Maurice, François Coleman, Pere Menard, Jacques Boyer and Julien Choquet.

In consequence of the overflow of the Mississippi River in 1785, memorable as "*l'année des grandes eaux*" (the year of the great waters), a portion of the inhabitants of Kaskaskia, Illinois, emigrated to Ste. Genevieve. Among those who came about this time were Jean-Bapt. St. Geminiem P. Beauvais, Vital Beauvais, Jean-Bapt. Vallé Sen., Henri Maurice, Parfait Dufour, Joseph Bequette, Jean-Bapt. Thomure, Joseph Govreau, Sen., Jean B. Janis, Francis Janis and François Vallé, commandant of the post of Ste. Genevieve from 1788 to 1803. These persons possessed strong constitutions, simplicity of manners, honesty of purpose and fondness for innocent amusements. Their clothing was remarkably plain, they wore heavy striped gingham pants, without the support of suspenders, but clasped around the waist, without vest, a blue or colored shirt, a white Mackinaw blanket coat, with a capuchon, moccasin shoes, and a blue cotton handkerchief around the head. The apparel of the early female inhabitants was also very simple, they wore cotton and calico dresses, and the waist was fastened by calico strings, their shoulders ornamented with a mantle, their necks decked with a rich madras handkerchief, and their feet clad with moccasin shoes; their heads were encircled with a blue or colored cotton handkerchief. The population, however, increased but slowly until 1787, when Congress passed an act prohibiting slavery in what was known as the North-western Territory, and the slave-holders, to preserve this kind of property, removed west of the Mississippi; many of them settled in Ste. Genevieve, others in the interior. Among those who settled in Ste. Genevieve subsequent to the persons mentioned above, were the following: Bernard Pratte (grandfather of General Bernard Pratte, formerly mayor of St. Louis), Bolduc, Roussin, Lalumandiere, Deguire, Larose, Boyer, Courtois, Jean B. Moreau, Leclerc, Grifford, Duclos, Bequette, all of whom came from Canada. Also John Ribault, Lemeilleur, De Pestre and Jacques Guibourd, who came from San Domingo, having been driven away from there by an insurrection of the negroes. After these came Ferdinand Rozier, Van Prather, Charles Gregoire, Joseph Hertich, Kyle, Albert Bish and Joseph Bogy (father of Hon. Lewis V. Bogy, U. S. Senator from Missouri). The next settlers were from the eastern or southern States, mainly from Kentucky, and among them were Wm. Shannon, Thomas

Oliver, Dr. Hervey Lane, from Virginia, John Scott, who was the first member of Congress from Missouri and in whose honor Scott County was named; Dr. Elliott, General Henry Dodge, who became U. S. Senator from and Governor of Wisconsin, and his son, Genl. Augustus C. Dodge, who became U. S. Senator from Iowa, and afterwards U. S. Minister to Spain; John Rice Jones, who became U. S. Senator from Iowa, at the same time with Dodge, in 1845; Dr. Lewis F. Linn, formerly U. S. Senator from Missouri; and General George W. Jones, late U. S. Minister to Bogota. From Tennessee, about 1800, came Col. Robert T. Brown, Col. John Smith, "T," the noted duelist, and Thomas Madden; and Capt. George Bullitt from Kentucky, Capt. Walter Wilkinson from Maryland, and Capt. William Cousins from Ireland. At this time Ste. Genevieve was the most important town in the Mississippi Valley, and monopolized the entire lead trade of this region. Pierre Menard went into business with Jean-Bapt. Vallé in 1811, closed in 1841, and earned over $700,000 in trade, mainly with the Indians. The county was reduced to its present limits in 1820.

Physical Features.—This county has 25 miles fronting on the Mississippi River, the main thoroughfare for transportation, and is well watered in the southern part by Saline Creek and its tributaries, chief of which are North Fork of Saline and Little Saline; in the central part by River Aux Vases and its tributaries, and the North Fork and South Fork of Gabouri and Fourche à Polite; in the north by Establishment, Fourche à Duclos and Isle du Bois, the latter forming part of the northern boundary. In the extreme west Terre Bleu takes its rise, and flows in a westerly direction to Big River; all the other streams empty into the Mississippi.

There is considerable diversity of surface, but the country may be generally described as hilly, the hills in many instances rising 500 feet above the Mississippi, and from 50 to 300 feet above the adjacent streams. The country bordering the head waters of the Aux Vases, also that along the Mississippi, Saline and Establishment is remarkably rough and broken. The soil on the uplands is generally good, but in some districts so thin and light as to be unfit for cultivation. The bottoms are exceedingly rich and well adapted to the growth of all the staples of the country.

Timber is abundant, and, about the head waters of the Aux Vases, Establishment and Terre Bleu, consists of excellent pine, but the prevailing growth over the larger part of the county is black and post oak, black-jack and black hickory.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, the grasses and fruit, especially grapes.

The Mineral Resources are varied, and although so long known are but little developed. They consist of lead, iron, copper, granite, brown sandstone and salt.

The Manufactures consist of 5 large steam flouring-mills, 3 water-mills, 5 saw-mills, 1 stave factory, and 1 valuable brown sandstone quarry, (shipping large quantities of building stone and grindstone,) located within a short distance of the Mississippi River, with which it is connected by an iron track.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $4,550,000.*

The Exports are flour, wheat, fruit, wine, building stone, lead and white sand.

Railroads.—The Chester & Iron Mountain R. R., in process of construction, will pass through the county. The great river route from St. Louis now being agitated, will, of course, pass through Ste. Genevieve County.

Educational Interests.—The tide has not yet set in favor of public schools, the parochial schools being preferred by the people. Since the war some few public schools have been established, but the school session only lasts three or four months of the year. The Sisters of the Convent at Ste. Genevieve receive pupils, and also have charge of the parish school. A fine college building has been erected at Ste. Genevieve by the Catholics, and is under the charge of the Bishop of St. Louis.

Avon, 20 miles s. s. w. of Ste. Genevieve, is interesting from being the only point where lead is being mined. Furnaces are already built, and there is every indication that the mining will be successful.

Bloomsdale, on Establishment Creek, 10 miles n. of Ste. Genevieve, contains 1 wagon-shop, 1 store and 1 church (Catholic.)

Chestnut Ridge, a p. o. 20 miles s. w. of Ste. Genevieve.

Grant's Hill, a p. o. 20 miles w. s. w. of Ste. Genevieve.

New Offenburgh, 8 miles w. s. w. of Ste. Genevieve, settled by a colony from Baden, is a thriving settlement, surrounded by a beautiful country and fine vineyards. It has 2 stores and 1 Catholic church.

Punjaub, 12 miles w. of Ste. Genevieve, is the center of a fine farming country, and has 1 store and 1 good steam flouring-mill.

Quarrytown, is on the Mississippi River, 5 m. below Ste. Genevieve.

River Aux Vases, a p. o. 10 miles s. s. w. of Ste. Genevieve.

St. Mary's, on the proposed C. & I. M. R. R., 9 miles below Ste. Genevieve, has a very pleasant location, commanding a fine view of the Mississippi River. It is in the extreme south-eastern corner of the county, a small part of the town being in Perry County. This is the usual landing for Perryville, and is an important business point. It contains 6 stores, 2 hotels, 2 churches, 1 of which is Catholic, 1 public school, 1 large steam flouring-mill—cost about $20,000, and 1 stave factory. Population, about 450.

* Assessed valuation for 1873, $2,154,582. Taxation, $1.49 per $100. The county has no debt.

STE. GENEVIEVE, the county seat, situated on the Mississippi River, 60 miles below St. Louis and 148 miles above Cairo, is the oldest town in the State. It was originally built directly on the bank of the river, but the great flood of 1785, referred to above, caused the inhabitants to choose a higher situation.

One of the wonderful changes of the Mississippi has occurred at this point, the main channel of the river having turned eastward, and an island formed between the town and river. A landing has been made a short distance above, at the mouth of Gabouri Creek, and also one below the town, the latter only used in times of extreme low water.

The town was laid out in the same manner as the other French villages of the State (See St. Charles Co., p. 481), and in 1810 had 20 large stores, and was the point *where St. Louis purchased supplies.* It then required 4 months to go to Philadelphia and return, bringing goods *via* Pittsburgh and the Ohio River. Ste. Genevieve was thus described in 1821. "The houses are generally one story high; frame or log, but all white-washed, which gives the town quite a lively appearance. Many of the new houses, however, are built of brick and are large and commodious. It has a chapel, a court-house and jail." Since then, many modern and substantial buildings have been erected, but on the whole, the town has changed less in its general characteristics, than any other in the State. French, English and German are spoken inter-changeably. Interspersed with the modern houses, are many which were built at an early day, looking strangely quaint and old. They are like a leaf from a past age bound in a volume of the new, and they serve to keep in remembrance those brave Frenchmen who navigated unknown rivers to penetrate new regions in search of the treasure France needed, or their compatriots, who, with a devotion not excelled in song or story, carried through a great portion of the immense territories of Illinois and Louisiana the teachings of the Christian faith.

Many of the descendants of the pioneers of Ste. Genevieve are men of much wealth, and have held positions of honor and trust.

On the 21st of June, 1808, "Ste. Genevieve Academy, in the district of Ste. Genevieve," was incorporated, and James Maxwell, Jean-Baptiste Vallé, Jacques Guibourd, St. James Beauvais, François Janis, Jean-Baptiste Pratte, Joseph Pratte, Walker Fenwick, Andrew Henry, Timothy Phelps, Aaron Elliott, Nathanael Pope, Joseph Spencer, Jr., John Scott, Wm. James, Thomas Oliver, Joshua Penniman, Wm. Shannon, George Bullitt, Henry Dodge and Harry Diel were appointed trustees.

This place was the scene of a bank robbery in 1873, which, on account of its audacity, created at the time much excitement throughout the State. The bank was entered in business hours by a gang of five or six armed men, who overpowered the cashier, O. D. Harris, Esq., who was alone and unarmed, and compelled him to open the safe, from which the

ruffians helped themselves to about $4,000 (a less sum than they expected to find), and then escaped, unharmed, with their booty on the fleet horses with which they had entered the town. It was afterwards ascertained that these men were strangers in the county, but had been wandering through the country under various guises for several weeks previous to the robbery, familiarizing themselves with the different roads.

Ste. Genevieve contains 2 churches—Catholic and Lutheran, aggregate value about $25,000, 7 stores, some of which do a very large business, 2 steam flouring-mills, 2 saddler shops, 1 bank, O. D. Harris, Cashier, the Catholic convent and parochial schools above referred to, 1 German Lutheran parochial school, 3 hotels and 2 newspapers—*The Fair Play*, edited by S. Henry Smith, and the *Freie Presse* (German) edited by Frank Klein. Population, about 2,000. Attached to Ste. Genevieve is the Common or Big Field, as it is familiarly known, which has an area of about 4,000 acres, and is owned by the inhabitants of the town and the neighboring farmers. Not having been overflowed for about fifteen years, it is not so rich as formerly, but still produces very large crops of corn and wheat.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY,

In the eastern part of the State, is bounded north by the Missouri River, which separates it from St. Charles, east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from the State of Illinois, south by Jefferson County and west by Franklin, and contains 295,780 acres.

Population in 1810, 5,667; in 1820, 10,020; in 1830, 14,125; in 1840, 35,970; in 1850, 104,978, of whom 97,541 were white and 7,437 colored (5,967 slave and 1,470 free); in 1860, 190,524, of whom 184,313 were white and 6,211 colored (4,346 slave and 1,865 free); 94,438 native and 96,086 foreign; and in 1870, 351,189, of whom 183,356 were male and 167,833 were female; 324,760 were white and 26,387 colored; 226,811 native (155,913 born in Missouri, 6,586 born in Kentucky, 7,755 in Ohio, 7,602 in Illinois, 3,533 in Tennessee, and 4,787 in Virginia and West Virginia) and 124,378 foreign (of whom 34,803 were born in Ireland, and 65,936 born in Germany).

History.—St. Louis County is one of the five original districts, (St. Charles, St. Louis, New Madrid, Ste. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau,) of which Missouri was formed. The first settlement within its limits was made at St. Louis in 1764, and its early history is so identified with that of St. Louis City, that it will be found written under that head.

Physical Features.—St. Louis County lacks but little of being an island, having the Missouri on the entire northern boundary, the Mississippi on the eastern, and the Maramec on a great portion of the southern. The line between it and Franklin, 10 miles in length, is the longest straight line on its border, all the others, with the exception of 8 miles on the southern boundary, being formed by the windings of the rivers. The interior is well watered by tributaries and sub-tributaries of these streams, chief of which may be mentioned Wild Horse and its branches, Bonhomme and Hamilton, Crève Cœur, the outlet of Crève Cœur Lake, Fee Fee, Cold Water or St. Ferdinand, which flow into the Missouri; Gingras, River des Peres and Gravois, flowing into the Mississippi; Mattice, Grand Glaize, Fishpot, Keefer, Hamilton, Eureka and Fox, tributaries of the Maramec from the north; and on the south, Antrep, Williams, Flat and Saline Creeks.

From the mouth of the Maramec to the city of St. Louis, the banks of the Mississippi are in many places high and rocky, although the interior soon becomes level and presents a very fertile soil. A short distance above St. Louis the banks are low and subject to inundation. This bottom, which is from one to one and a half miles in width, was originally covered

with a heavy growth of timber; it extends along the Mississippi to the mouth of the Missouri, and about 4 miles along the latter, thence the surface becomes elevated and undulating, and the soil in many places, especially in Florissant Valley, is equal in fertility to any in the State. On the Maramec River there are some tracts of fertile land, and indeed the bottom lands are generally very productive, but ascending from these the country becomes undulating, occasionally hilly with second rate soil. This is especially true of the lands west of St. Louis, after leaving the rich bottoms of the River des Peres. In earlier times this county, although possessing beautiful prairies, was abundantly wooded, but timber is now becoming exceedingly scarce, except in the extreme western portion, where the several varieties of oak, also elm, hickory, sycamore, buckeye, etc., still grow luxuriantly.

Numerous ancient works left by the Indians or an earlier race, were formerly scattered over this county. All traces of them are fast disappearing, but Beck, writing in 1821, speaks of not only the interesting mounds near St. Louis, but of the remains of a fort and of mounds upon which were scattered potters' ware, arrows, etc., then recently found at the village of Fenton, built on the plantation of a Mr. Long, situated on the west bank of the Maramec, 11 miles west of the Mississippi River. There are several caves of interest, some of them quite extensive; Cliff or Indian Cave, 13 miles below St. Louis, now used by the Cliff Cave Wine Company as a wine cellar, is one of the most interesting.

Agricultural Productions.—The staple productions within a radius of 15 miles or more from the city of St. Louis, are garden vegetables, fruits, dairy products and hay. Outside of this limit, corn, wheat, hay and oats are largely grown, and rye, buckwheat and barley to some extent. There are some large orchards in the county, and fruit is abundant and of fine quality. Improved breeds of stock have been very generally introduced with excellent success, and there are now some fine herds of Durhams, Alderneys and Ayrshires; several importations of sheep and hogs from China have been made which are doing finely.

Mineral Resources.—Coal exists and has been mined near St. Louis for a number of years; there are also indications of it in various other parts of the county. Indications of iron and lead have been noticed in the western part, but are not believed to exist in paying quantities. A very compact limestone, and a good marble exist near Glencoe; they are extensively used and found very durable. There is also an extensive formation known as the St. Louis limestone, largely used for macadamizing the streets and turnpikes, and also for building purposes.

Fire and other valuable clays are found and worked at Cheltenham and other places near the city.

The Manufacturing Interests which are very extensive, and the most important in the State, and indeed in the West, are mainly centered

in the city of St. Louis, under which heading they are described. The following are the statistics of manufactures for the county, according to the U. S. Census of 1870: number of establishments, 4,579; number of steam engines, 425, with 15,118 horse power; number of hands employed, 40,856 (32,484 male, 3,455 female and 4,917 youth); capital invested, $60,357,000; wages paid, $24,221,717; materials, $87,388,252; products, $158,761,013.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $511,035,000.*

Railroads.—The Missouri Pacific R. R., passing from St. Louis to Franklin has 37¾ miles, and the Kirkwood & Carondelet Branch 11¼ miles. The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. W. has 20 miles running north-westwardly to St. Charles, with which it is connected by one of the finest bridges in the country; and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. W., following the course of the river, has 18 miles of road. The city of St. Louis is connected by ferry and by the magnificent bridge, across the Mississippi, with all the railroads centering at East St. Louis. The St. Louis & Manchester (narrow gauge) R. R. is proposed, and when completed is to connect Manchester with St. Louis, passing through Kirkwood. The St. Louis County Narrow Gauge Railroad, under contract and partly finished, will run from St. Louis to Creve Cœur Lake. The St. Louis & Florissant Narrow Gauge Railroad, partly finished, will run from St. Louis to Florissant—16 miles.

Educational Interests.—The public school system is established throughout the county, and the schools are of a high grade and yearly improving. The following are the school statistics of the county, outside of the city of St. Louis, as prepared by Mr. Geo. T. Murphy, the County Superintendent: number of children enrolled in public schools, 37,596 (18,801 male and 18,795 female); daily average attendance, 24,033; number enrolled in private schools, 446; total in public and private schools, 38,042; number of districts, 148; number of school-houses, 155 (38 frame, 105 brick or stone and 12 log); total valuation, $143,737 ($132,753 buildings, $10,984 furniture); number of public schools, 162 (140 primary, 5 high and 17 colored); number of private schools, 14; number of teachers in public schools, 613 (70 male and 543 female); average monthly wages to males, $120.84, to females, $55.32. The schools of the city of St. Louis will be noticed under that head.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $200,552,470. Taxation per $100: State 45 c.; County 40 c. St. Louis City:—schools, 40 c.: old limits $1.50, new limits 75 c. Park taxes: Lafayette Park, 10 c. or 20 c. (depending on the proximity to the park); Tower Grove Park, 1 c. Bonded debt, $3,720,000. In addition to the above amount, the county has issued and loaned to the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, $700,000 of county bonds, payable in currency, dated February 1st, 1865, and payable in 20 years; which bonds, with the semi-annual interest the Railroad Company is bound to pay, but the county is liable in case of default by the company.

St. Louis City indebtedness is as follows: bonded, $14,303,000; floating, $858,669 (composed of treasury warrants, $300,000; wharf north and old street opening claims, $13,000; St. Louis Gas Light Company, $545,669). Among the assets is a sinking fund of $739,070.

Allenton, on the M. P. R. R. 32¼ miles from St. Louis, contains 2 stores, 1 public school (value about $4,000,) and 1 colored school.

Baden, (Bellefontaine Station,) on the St. L. K. C. & N. R. W. 6 miles n. of St. Louis, the terminus of the Baden & St. Louis horse-car line, is a growing village, containing 11 stores, 3 wagon shops, 4 churches—2 Catholic, 1 Lutheran and 1 Presbyterian (the last has as yet no edifice,) aggregate value, $25,000, and 4 schools—1 public, 2 Catholic and 1 Lutheran. Population, about 400.

Ballwin, a post-office 19½ miles w. of St. Louis, on the Manchester Rock Road, contains 2 stores, 2 large blacksmith and wagon shops, 1 German M. E. Church and 1 public school, value about $3,000. Population, about 200.

Barrett, on the M. P. R. R. 16½ miles from St. Louis, contains 1 store, 1 public school, 1 water lime-kiln and several quarries, one of which furnished the stone of which the old St. Louis Custom House was built.

Beckville, a post-office 5 miles w. s. w. of St. Louis, contains 2 stores, 2 churches—1 of which is German Lutheran, 1 good public school, value about $7,000, also Parker & Russell's extensive coal mines, and 1 large fire brick manufactory, capital invested over $100,000, and has a population of about 400.

Bellefontaine, a post-office 22 miles w. of St. Louis, on the Olive street Rock Road, contains 2 stores, 1 carpenter, 1 wagon and blacksmith shop, and a limestone quarry. Population, about 100.

Bellefontaine Station.—See Baden.

Benton, on the M. P. R. R. 6½ miles from St. Louis, contains 1 good school, value about $2,000, 1 store, and several fine residences.

Black Jack, a post-office 3 miles n. e. of Ferguson, has 1 store and 1 wagon shop. Population, about 75.

Bonfils' Station, on the St. L. K. C. & N. R. W. 18¼ miles from St. Louis, contains 1 public school, 1 store and 1 colored church (in process of construction).

Bonhomme, a p. o. 29 miles w. of St. Louis, contains 1 store.

Bridgeton, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 14¾ miles from St. Louis, was incorporated Feb. 27th, 1843; it is in a fine farming country, and contains 2 hotels, 2 stores, 1 wagon and carriage shop, 1 brick yard, 2 (brick) churches—Catholic and M. E. Church South, aggregate value about $10,000, and 1 (brick) public school, value about $2,000. Population, about 2,000.

Brotherton, on the Missouri River and on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 20 miles from St. Louis, was named in honor of Judge Marshall Brotherton of St. Louis. It is surrounded by a thickly settled country, and is opposite the city of St. Charles, with which it is connected by a steam ferry and by the magnificent railroad bridge described under St.

Charles County. Brotherton contains 1 store, 1 hotel, 1 good school and 1 starch factory (in process of construction).

Carondelet.—See South St. Louis.

Central, a p. o. 8½ miles w. of St. Louis, in a fine farming country, contains 2 stores, 1 blacksmith and wagon shop, 1 (brick) Catholic church, value about $7,000, 1 (brick) public school, value about $4,000. Population, about 100.

Cheltenham, on the M. P. R. R., 5½ miles from St. Louis, contains 3 stores, 1 silver smelting and refining furnace, 4 large manufactories of fire brick, tile and drain pipe, 1 Catholic church, 2 wagon shops, 1 (brick) public school, value about $5,000. Population, about 300.

Cliff Cave, on the Mississippi River and on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 13 miles from St. Louis, is the location of Indian Cave, and is frequented by pleasure parties from St. Louis.

College View, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 9 miles from St. Louis, received its name from being the contemplated site of a large Catholic College.

Colman, a p. o. 5½ miles w. of St. Louis, on the Olive Street Rock Road, is in a fine farming country, was named in honor of Col. Norman J. Colman of St. Louis, and contains 1 store and 2 fine nurseries.

Creve Cœur, a p. o. 13½ miles w. of St. Louis on the Olive Street Rock Road, is in a beautiful country and contains 1 store, 1 wagon and blacksmith shop and 1 M. E. Church South.

Des Peres, a p. o. 15 miles w. of St. Louis on the Manchester Rock Road, contains 1 store.

Elleardsville, a suburb of St. Louis.

Ellisville, a p. o. 22 miles w. of St. Louis, on the Manchester Rock Road, contains 1 store, and in its vicinity, 1 good brick church—Lutheran.

Eureka, a p. o. on the M. P. R. R., 30 miles w. of St. Louis, contains 3 stores, 2 blacksmith and wagon shops and 1 public school. Population, about 300.

Fairview, on the M. P. R. R., 9 miles w. of St. Louis, has in its vicinity 1 large fine (stone) Episcopal church, value about $12,000.

Fenton, on the Maramec River, 4½ miles s. of Kirkwood, contains 3 stores, 1 M. E. Church South and 1 school.

Fee Fee, (Patton's Store,) a business point 2 miles s. w. of Bridgeton, contains 1 store, 1 wagon shop and 2 (brick) churches—Baptist, the oldest organization of this denomination in St. Louis County, and Presbyterian O. S.; valuation of the former, about $7,000, and of the latter, about $4,000.

Ferguson, on the St. L. K. C. & N. R. W., 10¾ miles from St. Louis, contains 2 stores, 1 wagon shop, 1 Presbyterian Church, 1 (brick) public school, value about $4,000, and a number of handsome country residences.

Florissant, formerly called St. Ferdinand, is an old French settlement, 3 miles n. of Ferguson. In 1799 it contained about 300 inhabitants, but its increase has been inconsiderable since then, although it is surrounded by agricultural lands of wonderful fertility. About 5,000 arpents were granted this town by the Spanish Government as a "common field," and in 1844, at the time of its incorporation, the town authorities leased the commons to several of the citizens for 999 years, at the nominal rent of about 25 cents per acre. Only a small portion of the commons has been sold in fee simple. The village now contains 1 (brick) Catholic convent, 2 (brick) Catholic churches, 1 Catholic parochial school; aggregate value of Catholic property, about $80,000, 1 public school, value about $2,000, 3 wagon shops and 7 stores. Population, about 1,200.

Fox Creek, a post-office 28 miles w. of St. Louis, contains 1 store.

Gamble, a post-office on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 2¼ miles from St. Louis.

Glencoe, on the M. P. R. R., 26½ miles from St. Louis, contains 1 store, 1 large Catholic Reformatory (in process of construction, and to cost about $60,000), 1 colored Baptist church, and in the vicinity, 2 M. E. Churches South.

Glendale, on the M. P. R. R., 11¾ miles from St. Louis, contains a number of handsome residences.

Grant's, on the Carondelet B'ch of the M. P. R. R., 4½ miles from Kirkwood, was named in honor of President U. S. Grant, on whose farm it is located. Mrs. Grant was born at this place.

Ivory, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 8 miles from St. Louis.

Jefferson Barracks, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 9¾ miles from St. Louis, commanding a fine view of the Mississippi River, is an old military point, and was an important military rendezvous during the late Civil War, is now used by the General Government for an arsenal, and is guarded by 30 or 40 U. S. soldiers under command of Captain L. Babbitt. It is an interesting point, and attracts frequent visitors from the city.

Jennings, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 7½ miles from St. Louis, has a fine location, and contains 1 fine (brick) public school, value $7,000, and a female seminary under Baptist patronage (value $15,000), in a flourishing condition, founded by Prof. B. T. Blewett, the present principal. The Baptists and Presbyterians have organizations, but no edifices. Population, about 100.

Kirkwood, on the M. P. R. R. and on the proposed St. L. & M. (narrow gauge) R. R., 13½ miles from St. Louis, was laid out in 1852, and named in honor of the first chief engineer of the M. P. R. R., Jas. P. Kirkwood, and incorporated Feb. 20th, 1865, with a charter amended Feb. 27th, 1869. It has a very pleasant and healthful location

on the summit between the Maramec and Missouri Rivers, about 250 feet above St. Louis, and contains many fine residences, 6 or 7 stores, 7 churches—Baptist, Episcopal, Catholic, M. E. Ch. South and Presbyterian, and 1 colored M. E. Church and 1 colored Baptist, aggregate value, about $60,000, 2 wagon shops, 1 fine hotel, 2 public schools (1 colored), aggregate value, about $20,000, 1 town hall (in process of construction, and to cost about $10,000), and 1 female seminary (value about $10,000) in flourishing condition, founded in 1860 by Miss Anna Sneed, the present principal. This is the largest town in the county, outside of St. Louis, and its population of about 2,000 is composed mainly of St. Louis business men who reside here with their families.

Laclede, a post-office on the M. P. R. R. 8 miles from St. Louis.

Lake, a p. o. 18½ miles w. of St. Louis on the Olive street Rock Road, contains 1 store, 1 large wagon and blacksmith shop and a very fine limestone quarry.

Lake House is a business point 16 miles n. of St. Louis on the Olive street Rock Road, and contains 1 store, 1 hotel and 1 steam flouring mill.

Lowell, a p. o. 4 miles n. of the court-house of St. Louis, contains 4 or 5 stores, 4 wagon shops, 1 public school, 1 church, 1 woolen and 1 soap factory and a branch of the St. Louis University. Population, about 800.

Manchester, a p. o. 18 miles w. of St. Louis on the old State Rock Road, contains 3 stores, 1 fine steam flouring-mill, cost about $20,000, 3 churches—Catholic, Lutheran and M. E. Church South, 1 public school, 1 brick yard, 1 wagon and 1 cooper shop. Population, about 300.

Maramec Station, on the M. P. R. R. 19 miles from St. Louis, has 2 stores, 1 public school, 1 wagon shop and 1 excellent and extensive limestone quarry.

Melrose, a p. o. 31 miles w. of St. Louis.

Mokeville, a p. o. 4 miles s. w. of Bridgeton, contains 1 store and 1 blacksmith and wagon shop.

Normandy, a p. o. on the Natural Bridge Rock Road, 3½ miles s. of Ferguson, contains 1 store and has in the vicinity 1 Catholic church and 1 Catholic school, value of both about $15,000.

Oakland, on the M. P. R. R. 12¼ miles from St. Louis, is surrounded by fine residences.

Orrville, a p. o. 29 miles w. of St. Louis, contains 1 public school.

Patton's Store.—See Fee Fee.

Pond, a p. o. 26 miles w. of St. Louis, contains 1 store, 1 blacksmith and wagon shop and 1 public school.

Quarantine, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 11¼ miles from St. Louis, is the location of the quarantine and small-pox hospitals.

Rock Hill, a p. o. 10 miles w. of St. Louis, contains 2 stores, 1 (stone) Presbyterian church, value, including parsonage, about $8,000, and 1 public school, value about $1,500.

Rock Spring, ½ mile n. e. of Taylorwick, contains 10 stores, 1 large (brick) hotel, 4 wagon shops, 1 large tannery, 2 potteries, 1 large glue and 1 large soap factory, 1 Catholic church (in process of construction, to cost about $25,000), 1 Catholic school, 2 public schools, (1 colored) aggregate value of school property, $25,000.

Rose Hill, on the M. P. R. R. 14 miles from St. Louis, is surrounded by fine residences.

ST. LOUIS, the county seat, a port of entry and the fourth city in the Union, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi River, 20 miles below the mouth of the Missouri, 208 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, 805 miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota, 1,278 miles above New Orleans, 125 miles by rail east from Jefferson City, the State Capital, and 811 miles air line west from Washington. Latitude 38° 37′ 28″ N., longitude 90° 15′ 16″ W. The city has a high and commanding site, being principally upon two plateaus of limestone formation, the upper one rising gradually about 60, and the lower one, more abruptly, about 20 feet above the floods of the Mississippi. The length of the city, by the course of the river, is about 14 miles.

Population, in 1764, 120; in 1780, 687; in 1785, 897; in 1788, 1,197; in 1799, 925; in 1811, 1,400; in 1820, **4,928**; in 1828, 5,000; in 1830, **5.852**; in 1833, 6,397; in 1835, 8,316; in 1837, 12,040; in 1840, **16,469**; in 1844, 34,140; in 1850, **77,860**; in 1852, 94,000; in 1856, 125,200; in 1860, **160,773**; in 1866, 204,327; in 1867, 220,000. In 1870, by the U. S. Census—1st ward, including Carondelet, 33,708; 2d ward, 21,855; 3d ward, 23,878; 4th ward, 31,493; 5th ward, 29,774; 6th ward, 29,192; 7th ward, 18,508; 8th ward, 26,710, 9th ward, 22,922; 10th ward, 20,623; 11th ward, 32,580; 12th ward, 19,621; total, **310,864**: of whom 198,615 were native born, 112,249 foreign; 161,796 were male, 149,068 female; of whom 288,737 were white, 22,088 colored, and 38 Indian and 1 Chinese. Of the native population, 156,331 (including 134,212 born in Missouri, and 5,716 in Kentucky) were born in former slaveholding States; and 41,603 (including 9,288 born in New York, and 4,995 in New England) in northern States. Of the foreign population, 27 were born in Australia, 751 in Austria (proper), 254 in Belgium, 2,008 in British America, 178 in Denmark, 5,367 in England, 2,788 in France, 59,040 in Germany, 643 in Holland, 32,239 in Ireland, 786 in Italy, 300 in Poland, 86 in Russia, 1,202 in Scotland, 343 in Sweden and Norway, 2,902 in Switzerland, 147 in Wales, and 276 in other European countries.

There were in St. Louis in 1870, 59,431 families, averaging 5.23 persons to each family; and 39,675 dwellings, averaging 7.84 persons to each dwelling. The average number of persons to a dwelling was, in the 1st Ward, 7.17; in the 2d, 7.64; in the 3d, 8.45; in the 4th, 7.78; in the 5th, 10.11; in the 6th, 8.27; in the 7th, 7.56; in the 8th, 10,00;

in the 9th, 9.48; in the 10th, 6.56; in the 11th, 7.00, and in the 12th, 7.10. The average number of persons to a dwelling in the city of New York was, in 1870, 14.72; in Philadelphia, 6.01; in Cincinnati, 8.81; in Boston, 8.46; in Charleston, 7.14; in Kansas City, 5.95, and in Pittsburgh, 6.05.

The population of St. Louis in 1874, according to GOULD'S DIRECTORY, is **473,560**, showing a wonderful growth during the past four years.

Historical Sketch.—The founder of St. Louis, Pierre Laclede Liguest, was a native of France, and came to the New World with the avowed purpose of establishing a colony in the French possessions. He was most admirably fitted for his adventurous undertaking, and, very wisely, was selected as the active partner in the company of Laclede Liguest, Antoine Maxant & Co., to whom a royal charter had been granted confirming the privilege of an exclusive trade with the Indians of the Missouri, as far north as St. Peter's River. Seeking a location for the new trading-post, he left New Orleans, the capital of Louisiana, Aug. 3d, 1763, accompanied by a little band of mechanics, trappers and hunters, their rude and clumsy boats loaded with merchandise suitable for the Indian trade. Of their tedious voyage northward nothing is known, save that they reached the town of Ste. Genevieve, where they hoped to find temporary accommodations for their party; that they failed in this, and by invitation of M. de Neyon de Villiers, commandant, pushed on to Fort de Chartres, arriving Nov. 3d. They were, however, received somewhat churlishly by this gentleman, but permitted to store their goods. This being attended to, M. Laclede Liguest started with a few attendants for the mouth of the Missouri, resolving to fix upon some location between that point and Fort de Chartres. He proceeded to the mouth of the Missouri, then retraced his course down the stream and landed at the present site of St. Louis. After carefully examining the spot, he commenced blazing the trees to mark it, saying to Auguste Chouteau, a young man who accompanied him, "You will come here as soon as navigation opens, and will cause this place to be cleared in order to form our settlement after the plan that I shall give you." On his return to Fort de Chartres he remarked with enthusiasm to Monsieur de Neyon and his officers, "that he had found a situation where he intended to establish a settlement which might become hereafter one of the finest cities of America."*

They were favored by an early spring, and on the 16th of February, 1764, Auguste Chouteau, with 30 picked men, nearly all mechanics, disembarked at the selected place, and on the following morning commenced work on sheds for the protection of the tools and provisions; immediately after, a few rude cabins were built. At this time, a fine

*See Col. Auguste Chouteau's Journal in Appendix.

growth of timber skirted the river, generally extending as far back as what is now known as Fifth street, but it varied in width, and there were occasional openings leaving the margin of the river entirely free from timber. The heaviest growth was on the square now occupied by Barnum's Hotel, and this was the place where the first buildings were erected.

A bluff, some 20 or 30 feet above the river, extended the whole length of the intended village; back of this was a gentle swell, upon which they built their cabins, and still beyond them were two other swells, the last bounded by what is now Fourth street, and then came what was long known in the records as La Grande Prairie. Early in March, M. Liguest arrived and laid off the village, and, with the loyalty for which these Frenchmen were distinguished, named it ST. LOUIS, in honor of Louis XV of France, little dreaming that their imbecile king had, even then, ceded the splendid empire west of the Mississippi, to their old enemy, Spain. They were aware that England had acquired the territory east of the river and Canada, but the news of the surrender of Louisiana did not reach them until about 2 years later.

Soon after its establishment, the little colony was much disturbed by the appearance of a number of the Missouri tribe of Indians, about 150 warriors, with numerous squaws and papooses. They had come on a begging expedition, and, although showing no signs of hostility, they were a source of discomfort and anxiety, especially as they obstinately refused to leave. The warriors spent their days begging and pilfering, while the squaws dug, and carried away the dirt, from the cellar of M. Liguests' house, then being built on the square between Market and Walnut, Main and Second, for which they were paid in beads and trinkets. After receiving a gift of provisions, the "noble red men" declared themselves so charmed with their new friends, that "they would never leave them, but build a village just about their town, and abide near them always." This being the most alarming phase the infliction had assumed, implying the continued presence of their guests, M. Liguest wasted no more civilities upon them, but threatened them with the vengeance of the soldiers at Fort de Chartres, if they did not leave. They accordingly departed with entire good nature, and, strange to say, never troubled the settlers again.

The young village grew rapidly during the following year, a fact not so much due to its natural advantages of location, as to the aversion felt by the French for English rule. As soon as England took formal possession of her newly-acquired territory, the French of Cahokia, (then called Caos,) Kaskaskia and of all the towns on the eastern side of the river, who could leave without sacrificing everything, emigrated westward, fondly believing that by so doing they continued subjects of *la belle France.*

St. Louis received a number of these emigrants, and the Indians, also disliking the English, removed a large part of their peltry trade from the east side of the river to St. Louis, which, a year after its establishment, showed unmistakable signs of being destined to be the leading business point of Upper Louisiana. In April 1764, the commandant-general of the province of Louisiana, M. d'Abbadie, who resided at New Orleans, received orders to proclaim to the inhabitants the surrender of the French possessions west of the Mississippi to Spain. At this intelligence the people were maddened with rage, their national pride was humbled, and they heaped curses on the king and his ministers, and declared that they would not be alienated from the mother country. M. d'Abbadie, fearing to enforce his orders, and not daring to disobey, died of perplexity and grief.

In a few months the news of the pusillanimous course pursued by their king reached St. Louis, and the same grief and rage were manifested by the people that had been evinced at New Orleans. Spain, seeing the spirit of resistance which was rife among the people, adopted a conciliatory policy, and, in fact, delayed three years before making any effort to take possession of the province. During this time the French Government was besieged by petitions from the colonists praying that they might be restored to the mother country, and the hope was strong among the people that in some way this would be accomplished. As this expectation died out, an obstinate determination not to submit to their new masters took its place, and it is a significant fact that about this time the French troops, which had been stationed at Fort de Chartres, were ordered by the commandant-general to St. Louis, under Louis St. Ange de Bellerive. In 1767, Antonio Ulloa, appointed commandant-general of Louisiana by Spain, arrived in New Orleans, and Aug. 11th, 1768, his representative in Upper Louisiana, Rious, reached St. Louis, but neither of them ever dared to assume control, and when Ulloa was compelled to leave New Orleans, he sent instructions to Rious to evacuate St. Louis, which he accordingly did in the summer of 1769, much to the relief of the people.

Soon after the arrival of St. Ange de Bellerive in St. Louis, he was placed in control of Upper Louisiana by the commandant-general of the province, who held his position in defiance of the Spanish Government. This was a very judicious appointment, as de Bellerive was not only greatly beloved by his countrymen, but he was a great favorite with the Indians, with whom he possessed almost unbounded influence. By the wish of the people he was vested with full power to grant land and do all other acts consistent with his office, as though he held it by royal authority. The young colony stood greatly in need of some one vested with such power, for M. Liguest, although representing a company existing under the sanction of royal authority, and possessing many

expressed and implied prerogatives, could only grant a usufructuary possession of land, remaining in force until the legal appointment of proper officers vested with power to confer grants.

The first grant made by M. de Bellerive bears date of April 27th, 1766, and was recorded in the *Livre Terrien*, a book kept for this purpose. The grant was made to Joseph Labuxiere, and had a front of 300 feet on Rue Royale (now Main Street) with a depth of 150 feet, running to the river,—the same block upon which the Missouri State Bank stood for many years, Main between Vine and Washington avenue. Soon after, in the same year, M. Liguest received a grant of land upon La Petite Riviére, upon which he built a mill, after making a dam which formed what was subsequently known as the Chouteau Pond. He also received a grant covering the block upon which Barnum's Hotel now stands. These grants were made without legal authority on the part of de Bellerive, but were subsequently confirmed by the Spanish Government. The quaint little French village of that time is a wonderful contrast to the city we know to-day. Main street, then called La Rue Royale, and afterward La Rue Principale, extended from Almond to Morgan, and upon it all the first houses were built. Second street, designated in the early grants as *Une autre rue principale*, (another principal street) afterward called La Rue de l'Église (Church street), extended from Cedar to Morgan. Third street, not laid off until nearly 1780, was known as La Troisième Grande Rue, and Fourth street as La Rue des Granges (the street of barns). With the exception of the house built by Liguest in 1764 on the square where Barnum's Hotel now stands, which had a cellar and its lower story built of stone, all the buildings until after 1766 were of the rudest character, built of logs placed upright, the crevices stopped with mud, the whole roofed over with shingles which were about 2 feet long and 6 inches wide, and fastened to the cross pieces on the roof by means of wooden pegs, nails being unknown. It was not until after the appointment of M. de Bellerive, when quite a number of wealthy merchants settled in the town, that more comfortable habitations were built. Up to 1766 the names which seem to have occupied the most prominent place in the history of the little village are as follows: Liguest, Labadie, Chevalier, Lajoie, Benito Vasquez, Labuxiere, Du Breuil, Chauvin, Guyon, Kiercereau Lafèbre, Condé, Cerré, Sarpy, Ortes, Chouteau and St. Ange de Bellerive. The first baptism was performed in May 1766, by Father S. L. Meurin, in a tent, for although the block upon which the Cathedral now stands had been set apart for the church, one was not erected until 1770. The first marriage contract bears date of April 20th, 1766, the contracting parties being Toussaint Huneau and Marie Beaugenou. There is a worldly thrift and shrewdness about the document which is in singular contrast with the simplicity and careless good humor which were characteristics of these people.

The system of "common fields" prevailed here, as in all of the French settlements. La Grande Prairie was first fenced, and we find in 1775, that these fields extended to the "common fields" of Carondelet, that village having sprung up soon after St. Louis. (For description of "common field" system, see St. Charles, p. 481.) In 1769, Pontiac, the great Ottawa chief, who was a friend of St. Ange de Bellerive, visited St. Louis, and was warmly received by the people. From here he crossed to Cahokia, by invitation of some of the old French settlers of that village, and was treacherously murdered by a Kaskaskia Indian, bribed to do the deed by an English trader. M. de Bellerive had the body of the great chieftain brought to St. Louis and buried with the honors of war, a fact not generally known. The same year the news reached the colonists that the patience of the Spanish Government was exhausted, and that it had determined to effect by force that which conciliation had failed to do, and that to this end it had appointed Don Alexander O'Reilley commandant-general of Louisiana, with 3,000 soldiers to enable him to enforce his authority. The inhabitants of New Orleans assembled *en masse* to dispute his landing, and were only restrained from violence by their magistrates, who represented to them the utter folly of opposing such a force, but it was amid tears and execrations that the landing was effected. O'Reilley, desiring to strike terror to the hearts of the people and awe them into submission, had twelve of the leading citizens arrested; five of these were shot, one brutally murdered, and the remainder were condemned to linger out life in the dungeons of Cuba.

Soon after, Pedro Piernas was appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana, and ordered to St. Louis, and the people feeling powerless to resist, as New Orleans had submitted, saw their flag, the lilies of France, lowered, and the hated foreign banner substituted, with such sorrow and mortification as had never before been known in the little village. One happy event, however, occurred this year, the completion of the little log church, built upon the block upon which the cathedral now stands, but located on the west side of Second, between Market and Walnut. Father Pierre Gibault, of Kaskaskia, was the priest officiating at that time. Notwithstanding the fear and anxiety of the people, the change of Government affected them but little. The difference between the Spanish and French colonial laws was not material, and happily the lieutenant-governor was a man of kindly disposition, who desired to conciliate the people as far as possible. He made but little change in the existing laws, and in response to a petition for the correct survey of land grants, he appointed Martin Duralde, a Frenchman, surveyor, and publicly confirmed all the grants made by St. Ange de Bellerive. He also gave many of the subordinate offices to Frenchmen, and even appointed de Bellerive captain of infantry in the Spanish service.

The death of St. Ange de Bellerive, in Dec. 27th, 1774, at the house of Madame Chouteau, with whom he boarded, on the square between Chestnut and Market, Second and Main, was universally regretted. Four years later, June 20th, 1778, the colonists were again plunged in grief by the sudden death of their early and tried friend, Pierre Laclede Liguest, who died on the Mississippi River , near the mouth of the Arkansas. He was hastily interred on the south bank of the latter river, the grave left unmarked, and cannot now be identified.

The colonists were singularly blessed in possessing in the beginning of their history, such a leader and such a governor,—men who, although entrusted with almost unlimited power, have left no record of ever having abused it.

Piernas was succeeded in May, 1775, by Francisco Cruzat, who assumed control of Upper Louisiana, at the time when all the English possessions east of the Mississippi were convulsed by the intense excitement which preceded the American Revolution. But this simple little village, quietly settling down under Spanish rule, was unmoved by all this, and hardly conscious of it. Indeed, everything seems to have been moving very smoothly with the colonists about this time. Their trade with the Indians was good, as they lived in entire harmony with the savages, which, in fact, was true of all the French settlements, as they seem to have had the power of winning the good-will of the Indians in a remarkable degree. The English usually inspired them with hatred, and the history of the English settlements is almost always marked by bloodshed,—not so with the French; with an adaptability which is perhaps a national characteristic, they accommodated themselves to the Indian customs and manners, and among all the tribes were looked upon as friends.

About this time the canonical name of the post of St. Louis, *Pain Court*, probably given in remembrance of a parish in France, was made a term of reproach by the people of Carondelet, a rival village, or by the rich Wabash traders, who, when visiting here, found the "staff of life" uncomfortably scarce, owing to the poor methods in use, and the little attention given by the inhabitants to agriculture; but the people lived contentedly enough, unmindful of their hardships. They were almost all natives of the province of Louisiana, or of Canada, and had been inured to privation from childhood. Their wants were simple and they had no motive for great exertion. But though inclined to be indolent, and deficient even in such education as the times afforded, they were not vicious in their tastes, and their enjoyments were of the most simple character.

For more than a year after its settlement, St. Louis had no prison nor any statutes. A fraternal bond united the whole community, and the few strong spirits among them were looked up to as patriarchs, and

usually any little differences were submitted to and settled by them.

Ill-feeling had existed in Spain towards England since the cession of the Floridas to England in 1763, and this resulted in Spain placing a heavy embargo on English goods, so heavy as to amount almost to a prohibition, and the result was an immense amount of smuggling from Cahokia to St. Louis, which added much to the commercial profits of many of the merchants of the latter place.

In 1778 Cruzat, who was very popular in Upper Louisiana, was succeeded by Don Fernando de Leyba, a drunken, weak-minded man, utterly unfit for the office, and through whose cupidity or negligence, the very existence of the young colony was greatly endangered. Shortly after the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, rumors reached St. Louis that the English, gratifying their ill-feeling towards Spain, were exciting the Indians against the people of Upper Louisiana, and, especially against St. Louis, that being the most important settlement. There being but one small fort at that time, situated at the corner of Fourth and Walnut, Cruzat, who was then in command, made some effort at fortifying the village, and a messenger was dispatched to the neighboring town of Ste. Genevieve for aid, which responded by sending sixty picked men. For some months everything was kept in readiness for the attack, but in the meantime, Cruzat was removed and de Leyba substituted. He laughed at the idea of danger until the inhabitants grew careless of the rumors, and when, May 26th, 1780, 1,000 Indian warriors, under the guidance of French Canadians, in the employ of the British Government, landed not far from where the water works now stand, and marched to the present site of the fair grounds, they surprised a number of the unsuspecting inhabitants who were cultivating their fields, and murdered forty before anything could be done to check their advance.

The firing alarmed those who were in the town, and the cry "To arms! To arms!" was heard in every direction. About fifteen men were posted at each gate, and the rest were scattered along the line of defense in the most advantageous manner. The firing for a time was warm, but the Indians perceiving that the inhabitants were prepared for them, which they had not been led to expect, deliberately retired. At this state of affairs, the lieutenant-governor appeared on the scene of action, *rolled thither in a wheel-barrow*, and ordered the firing to cease. Those posted at the lower gate did not hear the order, and consequently kept their stations, and when de Leyba perceived this he ordered the cannon to be turned upon them, and they had barely time to throw themselves on the ground, and thus escape the volley which was discharged.

Some writers think that it was the appearance of Gen. Clark on the opposite side of the river which caused the sudden retreat of the Indians, and the late Col. Thomas H. Benton favors this opinion. He says:

"On the approach of so formidable an enemy, the inhabitants, despairing of successful resistance, deputed one of their most respectable citizens, the late Charles Gratiot, to solicit the aid of Gen. G. R. Clark, then encamped with his men in the American Bottom. Gen. Clark, although having but 400 men, led 200 of them to the ferry opposite the town, and made a demonstration of crossing, while 200 more were sent to cross under the bend of the river, three miles below. The Indians were disconcerted and hastily retreated."

It was currently believed that de Leyba had been bribed by the English to permit the destruction of the town, and his atrocious conduct in firing upon the brave men who were defending the village, and his well known cupidity, together with the fact that just previous to the attack he sold nearly all the powder belonging to the little garrison, go far towards confirming the opinion. But whether guilty or not, he was held in such general contempt that he shut himself up and would see no one, and it is thought that his death, which occurred about one month after the attack, was caused by poison administered by his own hand

This year was long known as *L'année du coup* (the year of the attack). Cruzat was re-appointed commandant of Louisiana, and he proceeded at once regularly to fortify St. Louis. A pallisade about 5 feet in height, strengthened at intervals by bastions, was built to encircle the town, running near what is now known as Fifth street, (see map opposite) and ending on the river at each extremity of the town in a half circle, close behind which the artillery was mounted. Thus protected, the Indians never again attempted directly to attack the town, but small bands of them frequently lurked in the neighborhood, killing any inhabitant who indiscreetly wandered too far from home.

The summer of 1785, called by the settlers *L'année des grandes eaux*, (the year of the great waters) was a time of much anxiety to St. Louis, and in fact to all the settlements of Upper Louisiana. The Mississippi rose to a wonderful height; the whole American Bottom was a sea; Cahokia and Kaskaskia were surrounded by water, and large quantities of grain and stock were swept away, and it seemed impossible for St. Louis to escape, but just as they were on the eve of moving their goods the waters began to subside, and the terrible danger passed them by.

For several years the people were very much harassed by a band of pirates who made their headquarters at Grand Tower, and preyed upon the commerce of the river. They became the terror of the Mississippi, and no boat dared to pass without paying tribute to them. In the spring of 1787 the commandant-general of Louisiana issued an order forbidding the passage of any single boat up the river, and ten keel boats were fitted out with well armed crews to attempt the destruction of the pirates. They succeeded in capturing a large quantity of stolen booty, but the robbers escaped. The arrival of ten barges in company was such

an event to the simple villagers that this year was long talked of as *L'année des dix bateaux* (the year of the ten boats).

Cruzat was succeeded by Manuel Perez Nov. 27th, 1787, and he, July 21st, 1792, by Zenon Trudeau; both of these men were mild in disposition and affable in manner, and were much beloved, and they encouraged immigration in every way. But the people of the United States having so recently escaped from the government of a monarchy, were loth to bow their necks to the yoke again, and comparatively few were tempted by the liberal land grants offered. However, there was some immigration, and the log huts were replaced by neat cottages. Still, but little attention was given to agriculture, the energies of the people being very generally devoted to the Indian trade.

August 29th, 1799, Trudeau was succeeded by Carlos Dehault Delassus de Delusière, whose first act, on coming in power, was to have the census of Upper Louisiana taken, and this shows the population of St. Louis and villages to have been 897. About this time immigration increased largely, and a fever of speculation seems to have seized upon the people, and every possible device was resorted to by the inhabitants to obtain grants of land. Delassus was exceedingly good-natured, and large gifts, which are now of immense value, were made for the most trivial services. Great numbers of these cost nothing but the surveyor's fees.

During the administration of the two last named commandants, grants had been larger and more frequent than before; previous to this time they were never made save to Catholics, but the Spanish Government, desiring to allure American settlers, ceased to enforce the condition, although it remained upon their books.

In 1801 the Territory of Louisiana was, through the diplomacy of Napoleon, retroceded to France, much to the dissatisfaction of England, who by close surveillance prevented France from sending troops to take possession of it. Napoleon, feeling unable to cope with England, devised the plan of selling it to the United States for $15,000,000, which was accomplished by treaty, April 30th, 1803, and ratified by U. S. Senate, 31st of October of the same year. Of this Napoleon said, "This accession of territory forever strengthens the power of the United States; and I have given England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride."

March 9th, 1804, Delassus, at St. Louis, formally surrendered Upper Louisiana to Captain Amos Stoddard, an American officer temporarily representing the French Republic, who, on the day following, transferred it to the United States. The population of Upper Louisiana at this time was about 9,000 whites and about 3,000 negroes. St. Louis only occupied what is now known as Main and Second streets, there being no buildings on Third street, and the square now occupied by the Planters' House was an enclosure used for the grazing of cattle. It had no post-office,

and not even between New Orleans and St. Louis, was there any established mode of transmitting letters. There was no ferry across the Mississippi,* but immediately on the purchase of the territory by the United States, a slight Anglo-American immigration infused new life into the sleepy little town; and this impetus was felt to a limited extent throughout the province, which was an immense territory, rich in mineral and agricultural wealth, but wholly undeveloped, and possessing a population so deficient in energy and enterprise, that they could not be considered any acquisition to the young Republic. The principal merchants and traders at this time were, Auguste Chouteau, who resided on Main street between Market and Walnut; Pierre Chouteau, on Main and Washington Av., choice fruit trees surrounding his house,—the store in the first story, and the family residence in the second; Manuel Lisa, on corner of Second and Myrtle; Labadie & Sarpy, on Main between Pine and Chestnut; Joseph Robidoux (father of the Robidoux who founded St. Joseph), cor. of Elm and Main; and Jacques Clamorgan, cor. of Green and Main. Among the residents were the following families: Hortez, Pratte, Gratiot, Tayon, Saugrain, Cerré, Le Roux, Lajoie, Lecompte, Papin, Cabanné, Lebeaume, Soulard and Victor Hab, the latter was, probably, the only German in St. Louis. It must not be understood that a merchant at that time approximated at all in his business relations to the merchant of to-day. A place occupying but a few feet square would contain all his goods, and indeed it was usual to keep the entire stock of merchandise in a chest or box, which was opened whenever a purchaser appeared.

Owing to the tediousness of navigation and transportation, the prices of imported articles were enormous. Most dry goods came from Canada via Mackinaw; sugar and coffee (which were $2 per pound), and other groceries came from New Orleans. Tea was almost unknown until after the purchase of Louisiana by the United States, and this was true of many other articles now esteemed necessities. The appointment of Capt. Amos Stoddard, governor of Upper Louisiana in March, 1804, was followed, March 3d, 1805, by an act of Congress by which the District of Louisiana was changed to the Territory of Louisiana; James Wilkinson was appointed governor, with Return J. Meigs, Jr., and John B. C. Lucas, judges of the superior court. These three constituted the legislature of the Territory. Governor Wilkinson took possession of the old government house on the corner of Main and Walnut, south of the Public Square—La Place d'Armes—in the spring of 1805. St. Louis now increased rapidly in population, the two ferries, then recently established across the Mississippi, (which at first were flat boats propelled by oars and afterwards were propelled by tread-mill machinery,

*One had been attempted, but discontinued for want of business.

operated by horses,) were kept constantly employed. A post-office was found to be a necessity for the new people who were filling up the country, and one was established in 1804,—Rufus Easton, postmaster. The beginning of the new age for St. Louis was fairly inaugurated July 12th, 1808, when Mr. Joseph Charless, official printer of the Territory, established the *Missouri Gazette*, the first journal west of the Mississippi, a sheet not larger than a royal octavo page, but which has developed into the gigantic *Missouri Republican.*

St. Louis was incorporated as a town Nov. 9th, 1809, by the court of common pleas of the district of St. Louis, of which Silas Bent, Bernard Pratte and Louis Labeaume were judges. The first town trustees were Auguste Chouteau (chairman,) Edward Hempstead, Jean P. Cabanné, William C. Carr and Wm. Christy. The trustees issued a proclamation requiring the citizens to form themselves into fire companies, and enacted certain laws regulating their government. One of these was that each inhabitant should have the chimney of his house swept once a month; and if the chimney caught fire, the presumption was that it had not been swept, and he was accordingly fined $10. In 1811, the town is described as containing 1,400 inhabitants, 1 printing office, 12 stores, 2 schools—1 French and 1 English—and the merchandise and imports of the town were valued at about $250,000. Peltries, lead and whiskey made a large portion of the currency. During the spring of 1811, the first market was built on Center Square (La Place d'Armes), which was between Market and Walnut, Main and the River. About this same time an ordinance was passed regulating the prices for boats landing at the wharf, every boat of five tons' burden paying a duty of $2. There was also an ordinance for levying and collecting a tax "within the limits of the town of St. Louis."

The hunters and trappers, and the *voyageurs* who manned the clumsy boats that plied up and down the river, formed an important element in the population of St. Louis, even at this late date. The trappers and hunters, called *les courriers des bois*, dressed in a mongrel costume, a blending of civilization and barbarism, were always in demand by the fur companies, as long as the peltry trade was a source of profit, but the *voyageurs* passed into obscurity at the dawning of the new age of steam, August 2d, 1817, when the Gen. Pike (Capt. Jacob Reid), the first steamboat, landed at the foot of Market street. The second boat, the Constitution, landed the 2d of October of the same year. This was the beginning of a new era in the navigation of the Mississippi, and of a fresh growth in the commerce of St. Louis. The first bank, known as the Bank of St. Louis, was incorporated August 21st, 1816, with the following commissioners: Auguste Chouteau, J. B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, Moses Austin (who finally went to Texas, and in whose honor Austin, Texas, was afterwards named), Bernard Pratte, Manuel Lisa, Thos.

Brady, Bartholomew Berthold, Samuel Hammond, Rufus Easton, Robert Simpson, Christian Wilt and Risdon H. Price. But through bad management it was soon compelled to wind up its affairs. February 1st, 1817, the Bank of Missouri came into existence, but though it lived longer, its career was no more creditable than that of its predecessor. No history of St. Louis would be complete without an allusion to the duel between Col. Thos. H. Benton and Chas. Lucas, U. S. attorney of Missouri Territory, an event which cast a general gloom over the whole community. Opposed in politics, and looked upon as leaders by their respective parties, the duel became a matter of interest to the entire community. They first met on the morning of the 12th of August, 1817, fired simultaneously, Lucas being seriously wounded. Some weeks after, they met again, and Mr. Lucas fell, a victim of a code of honor now universally execrated, but which in his day, was as almost universally approved. He died on the 27th of September, 1817, aged 25 years. Of Mr. Benton it is needless to speak, his life is necessarily written in any history of Missouri. In 1818 Missouri applied for admission into the Union, and the exciting contest which then occurred in Congress, ending in the Missouri Compromise, extended to Missouri. The feeling was especially violent in St. Louis, at the time of the election of members for the Constitutional Convention. Not one of the anti-slavery candidates was chosen, the choice of the people resting upon Edward Bates, Alexander McNair, John C. Sullivan, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Bernard Pratte and Thos. H. Riddick.

This same year the building of a brick cathedral was commenced on the site of the old log church, and the remainder of the block, with the exception of the south-east corner, was long used for the burial of the dead. This church was occupied but never completed, and it was afterwards used as a warehouse, and eventually destroyed by fire. The altar was decorated with ancient and precious gold embroideries, and the church, with very fine paintings. These articles were presented by the Catholics of Europe to Bishop du Bourg, and the chief patrons were Louis XVIII. of France, and a Flemish lady, the Baroness Le Caudele de Ghyseghem; the latter also presented a fine organ. In 1818, the first Protestant church (Baptist) was built on the south-west corner of Market and Third streets.*

The legislature of 1817 incorporated a board of trustees for the establishment of public schools in St. Louis, but owing to a defect in the law they were powerless to accomplish any good. In 1833, the "com-

*The first Methodist church was erected in 1821, on Fourth and Myrtle streets. The first Presbyterian church was erected June 26th, 1825, on Fourth street, between St. Charles and Washington avenue, and was dedicated by Rev. Samuel Giddings. The first Episcopal church was erected in 1826, on the corner of Third and Chestnut. The first Evangelical church (German) was erected in 1836, on Seventh street. The first Unitarian church was erected in 1837, on the corner of Fourth and Pine. The first United Presbyterian church was erected in 1841. The first Cumberland and the first Reformed Presbyterian churches were erected in 1852. The first Congregational church was erected in 1857.

mons" were sold, and one-tenth of the proceeds devoted to the public schools, and a new board of trustees, consisting of M. P. Leduc, A. Gamble, A. Kerr, John Finney, H. L. Hoffman and Wilson Primm as secretary, proceeded at once to erect two two-story brick school-houses, in which school was commenced in 1837.

The building of the St. Louis college in 1818, located on the west side of Second street, between Market and Walnut, gave to the growing town excellent educational advantages, and students also came here from Louisiana and Kentucky. Prominent among those who received their education at this college were Hon. Wilson Primm, Peter B. Sarpy, Charles Chouteau, Edward P. Tesson, Henry Chouteau, Robert Forsyth, Paschal H. St. Cyr, Wm. Ferguson, Thomas January, and Ninian Edwards, son of Governor Edwards of Illinois. In a little directory published in 1821, St. Louis is thus described: "Eight streets run parallel with the river, and are intersected by twenty-three others at right angles; those on the 'hill' are wide, while the lower ones are exceedingly narrow. The lower end of Market street is well paved, and the trustees of the town have passed an ordinance for paving the sidewalks of Main street. This is a very wholesome regulation of the trustees, as this and other streets are frequently so muddy as to be almost impassable. On the hill, in the center of the town, is a public square, on which it is intended to build an elegant court-house. The various courts are now held in buildings adjacent to the square. A new stone jail of two stories, 70 x 30, stands west of the site for the court-house. Just above the town are several Indian mounds, which afford an extensive and charming view of the town and surrounding country. There are two fire engines with properly organized companies, one of which is in the north part of the town, and the other in the south part. Mr. Samuel Wiggins is the proprietor of two elegant and substantial steam ferry boats that ply regularly and alternately from the foot of North H street, (Morgan) near the steamboat warehouse to the opposite shore. The river at the ferry is 1⅛ miles in width. Opposite the town and above the ferry is an island, containing upwards of a thousand acres. A considerable sand-bar has been formed in the river opposite the lower part of the town, which has thrown the main channel on the Illinois side. The annual amount of imports is stated at upwards of $2,000,000. The principal articles of trade are fur, peltry and lead.

List of principal buildings of St. Louis in 1821:

Baptist Church, s. w. cor. Market and 3d.*

Bastion, n. of Bennett's Hotel.

Cathedral, s. w. cor. Church [2d] and Market.

Clerks' offices for the various courts, near Public Square.

*Never fully completed, though worship was held in it. Used at one time for a court-house.

Constable's office, North 4th above North C. st. [Olive.]

Court rooms, near the Public Square.

Episcopal Church, South Church [2d] below South A. [Walnut.]

Green-Tree Inn, 85 South Church [2d.]

Indian Council Chamber or Museum of Indian Curiosities, belonging to Gov. Clarke, 101 North Main. (This is the finest collection of Indian curiosities in the United States.)

Jones' Row, n. side of Market above 3d. (This was the first brick row of buildings built in St. Louis.)

Land Office (U. S.), near Bennett's Hotel.

Mansion House (Bennett's), n. e. cor. 3d and North E. [St. Charles.]

Masonic Hall, South B. [Elm] above Main.

Methodist Meeting, s. w. cor. 3d and South D. [Spruce.]

Missouri Bank, 6 North Main.

Missouri Hotel, s. w. cor. Main and North H. [Morgan.]

Mound Public Garden, a pleasant retreat kept by Mr. Gray near Indian Mound."

Such was St. Louis just previous to its incorporation as a city, which took place Dec. 9th, 1822. (Limits, mouth of Mill Creek just below the gas works, and run thence west to 7th street and up 7th to a point due west of "Roy's Tower," and thence to the river; area enclosed, 385 acres.) In 1823 William Carr Lane was elected mayor, and Thomas McKnight, James Kennerly, Philip Rocheblave, Joseph V Garnier, Archibald Gamble (the presiding officer), Wm. H. Savage, Robert Nash Robert Wash, Joshua Barton (died while in office), James Soper, Henry Von Phul and James Lakenan aldermen, and Macky Wherry, register and collector; Henry Von Phul, auditor; Jean P. Cabanné, treasurer; Joseph C. Brown and René Paul, surveyors; Asher F. Cook, lumber master; John Bobb, street commissioner; Joseph C. Laveille, commissioner; Sullivan Blood, constable, and Peter Ferguson and Marie P. Leduc, assessors. The salary of the mayor was only $300, but Mr. Lane applied himself so earnestly to the duties of his office that there was a marked improvement in the city regulations.

However, it was about this time a citizen writing to some friend who contemplated emigrating to the new city said, "Do not come unless you wish to live the life of a frog or a tortoise in the unfathomable mud of St. Louis."

April 29th, 1825, was memorable for the visit of the Marquis de Lafayette, who was the guest of Pierre Chouteau, Sr. Half the city turned out to meet the gallant Frenchman as he landed opposite the old market house on the south side of Market street. In the evening a splendid ball was given to him at the Mansion House on the n. e. cor. of 3d and Market streets, and during his stay high and low united in honoring the French hero. During this year the opening of a direct

road, under Major Sibley, to Santa Fé, increased the commerce of St. Louis.

In 1826 work commenced on the Court House, and in the following year on the Arsenal, in the southern part of the city, the place it now occupies.

Previous to 1809, the streets were called by their primitive French appellatives, but after this date, all the streets running west, excepting Market street, were known by letters. Market was then, as now, the dividing line, and the streets on either side were called North A, South A, etc., but in 1827 this was changed, and the names now borne by these streets were given. In 1830 a bridge was built across Mill Creek, at the intersection of Fourth and Fifth streets, and many improvements were made in grading and paving the streets.

The year 1836 found the young city making steady and vigorous growth; a new hotel was completed, a new church erected and the corner stone of the St. Louis Theater was laid May 24th, on the s. e. corner of Third and Olive streets. A new city directory was published during the year by Mr. Charles Keemle. The disastrous year of 1837 opened as propitiously as the previous one for St. Louis, and February 1st, an act for the incorporation of the Bank of the State of Missouri was approved. The capital stock was five million dollars; of the parent bank John Smith was chosen president, Hugh O'Neill, Sam'l S. Rayburn, Edward Walsh, Edward Dobyns, Wm. L. Sublette and John O'Fallon, all of St. Louis, directors. The house of Mr. Pierre Chouteau, Jr., on Main near Vine, was purchased for its occupancy, and it opened with the entire favor and confidence of the people. But before the close of the year, remarkable in financial annals for the terror and ruin it brought to the whole country, it was compelled to suspend, following a precedent which had been established by the leading banks of New York.

In the summer of this year, Daniel Webster, with his wife and daughter, visited St. Louis, and was warmly received by the people. A grand barbecue was given in a grove just west of Ninth (on land owned by Judge Lucas), at which time there were about 6,000 people present. Webster addressed the people in a speech of more than an hour's length, and spoke with his usual matchless eloquence.

Kemper College was opened in 1839, and soon after the medical department was attached, chiefly through the efforts of Dr. Joseph N. McDowell.

The same year steps were taken to form a Mechanics' Exchange, the criminal court was established, and the mayor's court in the year following; about this time an addition was built to the Court House.

The year 1844 was marked by a great rise in the Mississippi, surpassing even the one in 1785. It attained its greatest height June 24th,

when it was 7 feet, 7 inches above the city directrix. More than five hundred persons were driven from their homes by the flood, and the newly erected tobacco warehouse and every tenement in the city were called into requisition to shelter them.

Hundreds from the river towns above, whose homes had been swept away, sought shelter in St. Louis, and it was a time of great suffering; but with the generosity which has always been a characteristic of the people of this city, their wants were relieved and they were kindly cared for. The Mercantile Library was founded in 1846, with James E. Yeatman, president.

The news of the war with Mexico in this year, and the rumor that Gen. Taylor, with his handful of men, was surrounded by an overwhelming force, created the wildest excitement in St. Louis, and the Legion, a popular military company, began to prepare for the country west of the Rio Grande. The officers composing the regiment were as follows: A. R. Easton, colonel; F. Kennet, lieutenant-colonel; G. Shoenthaller, major; Henry Almstedt, adjutant; George Johnson, surgeon; R. H. Stevens, assistant-surgeon; and Geo. Knapp, lieutenant and acting-commissary of subsistence. They left for New Orleans in a boat provided for the purpose, and thousands of citizens waved good-by and God-speed from the shore.

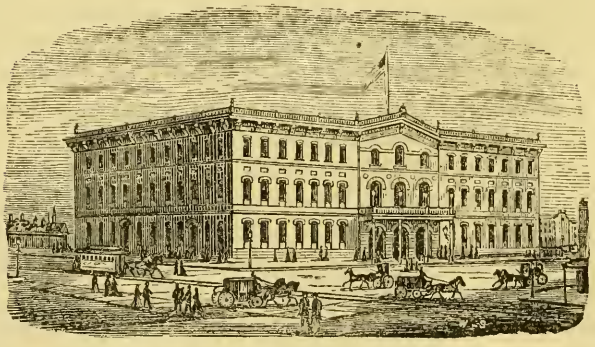
After the advent of the first steamboat in 1817, the commerce of St. Louis increased steadily, and in 1831 we find that, during the year, 121 boats had left the wharf, aggregate tonnage 15,470. Some idea of the growth attained in the next ten years may be inferred from the fact that in 1841 there were 2,100 steamboats connected with the port, aggregate tonnage, 358,035, while there were 346 keel and flat-boats. The formation of a sand-bar in the river, which had been going on since the earliest history of the city, threatened permanently to interfere with steamboat trade, but the danger was so evident that the municipal and general governments took active measures, which resulted in the removal of the obstruction.

Dec. 20th, 1847, the telegraph lines connecting with the East reached East St. Louis, and on the 28th of this month, a meeting of the prominent citizens took place to consider the advisability of the city subscribing $500,000 toward the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi R. R. An Internal Improvement Convention had been held in St. Louis some years before, and a slight interest created in the subject, but the railways were then so distant and the shipping facilities of the city already so great, that the enthusiasm was but short-lived. But this year the locomotive had reached Cincinnati, and the time being ripe for effort the meeting bore substantial fruits. The money was subscribed by the general wish of the people and an enthusiasm for railroads thoroughly aroused, which resulted in the Railroad Convention in 1849, soon after

which, July 4th, 1851, work was commenced on the Pacific Railroad, and the following year on the Ohio & Mississippi R. R. In 1852, the Chicago & St. Louis R. R., (then called Alton & Sangamon,) was opened to Carlinville by a public excursion, and on the 30th of June, 1855, the Ohio & Mississippi R. R. to Vincennes. From this small beginning has grown the wonderful ramification of roads, which brings near to St. Louis every portion of our great country.

The steamboat interest had kept pace in its growth with the other interests of the city, but on the 19th of May, 1849, it received a severe blow. The White Cloud, lying at the wharf between Vine and Cherry, in some mysterious way, supposed by an incendiary, took fire, and the flames were quickly communicated to four other boats lying contiguous. The White Cloud floated out into the stream, the current carrying her among the fleet of boats which had cut their cables and drifted into the river to avoid the flames. The very means they had used to protect themselves proved their destruction, for their engines not being in operation, they were powerless to save themselves, and in a few moments the spectacle presented itself of twenty-three boats in flames. The immense conflagration was a mile in length. The levee was covered by bales, barrels, boxes and combustible materials. The flames reached these, and thence to the city, and as the supply of water failed, whole blocks were swept away before the work of destruction could be stayed. The property destroyed amounted to over $3,000,000. The Asiatic cholera also swept over the city this year with more deadly malignity than ever before or since. As it abated in the fall, the city presented a forlorn aspect. Nearly one-tenth of the inhabitants had been swept away by the scourge, and the business of the city had been fearfully crippled by the fire. However, the work of rebuilding was vigorously commenced. Main street was widened, the levee improved, better buildings were erected and a system of sewerage commenced which has elevated St. Louis to its proud rank of healthfulness among the cities of the Union; and all this was done without the least outside assistance. The shipping interest very soon rallied, and magnificent steamboats were built which were far in advance of anything that had been known, and bore but slight resemblance to the quaint and awkward Gen. Pike, the first steamboat that touched the levee of St. Louis. Since 1855, which marked the inauguration of the railroad system, St. Louis has moved forward with colossal strides. New streets and broad avenues in every direction have been opened; elegant residences have been erected and tasteful parks laid off; the city has stretched out to various suburbs and made them her own. In the old part of the town the change has been scarcely less marked. Massive rows of substantial business houses have replaced the poorly built ones of the past, and now, even on the oldest streets, scarcely a vestige of the quaint French trading house and residence

remains. In every department of business the change has been equally marked. Of manufactures then, the city had scarcely any; now it is emphatically the manufacturing city of the West. In 1859 the omnibus lines gave place to the horse-cars, and now there are ten distinct lines reaching almost every part of the city. The old reservoir has been replaced by larger and better water-works, constructed at a cost of $4,000,000. New hotels have been erected, the court-house completed, and an elegant and substantial new jail has been built. Nor have the people been unmindful of schools, churches and asylums. The public school system has increased to mammoth proportions, having an enrollment of about 32,000 pupils; number of districts, 41; colored schools, 6; besides these, there are the Normal and High Schools, and the departments connected with the Polytechnic. The Public School Library, established in 1865, and now having 37,000 volumes and a membership of over 5,000 must be mentioned in connection with the schools. The universities and private schools compare favorably with any in the country, and this may also be said of the churches and charitable asylums.



CITY HALL,

Corner Chestnut and Eleventh Streets.

CHAIRMEN OF THE TRUSTEES

Of St. Louis from its incorporation as a town, Nov. 9th, 1809, (by decree of the Court of Common Pleas of the District of St. Louis under act of Legislature,) to its incorporation as a city, Dec. 9th, 1822:

1810, Auguste Chouteau.
1811, Charles Gratiot.
1812, " "
1813, " "
1814, Clement B. Penrose.
1815, Elijah Beebe.
1816, " "
1817, Elijah Beebe.
1818, Thomas F. Riddick.
1819, Peter Ferguson.
1820, Pierre Chouteau, Sr.
1821, " "
1822, Thomas McKnight.

MAYORS

Of St. Louis from its incorporation as a city, Dec. 9th, 1822, to the present date:

1823, Wm. Carr Lane.
1824, " " "
1825, " " "
1826, " " "
1827, " " "
1828, " " "
1829, Daniel D. Page.
1830, " " "
1831, " " "
1832, " " "
1833, Samuel Merry.
1834, John W. Johnston.
1835, John F. Darby.
1836, " " "
1837, " " "
1838, Wm. Carr Lane.
1839, " " "
1840, John F. Darby.
1841, John D. Daggett.
1842, George Maguire.
1843, John M. Wimer.
1844, Bernard Pratte.
1845, " "
1846, Peter G. Camden.
1847, Bryan Mullanphy.
1848, John M. Krum.
1849, James G. Barry.
1850, Luther M. Kennett.
1851, " " "
1852, " " "
1853, John How.
1854, " "
1855, Washington King.
1856, John How.
1857, John M. Wimer.
1858, Oliver D. Filley.
1859, " " "
1860, " " "
1861, Daniel G. Taylor.
1862, " " "
1863, Chauncy I. Filley.
1864, James S. Thomas.
1865, " " "
1866, " " "
1867, " " "
1868, " " "
1869, Nathan Cole.*
1870, " "
1871, Joseph Brown.
1872, " "
1873, " "
1874, " "

* Nathan Cole is the only native of St. Louis who has held the office of Mayor.

FOUR COURTS, ST. LOUIS.

The Parks of the city are numerous, some of them adorned at great expense and afford most delightful and healthful retreats.

LAFAYETTE PARK, occupying the square corner of Lafayette and Mississippi avenues, contains 30 acres, and with improvements is valued by the city at $1,025,000. It is beautifully adorned with numerous shade trees, fountains, waterfalls, lakes, grottoes, etc. Statues of Benton, and of Washington, (the former executed at Rome by Harriet Hosmer,) occupy prominent positions in this park.

TOWER GROVE PARK, on Grand avenue, in the south-western part of the city, was acquired October 20th, 1868, by gift of Henry Shaw, and contains 276 acres. It is one of the finest carriage drives in the city, and is being constantly improved by the authorities. It is accessible by the Gravois street horse cars. Present valuation of the park grounds and improvements, $1,000,000.

MISSOURI PARK, corner of Fourteenth and Olive streets, contains 4 acres, and is valued at $290,000.

HYDE PARK, corner Fourteenth and Salisbury streets, contains 12 acres, and is valued at $100,000.

CARR SQUARE, corner Carr and Sixteenth streets, contains 3 acres, and is valued at $100,000.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, corner Clark avenue and Thirteenth street, contains 6 acres, and is valued at $230,000.

ST. LOUIS PLACE, corner Herbert street and Rauschenbact avenue, contains 16 acres, and is valued at $140,000.

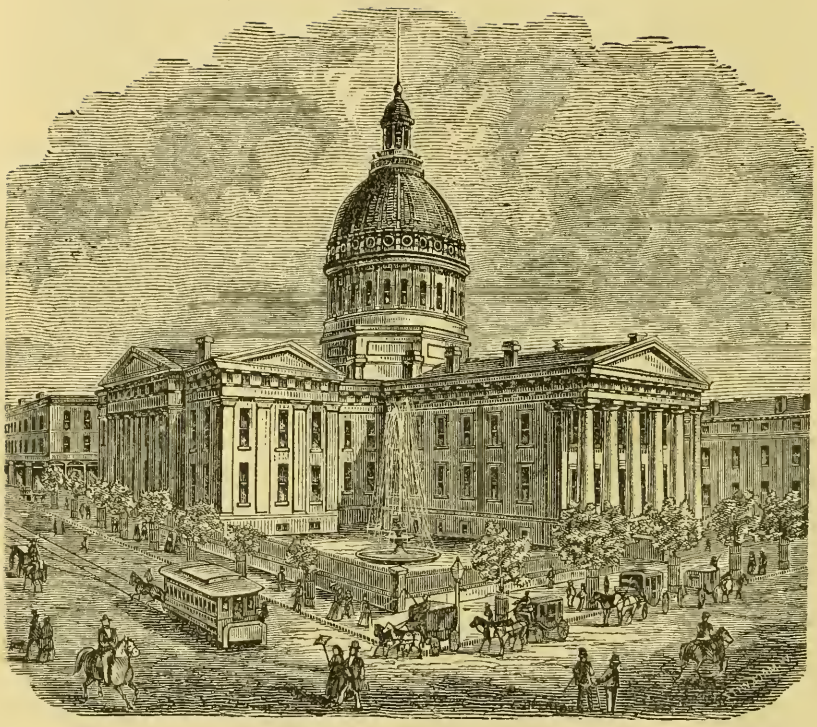
FOREST, NORTHERN AND LINDELL PARKS, in the vicinity of the city, are comparatively new, but are destined to become magnificent affairs and most popular resorts. Forest Park contains 1,375 acres; Northern Park 180 acres; and Lindell Park, 60 acres.

THE MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDENS, generally known as Shaw's Garden, near Tower Grove Park, contain 110 acres, and have been under cultivation since 1857, under the supervision of Mr. Henry Shaw, the present owner. On the death of this gentleman the gardens become the property of the city. There are three principal departments, which we will describe in brief, as follows:

The Herbaceous and Flower Garden, embracing 10 acres, contains almost every flower that can be grown in this latitude, and contains several plant houses, with thousands of exotic and tropical plants.

In the *Fruiticetum* or Experimental Fruit Garden, comprising 6 acres, are cultivated all the various kinds of fruits of this latitude, including many varieties of grapes and strawberries.

The *Arboretum*, comprising 25 acres, embraces all kinds of ornamental and forest trees of this climate. In this section is the *Pinetum*, containing all the coniferous trees of this latitude; and the *Quercetum* embraces all the varieties of oak, and the *Salictum* nearly every species of willow.



COURT HOUSE, ST. LOUIS.

The *Labyrinth* is a winding hedge-bordered pathway leading to the summer-house in the center. A neat, fire-proof building is devoted to the Museum, Herbarium and Botanical Library.

The Public Buildings, Institutions, Etc., of St. Louis, not only those under the control of government and municipal authorities, but especially those supported by religious denominations and benevolent societies, are very numerous; among the principal ones are the following:

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT has its circuit and district courts, custom-house, post-office, etc., in the *post office building*, corner of Third and Olive streets. These offices are all to be removed on the completion of the magnificent new building now being erected for their accommodation on the square between Olive and Locust, Eighth and Ninth streets.

St. Louis Barracks (formerly Arsenal), is located in the southern part of the city and has a beautiful situation fronting the river. It is now used for a cavalry recruiting depot, and is occupied by about 300 soldiers under Gen. Benj. H. Grierson, the hero of "Grierson's Raid."

The U. S. Marine Hospital is located on the river a little south of the Arsenal, and is open to all river men. About one-half of the expense of the institution is met by appropriations from Congress, and the balance by an assessment on those entitled to its privileges.

For description of *Jefferson Barracks*, see page 514.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.—The Missouri institution for the Education of the Blind, located on Morgan street, corner of Twentieth, is an elegant and commodious building, and is under efficient management.

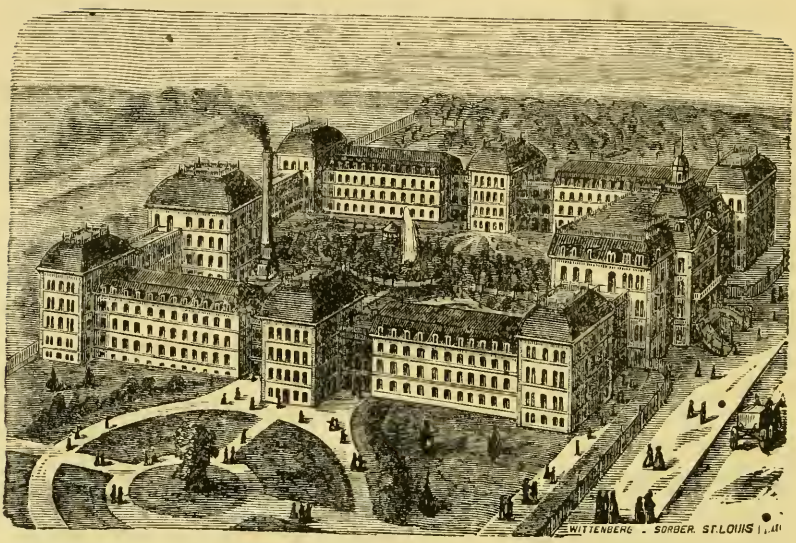
THE COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS owns the following buildings:

The Court House, which occupies the square between Fourth and Fifth and Market and Chestnut. The lot was donated in September, 1823, by Auguste Chouteau and wife and John B. C. Lucas, and is now valued at about $900,000. The cost of the building was $1,312,202 The Supreme Court of the State of Missouri, the County Probate Court, the Circuit Court for St. Louis County, and the County Court hold their sessions in this building, and here are the offices of most of the county officials. The St. Louis Law Library is also located in this building.

The Four Courts is a new and elegant building, which, including the jail, occupies the square between Clark avenue and Spruce street and Eleventh and Twelfth streets. The building, including the amount paid for the grounds—$125,000—cost $880,000. The St. Louis County Criminal Court, the Court of Criminal Correction, and the Police Court hold their sessions in this building, and several of the county offices are located here.

The St. Louis County Insane Asylum, located near Tower Grove Park, is also a very fine building. It was commenced in 1864, and cost, including 25 acres of ground and the artesian well, $880,000.

The County Farm (Poor House), adjoins the County Insane Asylum,



CITY HOSPITAL, COR. LAFAYETTE AVE. AND LINN ST.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

and occupies about 50 acres. The new building just completed cost $250,000.

The City of St. Louis owns property, including parks, market-houses, engine-houses, water-works, hospitals, etc., to the amount of $12,513,295, about one-half of which represents the cost of the reservoir and water-works. The following list includes the principal public buildings, institutions, etc., under the control of the city:

The City Hospital, corner of Lafayette avenue and Linn street. It is now being materially enlarged. Valuation, $225,000.

The Work House, with about 9 acres of ground, is located corner of Maramec and Carondelet avenues. Valuation, $68,000.

The House of Industry, with about 14 acres of ground, is on the Manchester Road. Valuation, $80,000.

The Quarantine Hospital, at Quarantine station, comprises 55 acres. Valuation, $40,000.

Arsenal Island (formerly small-pox hospital), comprises about 9 acres. Valuation, $25,000.

The House of Refuge is a reformatory school for juvenile offenders, and comprises about 19 acres. Valuation, $105,000.

The Water-Works, situated at Bissell's Point near the northern part of the city, are ample to supply the wants of the people. Various strainers are arranged to free the water from foreign matter, and these, with the 4 settling reservoirs, take from the water about 95 per cent. of the sedimentary matter before it is pumped into

The Distributing Reservoir, on Compton Hill corner Grand and Lafayette avenues, which comprises 36 acres.

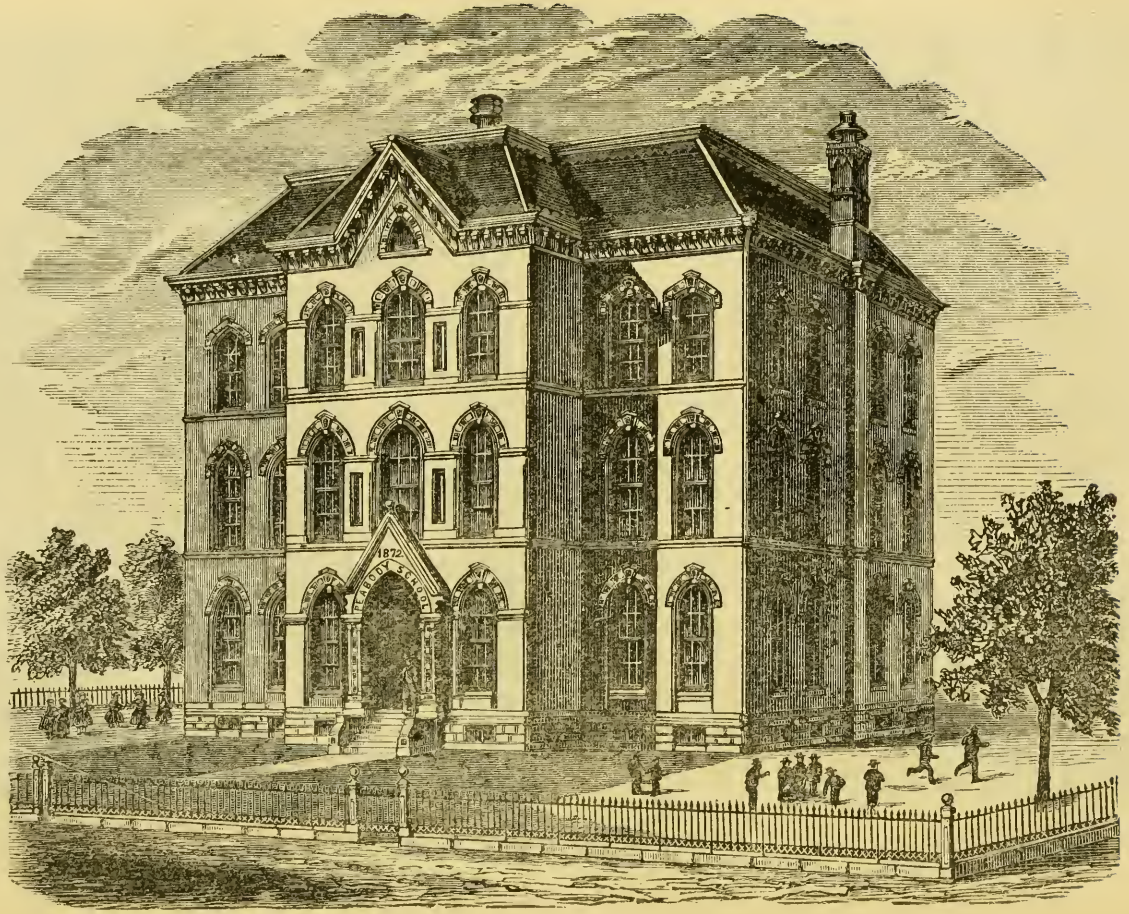
The City Hall is located on corner of Eleventh and Chestnut, and contains the principal city offices. Valuation of lot and building, $286,000.

The Market Houses of the city are 5 in number, advantageously distributed to meet the wants of the people, and are as follows: Union, valuation $360,000; Soulard, valuation $72,000; Centre, valuation $176,000; Lucas, valuation $92,000, and City, valuation $62,200.

The Engine Houses are 14 in number, and including engines, hose-carriages, fire alarm, etc., are valued by the city at $434,600.

Street Improvements.—The total length of street pavement in St. Louis is about 174 miles; total length of sidewalk pavement about 300 miles; total length of wharf pavement, (11½ miles river front) 12½ miles; total length of water pipe laid in St. Louis, 102 miles; total length of sewers in St. Louis, 117 miles; total number of streets, 600; total length of public sewers in the city, 24½ miles; total cost, $1,730,389. Length of district sewers, 92½ miles; cost, $1,948,000.

Street Railways.—Twelve different lines of street railways furnish easy transportation to the various parts of the city.


1872
LIBERTY SCHOOL

Public School System in St. Louis.*—No less rapid than the growth of the city has been the system of public education. Indeed for some time past there has been a decided gain in the percentage of the population attending school. This increase may be seen by comparison of the present status with that of thirty years ago. The statistics of public and private schools, and of the population now, and at the close of each decade, commencing with 1831, are as follows:

Years.	Population.	Enrolled in Public Schools, Day and Evening.	Estimated Enrollment in Private Schools.	Per cent. of entire Population in Schools.
1841.....	20,826	350	700	5
1851.....	83,439	2,427	2,300	6
1861.....	163,783	13,380	7,800	13
1871.....	325,000	31,087	17,500	15
1874.....	427,000	42,058	22,000	15

Facilities of education are of three kinds: 1st. The public school system; 2d. The parochial schools and colleges; 3d. The schools and colleges founded by private enterprise. In each direction the development has been very rapid during the past five years. The public school system has provided for its annual increase by the erection of three or more buildings, each accommodating 700 pupils. These buildings are supplied with all modern improvements, and are neat and tasteful in their construction. Different religious organizations have been very active from the beginning in providing means of education. Several very fine structures have been erected annually for several years by the Catholic Church, exclusively for school purposes.

The matter of education has received the most careful attention of late years on the part of all classes of society, and the conviction is general that material prosperity is indissolubly connected with the fostering of intelligence by the establishment of free schools.

As far back as 1812, Congress passed an act setting apart certain vacant lands in the Territory of Missouri, situated in or adjoining St. Louis, St. Charles, and other settlements, for the support of schools in those "towns and villages." Other acts amendatory and supplementary to this were passed in 1824 and 1831. Out of these grants a large school fund has accumulated for St. Louis, amounting to upwards of $2,000,000. Adding to this the value of property in use for school purposes, we have a total of $3,500,000 permanent investment for the city schools, which are under the management of the corporate body known as the "Board of President and Directors of the St. Louis Public Schools." This board has not only the sole and exclusive control of the public schools and the school fund, but it possesses also the power of levying and col-

* By PROF. W. T. HARRIS, LL. D., Superintendent Public Schools.

lecting a city tax not exceeding one-half of one per cent. With these ample means at its disposal, it has built up a magnificent system of schools, furnishing free education to the youth of the city in all the branches required, from the lowest primary grades up to the finished education for the man of business. In all they number over sixty schools, including a central high school, four branch high schools, one normal school for the training of female teachers, six schools for colored children, and forty-three district schools. In most of the schools German is taught by competent teachers, so that pupils of German parentage may attend the public schools without the danger of losing the knowledge of their native tongue while they acquire the English.

The following is a table of Historical Statistics exhibiting the development of the St. Louis Schools for the past 16 years:

YEAR.	WHOLE NO. ENROLLED.			Average Number Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average No. of Teachers.	Average Amount of Teachers' Salary.	AVERAGE COST PER SCHOLAR.			No. of School-houses owned by Board.	Number Rented.	Total No. of Seats.	Total Receipts.	EXPENDITURES.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.					Tuition.	Incidentals.	Total.					For Teachers' Salaries.	Permanent Improvements	Current Expenses.	Total Expenses.
1857–58	5,058	4,711	9,769	5,814	5,361	123	$550	$11 65	$2 65	$14 60	13	10	6,773	$160,220 20	$ 67,742 21	$ 55,554 59	$ 28,211 54	$160,220 26
1858–59	5,342	4,769	10,111	6,253	5,739	140	583	13 29	3 87	17 16	23	3	9,289	167,974 54	83,074 96	55,228 71	29,670 87	167,974 54
1859–60	5,933	5,409	11,342	7,576	6,880	158	583	12 16	2 35	14 51	22	2	9,441	162,733 36	92,141 35	45.733 01	24,859 00	162,733 36
1860–61	6,347	5,819	12,166	8,716	7,983	167	409	9 65	1 83	11 48	22	2	9,441	102,124 36	68.390 63	13,556 86	20,176 87	102,124 36
1861–62	2,909	2,878	5,787	3,654	3,364	76	605	12 59	1 40	14 00	21	1	8,945	107,446 73	46 028 78	13,570 33	47,845 80	107,446 73
1862–63	4,116	3,989	8,105	5,688	5,101	111	465	.....	.....	11 19	...	...	8,664	115,410 31	51,886 05	....	52,556 41	115,800 84
1863–64	6,139	6,210	12,340	8,229	7.489	162	532	11 17	2 49	13 66	21	...	8,976	197.480 45	88,078 54	9,640 04	47,098 38	154,816 96
1864–65	6,960	6,966	13,926	9,871	8,804	184	657	13 31	3 86	17 17	22	1	9,916	207.065 91	126,023 42	20 914 14	122,889 68	269,827 24
1865–66	7,256	7,300	14,566	10,454	9,597	204	712	15 15	3 98	19 13	25	5	11,055	333,076 95	153,232 30	7 811 30	106,650 26	331,694 36
1866–67	7,830	7,461	15,191	11,641	10,802	200	725	14 85	1 99	16 84	26	3	13,510	445,076 35	167,134 90	157,573 36	85 729 01	410,437 27
1867–68	9,246	9,214	18,460	13,972	12,923	278	713	15 51	2 13	17 64	27	11	15,280	522,881 15	207,972 80	154,227 21	118,354 90	580 554 91
1868–69	10,757	10,429	21,186	15,282	14,218	340	711	15 86	2 03	17 89	34	6	18,000	561,370 38	249 228 25	245,460 38	82,383 36	577 071 19
1869–70	12,175	12,172	24,347	18,908	17,358	411	704	16 85	2 05	18 90	38	10	20,105	637,405 72	304,407 45	241,256 42	118,104 33	663,768 70
1870–71	13,688	13,899	27,587	19,884	18,428	487	748	18 33	2 49	20 82	44	7	23.222	676,942 56	373.674 55	241,716 82	137,244 37	752,635 74
1871–72	15,215	15,079	30,204	22,010	20,479	534	765	18 56	2 28	20 84	49	6	23 750	759.983 00	420,530 00	202 503 00	134,580 00	757,622 00
1872–73	16,991	17,072	34,063	23,002	21,113	613	740	19 74	2 18	21 92	57	10	27,785	732,127 00	476,012 00	185,950 00	153,387 00	805,800 00

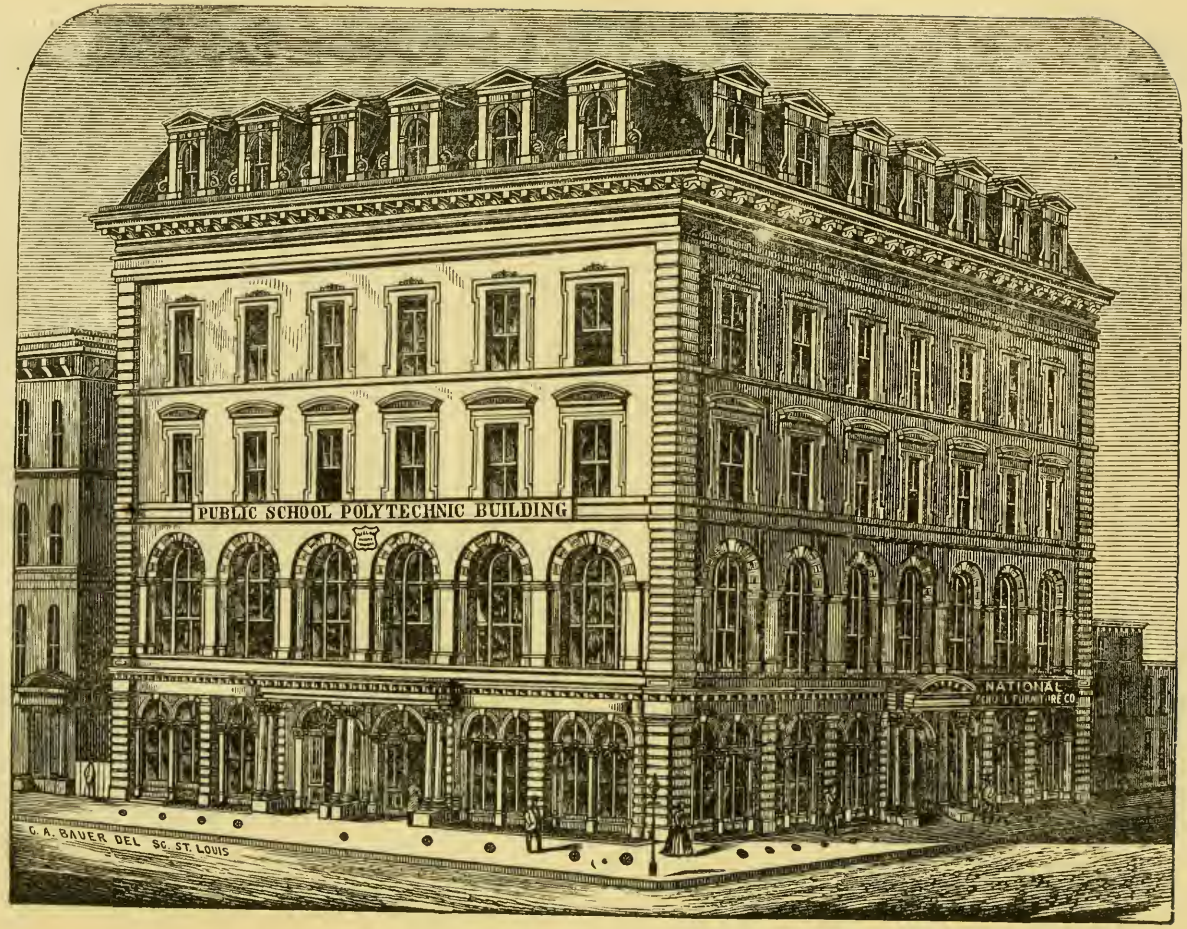
A flourishing public school library, containing upwards of thirty-six thousand volumes, is a novel feature in the system, but is a great practical success. Not merely the how to study is to be taught in this school system, but the what to study. The result proves that pupils become attached to the library during their connection with the schools, and in after life they continue their membership in it, and thus make their education perpetual.

A system of evening schools commences operations in the month of October, and holds a session of four months, four evenings each week. In connection with this is the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute, in which are taught the elementaay studies of a Polytechnic education. These schools are free to all engaged in useful employments during the day. Over 5,000 youths and adults of both sexes availed themselves of the privileges of these schools during the winter of 1873–4. Those who were regular in attendance were awarded free memberships in the public school library.

The Libraries of St. Louis are unequaled in excellence in the West, and reflect great credit upon those of her citizens by whom they have been inaugurated and maintained. We enumerate the more prominent:

The St. Louis Mercantile Library, corner of Fifth and Locust streets, was organized January 13th, 1846, chiefly through the efforts of Messrs. John C. Tevis and Robert K. Woods. The first officers of the association were as follows: James E. Yeatman, president; L. M. Kennett, vice-president; R. K. Woods, treasurer; J. A. Dougherty, recording secretary; S. A. Ranlet, corresponding secretary, and J. Dent, librarian. The present quarters of the library were occupied in 1855, and cost $150,000, of which $25,000 were for the lot, and $125,000 for the building.

Among the volumes of this library are numbered some of the most rare and valuable books in America. An author's copy of Audubon's celebrated "Birds of America," in 4 volumes, is to be found here; also a complete set of the British Patent Office Reports of inventions from 1617 to the present time, with about 72,000 specifications, presented to the library by the English Government. This latter publication is a most magnificent work, and surpasses in extent and expense any single undertaking of the press since the invention of printing. The printing and binding of a set cost about $13,000 in gold. There are but 3 or 4 other sets of these reports in the United States. The statuary, among which may be mentioned the Beatrice Cenci and the Œnone, both by Harriet Hosmer, also a full sized copy of Venus de Medici in bronze, and marble busts of Sir Walter Scott and the poet, Burns; the portraits and landscape paintings and the cabinets of ancient and modern curiosities, gathered from every continent, are of high order, and have required many years of intelligent labor and outlay in their collection. There is an extensive reading room in connection with the library, also an elegantly


PUBLIC SCHOOL POLYTECHNIC BUILDING
NATIONAL
C. A. BAUER DEL SC. ST. LOUIS

furnished chess room. The great expense of maintaining this library is mainly met by membership fees and the rental of rooms and stores in the building. During the year 1873 the receipts from the former source were $15,142, and from the latter, $17,467. The total value of the property of the association is $297,872, of which $102,093 represent the books; $30,932 the fine art collections; $18,361 the furniture, and $140,000 the real estate. The total number of members on January 1st, 1874, was 4,198 of whom 18 were honorary, 636 life, 725 proprietors, 1,403 clerks, and 1,416 beneficiaries.

The number of volumes in the library was 40,440; the number of volumes issued during the year 1873, was 122,896, and the number of readers during that period was 5,387. The library has recently issued a new catalogue upon which much time and labor have been spent.

The officers for 1874, are: Samuel M. Dodd, president; Walter M. Smith, vice-president; G. W. Ware, recording secretary; M. S. Wasson, corresponding secretary; R. R. Hutchinson, treasurer, and John N. Dyer, librarian. Mr. Dyer has held his position since 1862.

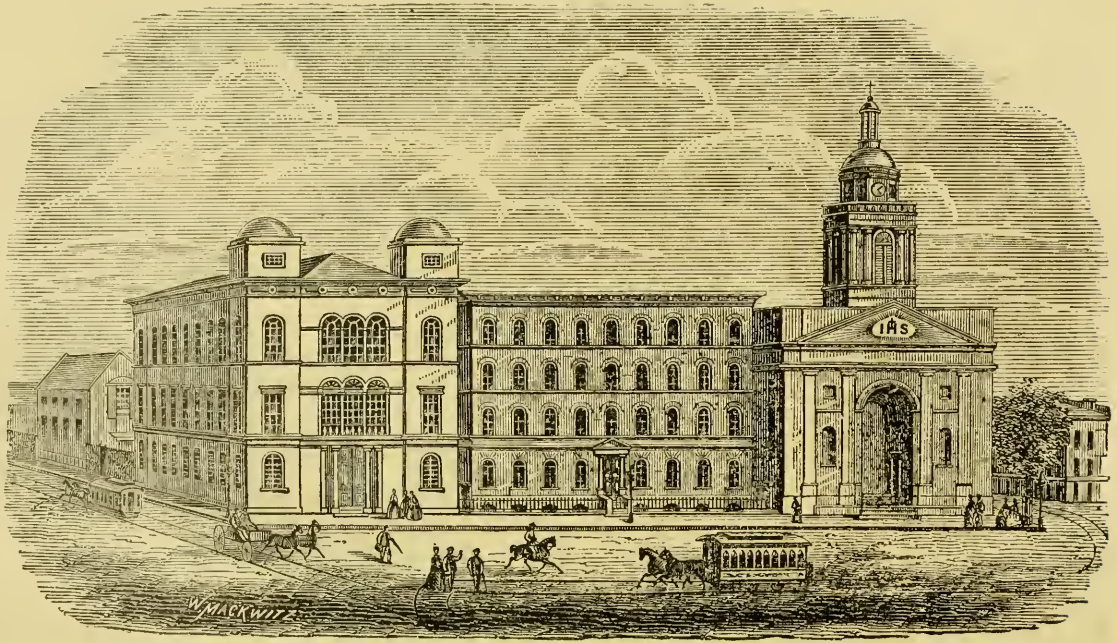
The St. Louis Public School Library, in Polytechnic Building, corner of 7th and Chestnut streets, is under the control of the Board of Public Schools. The efforts inaugurated in 1860, by the late Hon. Ira Divoll, a true friend of education, resulted in the opening of this library on the corner of Olive and 5th streets, in December, 1865, with John Jay Bailey, Esq., as librarian. The library was moved to its present elegant and commodious quarters October 1st, 1869, the library room proper (known as the Henry Ames Hall,) being 60 x 80 feet, and 30 feet high, and the reading room (formerly Polytechnic Hall,) being 100 x 50 feet, and 42 feet high.

This library contains the books and collections of the following St. Louis Societies: Academy of Science, the Medical, Historical, Microscopical and Art Societies, Local Steam Engineers' Association, Institute of Architects, and Engineers' Club.

The present condition of the library is shown by the following figures: Total number of volumes, 36,507; periodicals in the reading room, 243; members, 5,477, of whom 1,935 are life members and 3,542 others. Volumes issued during 1873, 106,495; volumes added in year 1873, 3,000.

A law was passed by the recent State Legislature, authorizing the School Board to appropriate money from the general school fund to maintain the library as a free public library of reading and reference.

Aside from the two libraries mentioned above, which are the principal ones of the city, there are the St. Louis Law Library, located in the south wing of the Court House, corner of 5th and Market streets, and a number of libraries connected with the various educational institutions, and literary and benevolent societies.



ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.

The Colleges and Institutions of Learning of St. Louis are numerous, and many of them of high order. We subjoin illustrations and descriptions of some of the more prominent:

St. Louis University, corner Washington avenue and Ninth street, Rev. J. G. Zealand, president, was founded in the year 1829, principally by the exertions of the Rev. Fathers Van Quickenborn, Verhagen and P. J. De Smet, all members of the Society of Jesus. It was incorporated in 1832, and empowered to confer degrees and academical honors in all the learned professions, and generally "to have and enjoy all the powers, rights and privileges, exercised by literary institutions of the same rank." The first building, on Christy avenue, 40 x 50 feet and four stories high, was begun in 1828, and was completed in 1829, classes beginning on November 2d of that year, with 10 boarders and 25 day scholars, and at the end of the session there were 30 boarders and 120 externs.

An exhibition hall with rooms for apparatus was erected in 1835, the building fronting on Washington avenue, nearly opposite Tenth street. The church was completed in 1843; a building for dormitories and an infirmary was erected in 1845, fronting on Christy avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. In 1849 the medical college on Washington avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets was purchased, and converted into a study-hall, dormitories, etc., for the junior students, and a building was erected to the north of it in 1852 for the further wants of the juniors. The fine building on the corner of Ninth and Washington avenue was begun in 1853, and was ready for use in 1855. The exhibition hall is justly considered to be one of the most elegant in the West; it was painted in fresco by L. Pomarede, a St. Louis artist. The last of the buildings erected on Ninth street, between Washington and Christy avenues, is 96 x 45 feet, and contains twelve fine class rooms, the Philalethic Hall, and a magnificent dormitory.

The College possesses a valuable museum, which contains a great variety of specimens, both of nature and of art, collected from various quarters of the globe.

The Library contains 23,000 volumes—embracing all branches of literature and science—and among them are some rare old works, published but a short time after the invention of the art of printing.

The system of instruction is paternal, and the greatest harmony and kindness seem to be kept up between professors and students.

This time honored institution has reason to be proud of its alumni, whose prominent positions in society, and whose success in the professions as well as mercantile pursuits, attest equally its worth and the efficiency of its instruction and discipline. During the session of 1873–74, the number of students in attendance was over 400, and the present term promises to be much more numerously attended.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, corner 17th street and Washington avenue, Wm. G. Eliot, D.D., Chancellor, was incorporated February 22d, 1853, and formally inaugurated April 22d, 1857, on which occasion an oration was delivered by the Hon. Edward Everett. This institution embraces the whole range of university studies except medicine and theology. By the terms of its charter, no instruction either sectarian in religion or partisan in politics is allowed in any of its departments; nor can any sectarian or party test be permitted in the election of any of its professors or officers, or in the admission of pupils.

The University comprises five distinct departments, containing in 1874 an aggregate of 53 instructors and 940 students. The three higher departments are equally open to both sexes. These departments are as follows:

I. *The Academy*, Prof. Denham Arnold, Principal, in which the course of instruction extends through five years, and is preparatory to the college and polytechnic departments.

II. *Mary Institute*, Prof. C. S. Pennell, Principal, is a seminary for

young ladies, and occupies buildings and grounds by itself. It is so connected with the other departments of the University, as to secure to its pupils the same advantages as are accessible to young men.

III. *The College*, Prof. M. S. Snow, Registrar, comprises a four years' course of study, which, when completed, entitles the student to the degree of bachelor of arts. The judicious use of the elective system of study in this department, adds to its effectiveness and popularity.

IV. *The Polytechnic Department*, Prof. C. M. Woodward, Dean, comprises a four years' course of study, and prepares students to become engineers, chemists or architects. In this department there are six distinct courses, viz.: civil engineering, mechanical engineering, chemistry, mining and metallurgy, building and architecture, and a "general course." These courses include practical work in the laboratories and field work in engineering and geology. The degrees conferred corresponding to the six courses of study, are: civil engineer, mechanical engineer, chemist, engineer of mines, architect, and bachelor of sciences.

V. *The Law School*, George M. Stewart, Esq., Dean, prepares young men to a degree far above the ordinary standards of admission to the bar, for the practice of the profession. Its commodious reading room contains more than 3,000 volumes for the daily use of the students.

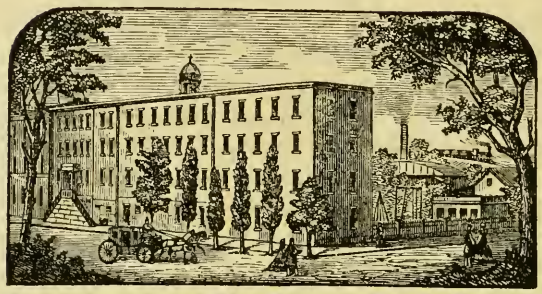
Scholarships.—The University has a trust fund of $30,000, and a sustentation fund of $10,000, each the gift of the Western Sanitary Commission. The former fund establishes twenty-five free scholarships in the college or polytechnic departments, to be filled by children or descendants of Union soldiers who served in the late Civil War, and in default of such applicants to others especially recommended. The income from the sustentation fund is to be used to aid students in straitened circumstances, giving preference to descendants of Union soldiers as above. Other scholarships have been established by individuals for students in the various departments, and it is safe to say that no deserving young man need leave the university for want of means.

Libraries.—The library of the University is composed chiefly of books of reference, and numbers about 2,000 volumes. Through the liberality of a number of the citizens of St. Louis, the privileges of Mercantile Library are extended under prescribed conditions to such members of the University as may be designated by the Chancellor.

The Endowment Funds of the University are chiefly general, and its total endowment and property are estimated at upwards of $750,000.

This University has reached a position of commanding influence in the educational interests of the city and State, and is so firmly established as to give certain promise of a great and rapidly increasing prosperity.

The examinations for admission to the various departments of this institution, are held in June and September of each year. For terms of admission, tuition and catalogues, apply to W. G. Eliot, Chancellor.



CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COLLEGE.

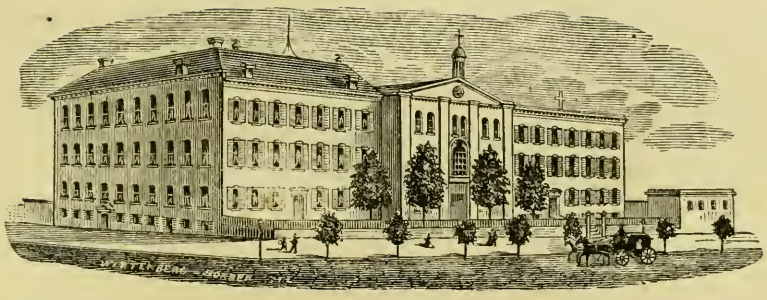
The College of the Christian Brothers, corner of Eighth and Cerre streets, Brother James, Director, was founded by the Brothers of the Christian Schools in 1851; incorporated and empowered to confer academical honors by the State Legislature in 1855. Its successful career is marked by the large amount of public confidence it has already gained, and the annual increase in the number of students. These happy results are the best recommendation to parents and guardians. Great attention is paid to the health and happiness of its inmates—ventilation, cleanliness, dormitories, refectory, recreation halls for cold and damp weather, etc., being specialties.

The various arts and sciences usually taught in colleges find here an appropriate place in a system of education established by experience, conducted on the most approved plan, and with a devotedness commensurate with the greatness of the work engaged in. By reason of the great number of classes, a thorough graduation for all capacities and requirements has been attained, and the frequent examinations and promotions beget emulation, the soul of advancement, making labor a pleasure and success a certainty.

The institution possesses an excellent philosophical and chemical apparatus, a museum and a select library for the use of the students.

The session commences on the first Monday in September, and ends on the Wednesday before the last Thursday in June.

The religion professed and taught in the College is the Catholic. Students of other denominations are admitted, provided they are willing, for the sake of order and uniformity, to attend the public exercises of religious worship.



URSULINE ACADEMY.

URSULINE ACADEMY, on State, between Russell and Ann streets, was established in 1848, and is a flourishing institution devoted to the education of young ladies.

This academy, in its thorough plan of education, unites all the advantages that can be derived from a judicious and conscientious care bestowed on the pupils in every branch of science becoming their sex. Propriety of deportment, personal neatness and the principles of morality, are objects of unceasing attention.

THE YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, on Cass avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-third streets, was established in 1833, at Kaskaskia, a small French village, near the left bank of the Mississippi River, in the south-western part of Illinois, and was removed to St. Louis during the great inundation of 1844.

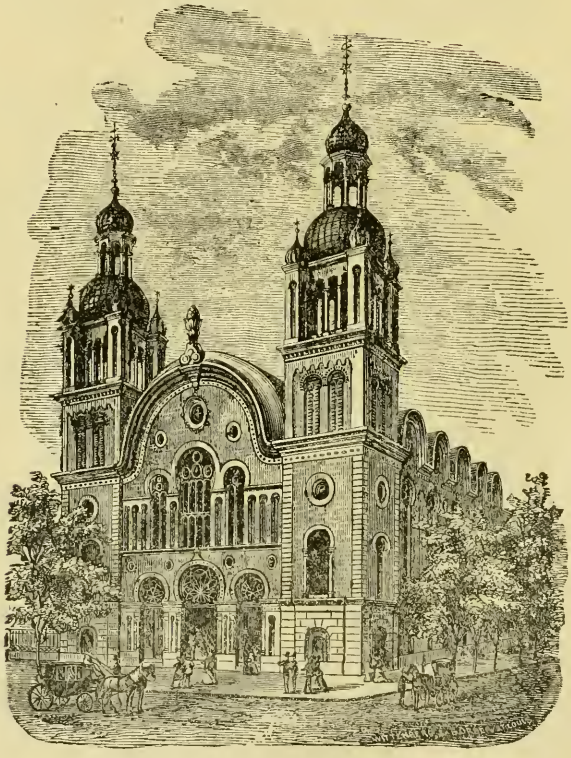
It ranks among the oldest and best patronized educational institution in the West, and is conducted by the Religious Sisters of the Order of the Visitation, founded in 1610, in Savoy, by St. Francis, Count of Sales, and Ste. Jane Frances, Baroness of Chantal.

Its location combines the advantages both of country and city, occupying an elevated, healthy and beautiful site in the north-western part of the city, possessing shaded walks, ample grounds, an extensive and commodious range of buildings, with well ventilated and spacious rooms and halls, and covered areas and piazzas for open air exercise in inclement weather, and such other facilities for the promotion of the health and happiness of its youthful occupants, as the gentle, maternal system of government adopted by the religious sisterhood in charge has deemed expedient.

The pupils of this institution receive a thorough training in all branches of learning becoming their sex.

Concordia College, Jefferson avenue, between Miami and Chippewa streets, Rev. C. F. W. Walther, president, is a theological seminary under the control of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod. There is an able corps of instructors and a large number of students. Attached to the college are the extensive book concern and printing and binding establishments of the Synod.

In addition to these, there are in St. Louis many more seminaries, academies, parochial and private schools, also several flourishing medical, dental, pharmacy, and commercial colleges



HEBREW SYNAGOGUE,

Corner Pine and Seventeenth Streets.

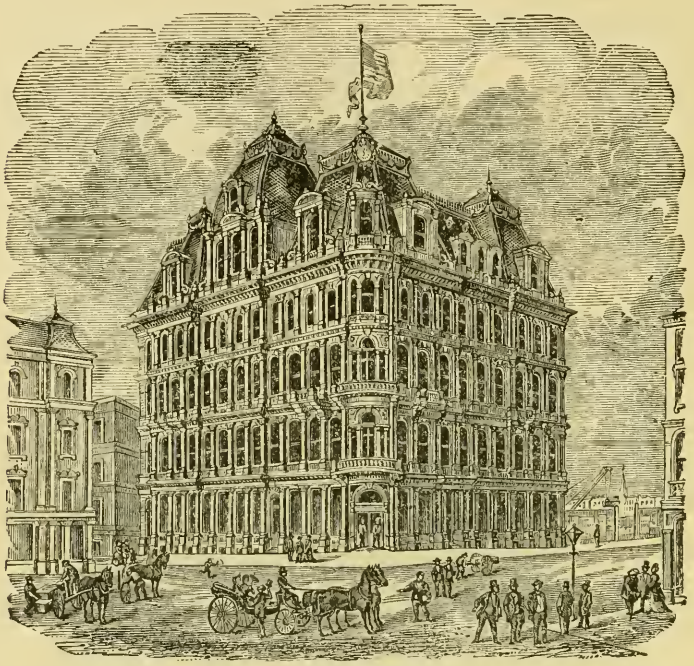
SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH,

Corner Locust and Beaumont Streets.

Churches.—The church edifices of St. Louis are numerous, and many of them very costly and truly magnificent. Many of the evangelical protestant organizations during the first three months of 1874 received large accessions to their membership, on account of a great revival occurring at that time under the leadership of Rev. E. P. Hammond, an evangelist. There are in the city 152 houses of worship, with a valuation of over $5,000,000, besides many mission buildings. Of these churches 16 are Baptist; 3 Christian; 4 Congregational; 12 Episcopal; 9 German Evangelical; 1 English Evangelical Lutheran; 12 German Evangelical Lutheran; 4 Hebrew; 12 Methodist Episcopal; 9 M. E. Ch. South; 2 New Jerusalem; 18 Presbyterian; 2 Cumberland Presbyterian; 1 Presbyterian Reform; 36 Roman Catholic; 2 Unitarian; 4 Latter Day Saints; 1 Society of Friends; 1 Free Religious Society; 2 Independent (German) Evangelical Protestant; and 1 Free Methodist.

Cemeteries.—Bellefontaine and Calvary are the principal cemeteries, and there are 26 smaller ones owned by different churches and societies.

The Press of St. Louis ably occupies the various departments of journalism. We subjoin a brief mention of the prominent newspapers of the city.



REPUBLICAN BUILDING,

South-east corner of Third and Chestnut Streets.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN.—July 12th, 1808, the first newspaper west of the Mississippi, appeared in St. Louis, known as the *Missouri Gazette*, a diminutive sheet, measuring 12 x 16 inches. In 1809, its title was changed to *Louisiana Gazette*, and in July 1818, its former name was again assumed, but gave place, in 1822, to that of *Missouri Republican.* Until April 9th, 1833, it was published as a weekly, when a semi-weekly edition was added. April 3d, 1835, a tri-weekly edition took the place of the semi-weekly, and September 3d of the following year, the proprietors began the publication of a daily. The establishment has twice been destroyed by fire, and at each time but one day's issue has been omitted. It now (1874) has the finest and best arranged printing office in the West, and employs regularly about twenty editors and a large corps of special correspondents.

The *Republican* is published by George Knapp & Co., a stock company, of which George and John Knapp and H. G. Paschall are directors.

Politically, the *Republican* is Independent and Conservative.

THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT, late *Missouri Democrat,* has an interesting history. In 1853, Mr. Wm. McKee and Mr. Wm. Hill, at that time proprietors of the *Democrat,* purchased the *Union,* an anti-Benton organ, and the consolidation of the two in the *Missouri Democrat* followed. In 1857, Mr. G. W. Fishback, who had been for three years acting as one of the editors of the *Democrat,* purchased an interest therein, and it was conducted by the above parties without change until 1863, when Mr. D. M. Houser became a partner in the concern, and the firm was McKee, Fishback & Co. Its publication was continued under this partnership until early in 1872, when Mr. Fishback bought out his partners, paying for the concern $456,100. After the purchase a joint stock company was immediately formed, Mr. Fishback retaining the controlling interest. Mr. W. P. Fishback is a large stockholder and principal editor, while the business conduct is in charge of Mr. Otto H. Hasselman, also largely interested in the company. The *Democrat* is a thirty-six column folio paper, with daily, tri-weekly, and weekly editions. Politically it is independent Republican. The establishment occupies, in connection with an extensive job printing and lithographic departments, a four story building on the north-east corner of Fourth and Pine streets.

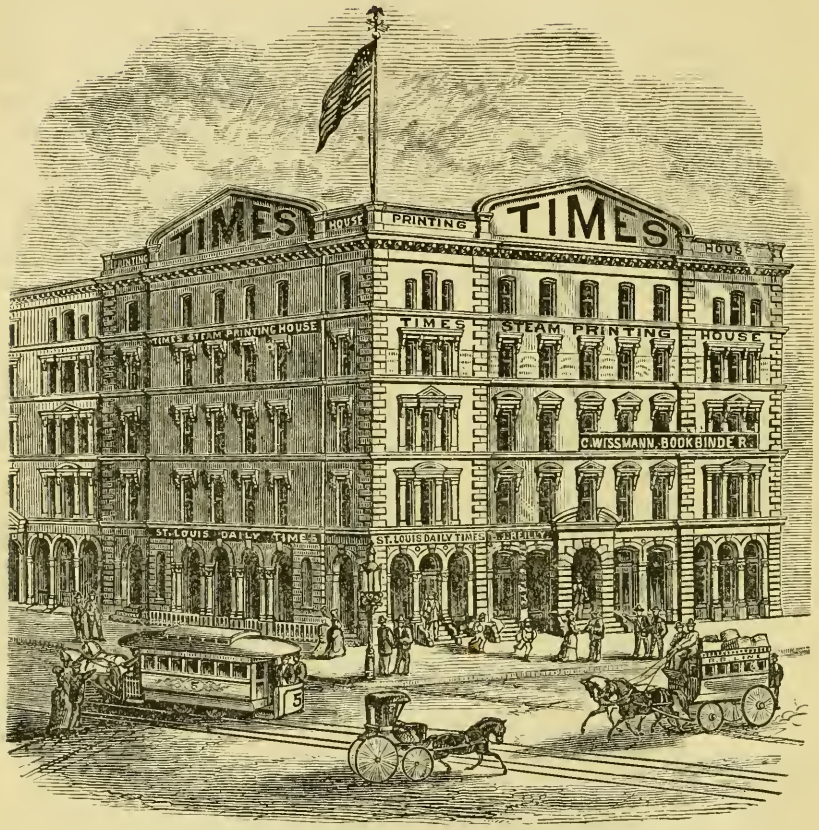
THE ST. LOUIS GLOBE, established in 1872, is one of the leading daily journals of St. Louis. Its proprietors, Messrs. McKee & Houser, built up the *Democrat,* and the experience thus acquired has enabled them to make the *Globe,* thus early in its history, a permanent institution of the Mississippi Valley. The *Globe* is of first-class size, and of superior typographical excellence. Its news' columns are full, and it is edited with marked ability. The *Globe's* speedy success is a proof not only of the financial ability of its management and the power of its editorial staff, but also of the growth of St. Louis and the West in population, intelligence and wealth.

THE ST. LOUIS EVENING JOURNAL, published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Wolcott & Hume Co., 409 Olive street, is Republican in politics.

THE ST. LOUIS WEEKLY JOURNAL, published by the Wolcott & Hume Co., 409 Olive street, is Republican in politics, and is extensively circulated throughout the western States and Territories.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, published by the Wolcott & Hume Co., 409 Olive street, is devoted to the manufacturing, mining and railroad interests of Missouri and the West.

THE ST. LOUIS DISPATCH, Democratic in politics, is issued every afternoon, and has also a weekly and tri-weekly edition. Mr. Stilson Hutchins is managing editor, and under his care the paper is rapidly improving, and has recently moved into larger and more central quarters —corner 5th and Olive—to accommodate its increasing business.



TIMES BUILDING.

THE ST. LOUIS TIMES, established in 1866, is a large quarto eight page paper, containing fifty-six columns, and is published daily, tri-weekly and weekly, with a triple sheet on Sunday. The *Times* is a first-class journal, the several departments being in charge of able and well qualified gentlemen. This paper, having an excellent job printing establishment connected with it, occupies the elegant and commodious quarters n. e. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets, is carefully edited—democratic in politics, and has a large and steadily increasing circulation.

Chris. Wissmann's large and flourishing book-bindery and blank book manufactory is on the third floor of this building.

THE ANZEIGER DES WESTENS, a German newspaper, Democratic in politics, issued daily and weekly, was established in 1834. Since 1863 it has been owned and published by the "Anzeiger" Association, Carl Daenzer, president and chief editor. The association in 1873 erected a large double building for its sole use—one of the best arranged newspaper establishments in the city.

THE WESTLICHE POST, a German daily, morning paper, Republican in politics, was established in 1857, and is published at s. w. cor. 5th and Market streets, by Plate, Olshausen & Co. Editors, Emil Preetorius and Carl Schurz. It has a large and increasing circulation.

THE AMERIKA is a German morning daily, Sunday and weekly newspaper, published by the German Literary Society, No. 106 n. 3d street. This paper was established in October 1872, and has acquired a large circulation, having subscribers throughout the Union and in Germany. It is independent in politics. Anton Hellmich is its chief editor. Henry Spaunhorst is president of the board of managers.

THE ST. LOUIS COURIER, a German daily evening paper, with the *Missouri Blætter* as Sunday paper, and a weekly appearing on Wednesdays, is published at 206 and 208 n. 3rd street, by the *St. Louis Courier Co.*, president, Henry Gambs; editor-in-chief, Dr. E. H. Makk.

The following are among the principal weeklies of the city:

THE CENTRAL BAPTIST, Luther & Teasdale, publishers, 721 n. 4th.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Benj. St. James Fry, ed., 913 n. 6th.

CENTRAL LAW JOURNAL, Soule, Thomas & Wentworth, pubs., 208 s. 4th.

CHRISTIAN, J. H. Garrison, editor, 302 n. Main.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Norman J. Colman, editor, 612 n. 5th.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN, Rev. J. R. Brown, editor, 505 n. 6th.

FIRESIDE VISITOR, Thos. J. Henley, manager, 302 n. Main.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN, B. C. Cox, publisher, 212 n. 5th.

ST. LOUIS RAILWAY REGISTER, W. A. Smith, ed., room 7 Temple Building.

THE WESTERN CELT, Daniel O'Madigan, proprietor, 301 Olive.

The following are among the principal monthlies of the city:

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, now in its seventh volume, has become, by its ability and circulation, one of the leading educational papers of the country. It numbers among its editorial writers and contributors some of the ablest educators in the land. Five editions are now published in as many States. J. B. Mervin is the managing editor and publisher, 917 n. 6th street.

AMERICAN MEDICAL JOURNAL, Field & Pietzer, pub., 614 Olive street.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKER, published by J. W. McIntyre, 4 s. 5th street.

CENTRAL MAGAZINE, published by Miss Mary Nolan, 1023 Washington avenue.

CHRISTIAN REPOSITORY, Rev. S. H. Ford, editor and pub. 215 Pine.

CHURCH NEWS, Rev. Edwin Coan, editor, Hendricks, Chittenden & Co. publishers, 204 n. 5th.

HOME GRANGE, A. R. Foote, publisher, 11 Insurance Exchange.

INLAND MONTHLY, C. Smith & Co., publishers, 625 Olive.

ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, Journal of Agriculture Co., publishers, 310 n. 6th.

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY RAILWAY NEWS, Will Conklin, publisher, 3d, between Pine and Olive streets.

LADIES' REPOSITORY and HOME MAGAZINE, published by Western Methodist Book Concern, 913 n. 6th street.

LEHRE UND WEHRE, C. F. W. Walther, editor, 1724 s. 7th street.

POST-OFFICE BULLETIN, Gale & Co., proprietors, s. e. cor. 5th and Olive streets, Room 13.

THE ST. LOUIS MAGAZINE, the oldest in the city, published by Julia M. Purinton, 302 n. Main.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL, Wm. S. Edgar, M. D., editor, 1217 Pine street.

THE FREEMASON, Geo. F. Gouley, publishers, Freemason Hall.

THE WESTERN, published by E. F. Hobart & Co., is the organ of the University Club, Academy of Science, Historical Society, Society of Pedagogy and Art Society.

WESTERN INSURANCE REVIEW, H. L. Aldrich, publisher, corner 6th and Locust streets.

EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH JOURNAL (quarterly), Hiram Beadle, editor, 510 Olive street.

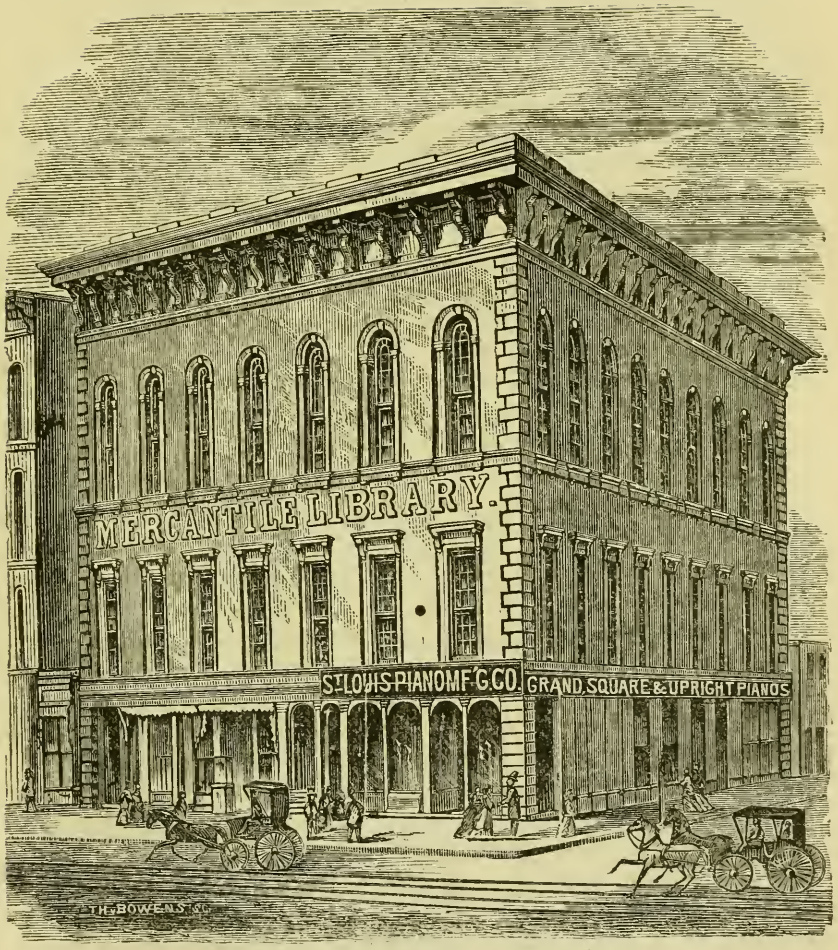
THE JOURNAL OF SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY (quarterly), published by Prof. Wm. T. Harris, is managed with marked ability, and occupies, thus far, a field peculiarly its own.

SOUTHERN REVIEW (quarterly), Rev. A. T. Bledsoe, 510 and 512 Washington avenue.

ST. LOUIS STANDARD (semi-monthly), Van Beek, Barnard & Tinsley, publishers, 303 and 305 n. 3d street.

Besides these there are about 30 other publications devoted to various societies or personal interests.

Railroads.—As a railroad center, St. Louis is the northern terminus of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, the north-eastern terminus of the Atlantic & Pacific, the eastern terminus of the Missouri Pacific, and the south-eastern terminus of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern (formerly North Missouri) Railroads. By bridge across the river at this point, the southern terminus of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis, the south-western terminus of the Chicago & Alton (and Jacksonville Branch,) and the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads; also the western terminus of the Indianapolis & St. Louis; Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis, and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroads; and



MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING,

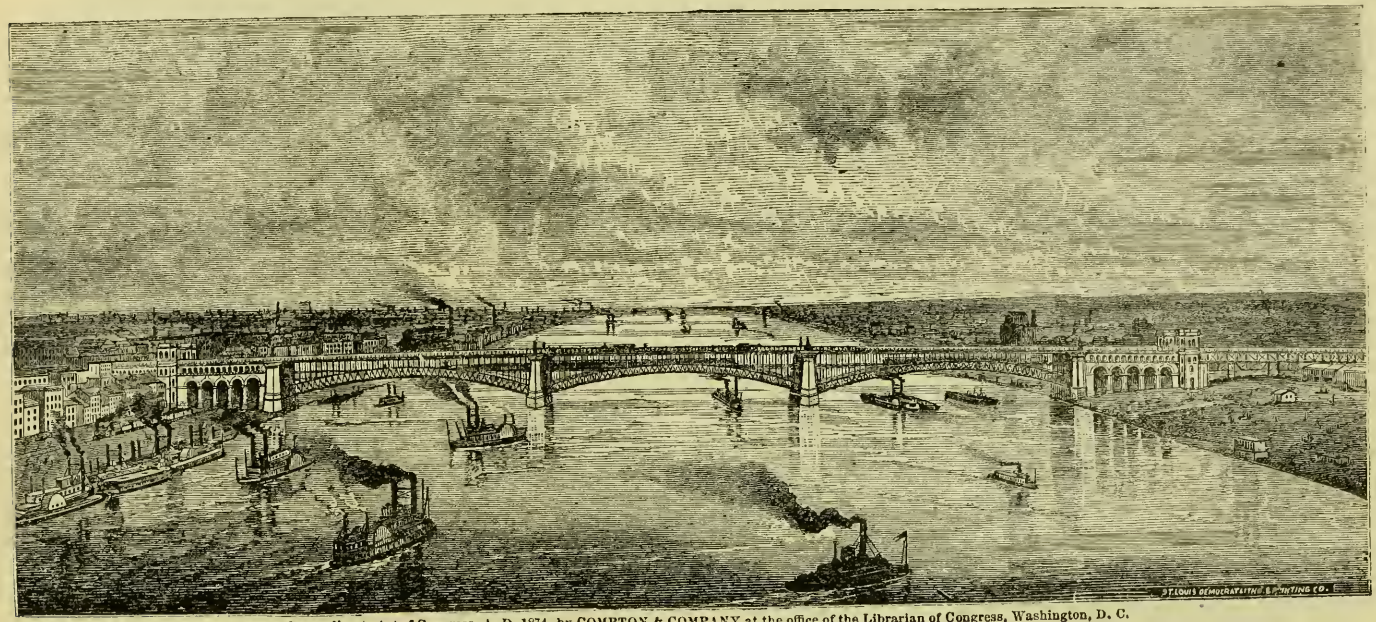
Cor. Fifth and Locust streets.

the north-western terminus of the St. Louis & South-eastern, (consolidated) and the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, (Belleville & Southern Illinois Division), the Illinois & St. Louis, and the Cairo & St. Louis (narrow gauge) Railroads. These lines, with the splendid water communications of the city, give St. Louis facilities for securing and distributing freight unequaled by any other city on the continent.

The St. Louis Bridge.—The first stone of the magnificent steel tubular bridge across the Mississippi River at this point was laid February 28th, 1868, since which time the work has steadily progressed under the management of its originator and able chief-engineer, Capt. James B. Eads. The bridge consists of three arches, the middle one being 520 feet clear, and the eastern and western each 502 feet clear. The distance over the river from center to center of abutments is 1,627 feet. The western approach measures 1,150 feet, and the eastern 3,500 feet; total length of the bridge and approaches, 6,277 feet, or one mile and about a sixth. The tunnel, which passes west under Washington avenue, and thence south under Eighth street, is 5,000 feet in length. While the main purpose is for a railroad bridge, it is also open for the passage of horse cars, teams and pedestrians. The total cost of the bridge is estimated at between seven and eight millions of dollars.

Steamboats and Barges.—The statement of the tonnage of the port of St. Louis for 1873 gives the following figures: Number of steamers enrolled, 170, with a tonnage of 78,716; number of barges enrolled 159, with a tonnage of 58,286; total number of all vessels enrolled 329, with total tonnage of 137,003; number of hull and boiler inspections, 147. Arrivals at the port for 1873 were as follows: From Upper Mississippi, 907; Lower Mississippi, 868; Illinois, 215; Missouri, 102; Arkansas and White, 8; Cumberland and Tennessee, 11; Red, 39; and Ohio, 166. Total arrival of steamers, 2,316; total number of barges and canal boats, 1,020; total arrivals, 3,336; total tons of freight received, 801,055. Departures from the port for 1873 were as follows: To Upper Mississippi, 905; Lower Mississippi, 844; Illinois, 219; Missouri, 109; Arkansas and White, 4; Cumberland and Tennessee, 10; Red, 51; and Ohio, 161; total steamers departed, 2,303; total tons of freight shipped, 783.256.

The Commercial and Manufacturing Interests of St. Louis have assumed colossal proportions. The goods of the business men of the city are distributed in immense quantities in all directions, but particularly throughout the west and south-west. The character of our work admits of our giving only a brief, and hence necessarily incomplete exhibit of the trade of the city, which is so enormous. The figures which we herewith present are deemed reliable, having been compiled and verified by us at no little cost of time and labor, and have, item by item, been approved by competent judges in each of the branches of



Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1874, by COMPTON & COMPANY at the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

THE BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

trade represented. The figures showing receipts and shipments are taken from the last annual statement of the Union Merchants' Exchange, whose statistics are standard.

The Union Merchants' Exchange was organized in 1862, and incorporated March 4th, 1863. Its membership in 1873 was 1,363. It succeeded to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, which was formed in 1850. President, (1874) Webster M. Samuel; Secretary, Geo. H. Morgan.

The corner stone of the Chamber of Commerce was laid June 6th, 1874, with imposing Masonic ceremonies. Able and eloquent addresses were delivered by Rufus E. Anderson, Esq., Palmyra, Grand Master, and by Webster M. Samuel, Esq., the latter of whom referred to the resources of Missouri as follows:

"It will not be amiss to state here the very suggestive fact, an eloquent proof of our great resources and advancements in science and in mechanic arts, that the foundations of granite, the walls of sandstone and brick, the framework of iron and wood, the lead and iron plumbing and heating apparatus, a large portion of the glass, and even the very paint which will decorate its ceilings and graceful columns will come from the surface and bosom of our own State, and will be chiselled into beauty and moulded into form by our own artisans and manufacturers."

The St. Louis Board of Trade was incorporated February 15th, 1864. Its purposes are declared to be to promote the financial, manufacturing and industrial interests of the country at large, and especially of St. Louis and the Valley of the Mississippi. By its act of incorporation it is prohibited from trafficking in goods, wares or merchandise of any description. President, I. M. Mason; Secretary, Joseph A. Wherry.

The Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Exchange is an important association, composed mainly of the master builders of the city, and of those engaged in furnishing builders' supplies. President, James Luthy; Secretary, W. C. Stamps.

Custom House Transactions.—Receipts from various sources at the port of St. Louis, during 1873, were as follows:

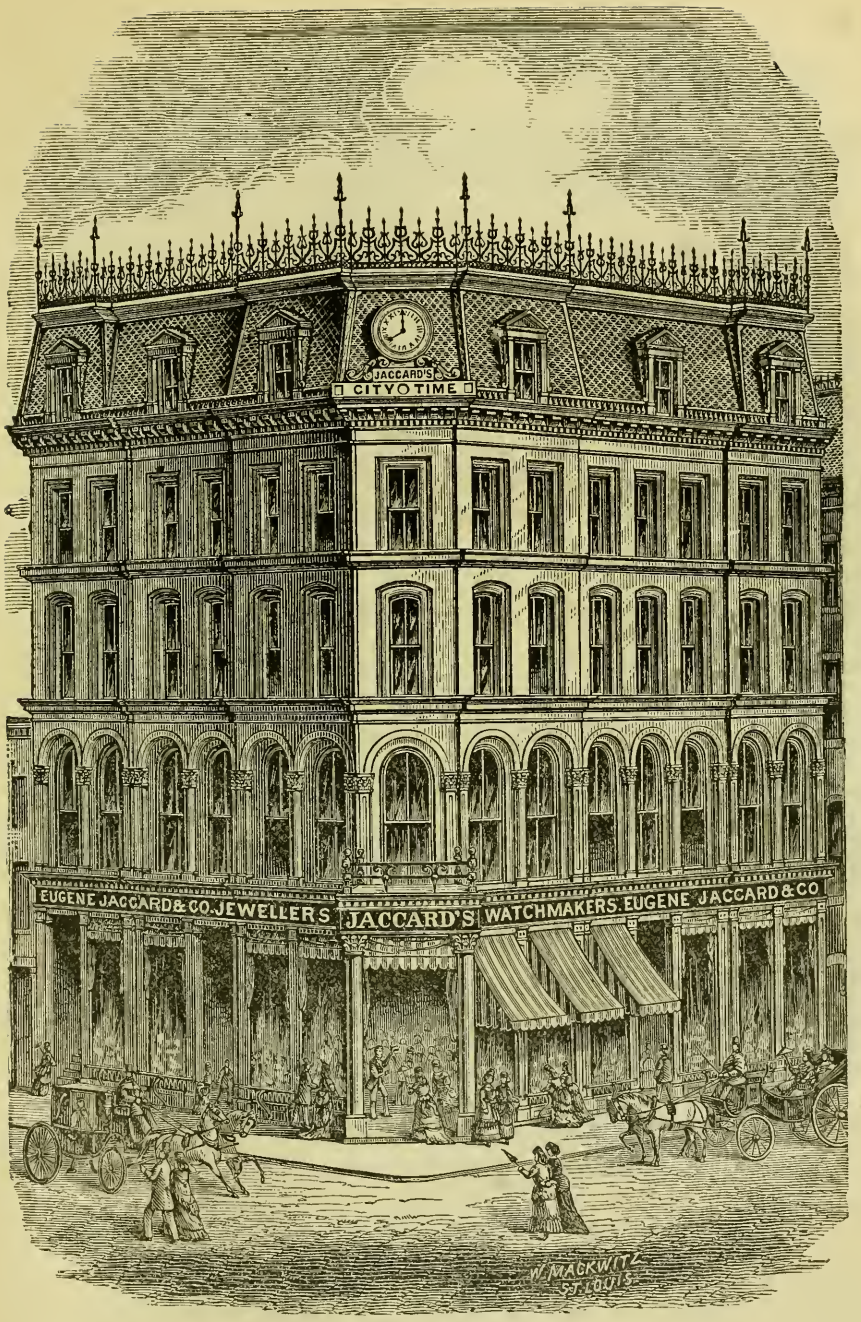
Import duty, $1,376,466; hospital tax, $11,206; inspections, $14,512; storage, $1,829; official fees, $2,630; collections in coin, $1,376,466; collections in currency, $30,179; total collections, $1,406,646.

The foreign value warehoused during 1873 was $3,730,894; the duty on warehousal was $1,257,447; foreign value withdrawn, $3,358,424; duty paid on withdrawal, $1,123,486; and the reduction of duty on goods withdrawn, $1,613.

Transportation without appraisement:—

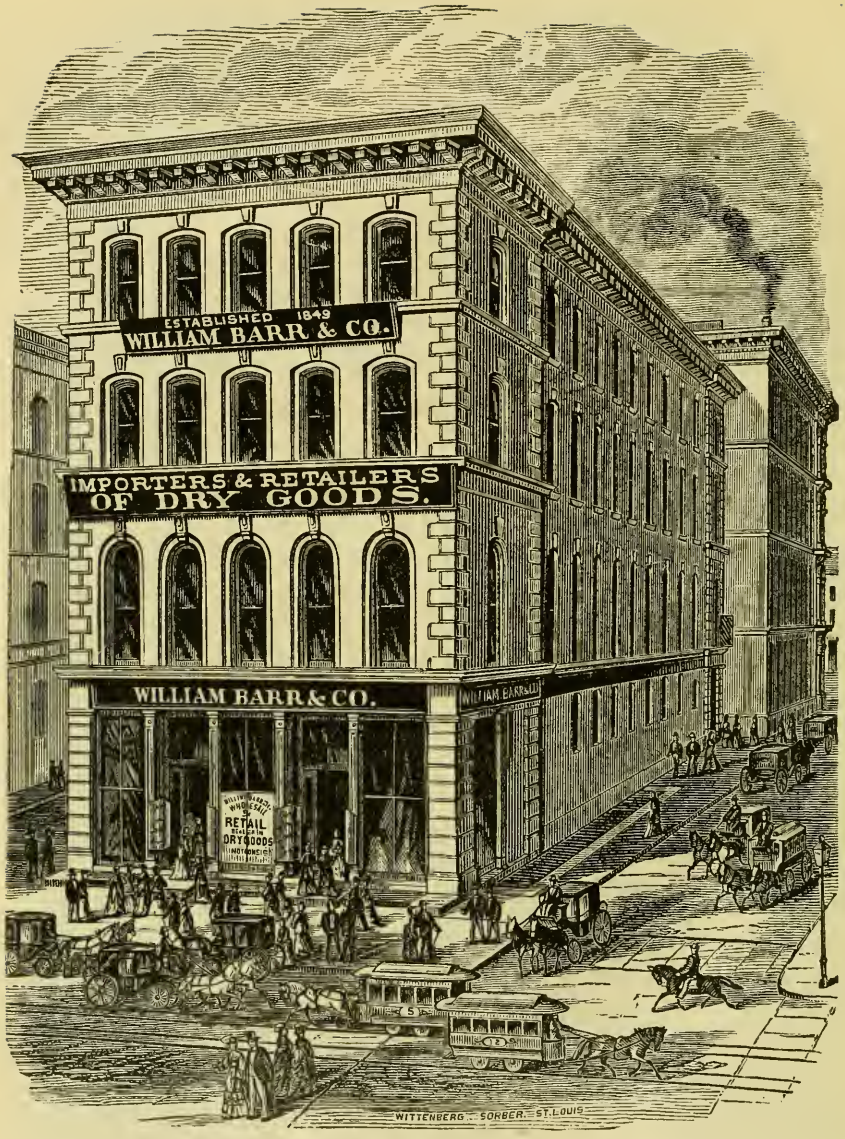
Foreign value *via* New Orleans, $506,749; *via* New York, $579,677; *via* Baltimore, $24,061; *via* Boston, $250; *via* Philadelphia, $9,718; total foreign value, $1,120,455.

Of the direct importations at this port, the following are among the



THE JACCARD BUILDING, N. E. COR. FIFTH AND OLIVE STS.,

Was erected in 1869–70 by Eugene Jaccard & Co. for the accommodation of their extensive wholesale and retail Jewelry trade. It aptly represents the flourishing growth of their business, which was established on a very humble scale in 1820.



FOURTH STREET FRONT OF WILLIAM BARR & CO.'S GRAND DRY GOODS ARCADE,

Showing Third Street addition in distance.

Our Order Department will attend promptly to your wishes if tne following regulations are complied with:

1st—Write name and post-office address distinctly. 2d—Say how you want goods shipped. 3d—Put in samples when possible. 4th—State quantities and measurements clearly. 5th—Enclose Bank Draft, P. O. Order, or send currency by Express or in Registered Letter. 6th—Goods send C. O. D. when so desired.

P. S.—Samples sent without charge when requested.

Address, William Barr & Co., Retailers of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, etc., 420 & 422 North Fourth Street, and 501 & 503 North Third Street, St. Louis.

SEEDS.

The seedman's store of St. Louis has grown from a few boxes in a corner grocery, to be one of leading importance, not only in the amount of capital invested, but also in the great results (utter failure or abundant success) dependent upon the kind and quality of seed.

Situated as the city is, in the very midst of the richest agricultural region in the world, surrounded by every conceivable variety of soil, her railroads and rivers communicating with the frozen North and torrid South, makes St. Louis the great seed depot of the nation. In this connection we mention Messrs. Henry Michel & Co., 107 north Fifth street, who own and manage the beautiful floral conservatory near the north entrance of Tower Grove Park, whose flowers, plants and bouquets of cut flowers need no commendation to any who know them. They have added to their house a seed department. Being practical men, and knowing from experience the value of good seed, as well as the best means of obtaining it, they have a great advantage over the general dealer.

They cheerfully furnish to any who apply personally or by mail, a catalogue with prices, direction for culture, and much other valuable information, and are making a specialty of new and standard garden and vegetable seeds, which they send by express or mail to any part of the nation.

The new postal law allowing four pounds sent in one package by mail, enables every gardener or farmer to obtain his seeds in this way,

CHAS. JUEHNE, LITHOGRAPHER
ARCHITECT
GEO. I. BARNETT
CHAS. K. RAMSEY ARCHITECT
COMPILER & PUBLISHER OF GAZETTEER OF MISSOURI
PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
LEWIS HUTZLER GENL. SUPT. WESTERN DEPT.
W. R. HODGES, MANAGER HOME DEPARTMENT

Geo. I. Barnett Architect.

Chas. Juehne. Litho.

THE INSURANCE EXCHANGE

S.E. COR. FIFTH & OLIVE STS. ST. LOUIS

most important: books and paper, $19,543; diamonds and jewelry, $13,273; earthenware, $162,335; dried fruits, 100,824 lbs.; window glass, 218,152 lbs.; iron rails, 26,296,216 lbs.; salt, 1,364,600 lbs.; ash soda, 2,000,086 lbs.; sugar, 36,989,226 lbs.; steel rails, 1,798,988 lbs.; cotton textile fabrics, $201,125; wool textile fabrics, $106,227; and leaf tobacco, 117,529 lbs.

MERCHANDISE AND SUNDRIES.—Receipts during 1873 were, 1,057,779 packages, and 9,360 car loads. Shipments from St. Louis, 5,390,320 packages, and 36,679 car loads. Of the above mentioned packages shipped, 1,583,753 were sent by river, and 3,806,567 by railroad.

FREIGHT RECEIVED AND SHIPPED.—The number of tons of freight received during 1873 by railroad, was 3,245,178, and by river, 801,055; total, 4,046,233. The shipments from the city during 1873 were, by railroad, 1,155,416 tons, and by river, 783,256 tons; total 1,938,672 tons.

BANKS AND BANKERS.—For the following statement of the banks of this city, on January 1st, 1874, we are indebted to Mr. E. Chase, manager of the Clearing House: Number of banks in the city 60, of which 7 were national banks, whose circulation was $3,679,440. Aggregate capital and surplus of 60 banks, $19,176,595; saving deposits, $14,214,477; current deposits, $22,172,299; aggregate deposits, $36,386,777; loans and discounts, $40,886,211; and cash and exchange, $12,109,420.

THE ST. LOUIS CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION, was formed December, 1868, and includes in its membership nearly all the banks of the city. The amount of clearing for the year ending May 1st, 1874, was $1,107,414,677; and of balances during the same period $128,785,578.

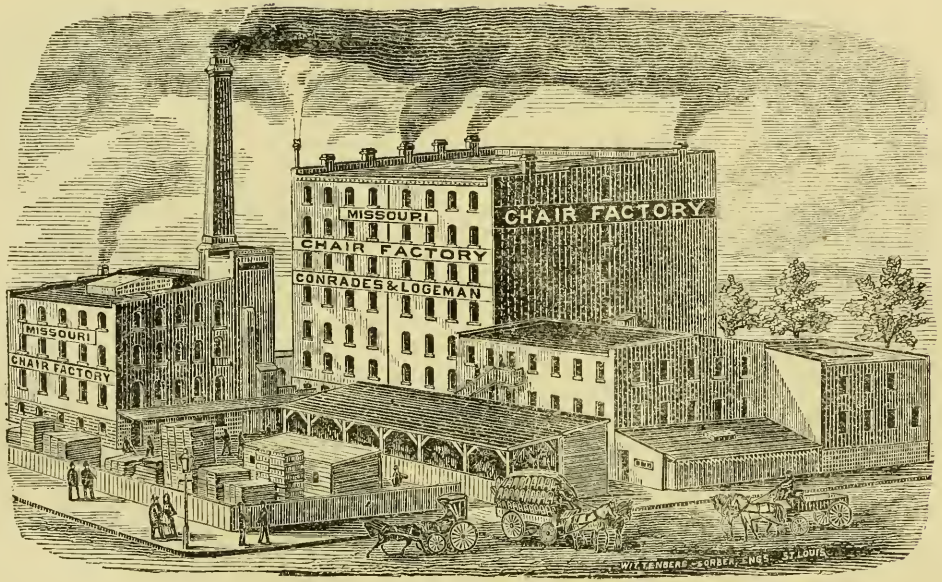
INSURANCE.—The abstract of Jan. 1874, of the Supt. of Insurance, shows that of the 15 joint stock fire and marine insurance companies of Missouri, 12 are located in St. Louis, and have $1,971,515 paid up capital and gross assets, including stock notes of $3,182,928. Of the 18 mutual fire insurance companies of Missouri, 16 are located in St. Louis, and their gross assets are $5,000,000. St. Louis has also a number of first-class life insurance companies doing a good business.

There are also many companies from other States, and a number from foreign countries doing business in St. Louis.

LIVE STOCK.—The additional facilities for transportation that the opening of the bridge furnishes, must undoubtedly give great impetus to this branch of the city's trade.

The statistics for 1873 are as follows: Receipts of cattle, 279,678; sheep, 86,434; and of hogs, 973,512. The shipments from the city, were of cattle, 180,662; sheep, 11,902; and of hogs 224,873.

IRON.—This most important interest is represented by many millions of capital, and gives employment to many thousands of men. There are in the city and vicinity six rolling mills with an aggregate capital of



To illustrate the extent of the furniture trade in the city, we may mention that Messrs. Conrades & Logeman, who are the oldest firm (established in 1853) in their line in the State, employ 230 hands and manufacture about 300,000 chairs per annum, representing a value of about $200,000. Their trade extends throughout this and adjoining States, and somewhat largely into Colorado, Nevada and even California.

$2,500,000, employing 2,255 hands, and producing 90,000 tons annually.

There are eight *furnaces* (located in the southern part of the city,) one of which is claimed to be the largest west of Pittsburg. These furnaces have an aggregate capital of about $2,500,000, and employ about 1,500 hands. The yield for 1873, was 90,000 tons, but their annual capacity is about 150,000 tons.

THE FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS of St. Louis, in importance, exceed those of every other city in the West and South-west, and compare favorably with those of any city in the country. There are 15 foundries and machine shops, having a capital of $1,750,000, and employing 1,200 hands.

The manufacture of *stoves* has grown to be an important interest. Up to the close of 1843 all the stoves sold in this market were brought from the East. The foundry of Bridge, Beach & Co. (then Bridge & Bro.,) went into operation in the fall of 1837, and now there are six large establishments exclusively devoted to the manufacture of stoves, with an aggregate capital of $1,500,000, which turned out in 1873, 115,000 stoves, and have 1,150 hands constantly employed. Their shipments were not only to the north, south and west of our own country, but to New Zealand and South America, and some even to Germany and England.

There is 1 manufactory of stamped japan, tin and iron wares, where work of excellent quality is done.

The following statistics relate to iron and hardware: Receipts during 1873, of nails, 266,028 kegs; iron ore, 349,357 tons; pig iron, 61,088 tons; railroad iron, 112,534 bars; of hardware, 328,396 packages; of manufactured iron and steel, 171,934 bdls., 211,587 pieces and 12,408 tons. The shipments from the city during 1873 were, of iron ore, 179,079 tons, and of pig iron, 57,571 tons.

LEAD.—The statistics for 1873 of this important and growing interest, are as follows: Receipts, 356,037 pigs; consumption by the shot tower and white lead manufacturers, 255,938 pigs; shipments, 216,040 pigs. In the manufacture of white lead, St. Louis now stands as third; New York and Boston alone exceeding it.

ZINC.—This mineral is rapidly assuming an important position among the productions of the State. The receipts of zinc ore at St. Louis during 1873, were 5,970 tons. 43,598 slabs of zinc were shipped from the city during 1873. There are 3 zinc mills located in the southern part of the city, doing an extensive and growing business.

FURNITURE.—About 15 years ago, nearly all the furniture sold in St. Louis was shipped from the East; now there are in the city about 35 manufactories of this article, producing annually material valued at about $1,500,000. The annual sales of furniture, wholesale and retail, are about $3,000,000; the capital invested, about $1,000,000; and the number of hands employed, 1000.

Coal.—Receipts for 1873 were 32,608,795 bushels.

Brick.—There are about 50 yards in the city and vicinity, making about 150,000,000 brick annually. The two largest yards are the Union and Hydraulic Companies', which produce annually about 15,000,000 each.

Lumber.—This great interest employs about $5,000,000 of capital within the city, and two or three times as much more directly tributary to the city on the Upper Mississippi, where St. Louis lumber companies own from 300,000 to 400.000 acres of land. To prepare the lumber for this market, requires 8,000 to 10,000 men (mostly in winter), 30 or 40 saw-mills, 300 or 400 teams, and from 15 to 20 steamboats for moving rafts.

The annual sales of the 35 yards and 15 planing mills of the city, are about 170,000,000 feet, which, including sash, door and blinds, represent about $6,000,000.

The statistics for lumber during 1873 are as follows: Receipts—White pine, 151,253,000 feet (of which 142,013,000 feet were by raft); yellow pine, 23,340,000 feet; poplar, 11,769,000; and hard woods, 12,512,000; and of shingles, 57,111,000; lath, 18,892,000 pieces; white pine logs, 27,000 (pieces); and hard wood logs, 13,000 (pieces). The shipments from the city were, of lumber, 64,360,000 feet; of shingles (including local trade), 59,700,250; and of lath (including local trade), 19,314,400 pieces.

Carriages.—There are 30 carriage manufactories in the city, employing about 500 hands. Their annual sales are about $800,000, and their capital about $900,000.

Wooden Ware.—This branch of trade engages 6 manufactories and a capital of about $1,000,000, with annual sales of about $2,500,000.

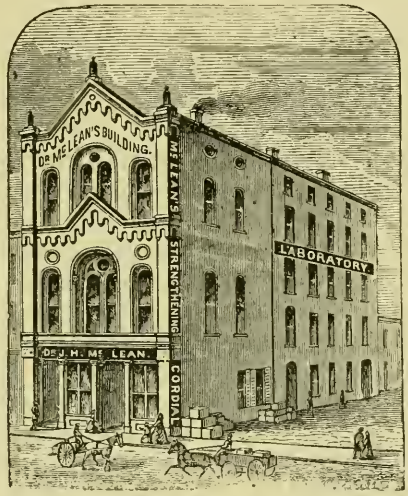
Tobacco.—A Tobacco Association was formed two years ago in St. Louis, to aid and encourage the growth of tobacco in Missouri and adjoining States. In June 1873, a Tobacco Fair and Premium Sale was held in the city, at which 462 hogsheads of tobacco were exhibited, and $10,000 in premiums were awarded.

The statistics for tobacco during 1873 are as follows: Receipts, 19,062 hogsheads, and 54,309 boxes and packages; shipments from the city, 14,708 hogsheads, and 252,034 manufactured packages. The number of hogsheads consumed in the city was 4,997.

Cotton Is comparatively a new interest in St. Louis, but has assumed immense proportions and is rapidly growing, as the following exhibit will show: In 1873 the St. Louis Cotton Association was formed to promote the cotton trade.

The number of bales received during the cotton year ending Sept. 1st, 1872, was 36,421, of which 16,706 were received for sale in this market, the balance going eastward. For the year ending Sept. 1st, 1873, the

number of bales received was 59,709, of which 34,215 were sold in St Louis. The shipments for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1873, were 51,795 bales, and the city consumption was 5,068 bales. It is safe to say that the receipts of cotton during the season of 1874, will amount to 125,000 bales. There are in St. Louis 2 cotton mills with a capital of $650,000, and employing 420 hands. There are also several batting manufactories.



PROPRIETARY MEDICINES are an important item in the manufactures of St. Louis. The extent of this interest may be inferred, when it is known that J. H. McLean, M. D., having one of the largest and most widely-known establishments in the United States, has, since 1853, built up a business which extends over North America and to Europe, employing about 20 men and teams on the road, several superintendents in the different States, and a small steamer (a gem in its way) to supply the towns on the rivers and bayous in the south. He publishes annually 9,000,000 almanacs in 8 languages, the same number of his Floral Book, and 130,000 monthly of his paper, the *Spirit of the Age*. This extensive business is the result of Dr. McLean employing his medical skill and financial ability in the preparation and supply of remedies suitable for the use of the millions who cannot readily command medical attendance at their homes.

HEMP AND BAGGING.—The receipts of hemp and tow during 1873 were 16,860 bales, and of flax tow, 14,160 bales. The shipments were: of hemp, 6,096 bales; of bagging, 84,238 pieces.

ALE, BEER, WHISKY, ETC. — Receipts during 1873: of cider, 1,895 barrels; of liquor, 27,115 barrels, and 16,222 cases; of highwines, 18,335 barrels; and of wine, 15,041 barrels and 12,804 boxes and

baskets. The shipments were: of ale and beer, 167,495 packages; and of whisky, 89,201 barrels. There are 25 breweries in the city, employing 587 hands, and manufacturing 411,000 barrels of beer annually. Capital employed, about $4,000,000.

Flour and Grain.—The manufacture of flour has been for 30 years a leading interest, St. Louis grades having a world wide reputation for excellence, and commanding the highest prices. The following are the statistics of flour: Number of barrels received during 1873, 1,296,457; number of barrels manufactured during 1873, 1,420,287; number of barrels shipped from the city during 1873, 2,506,215; and the number of barrels consumed in the city during 1873, 283,983. Number of mills in St. Louis, 24.

The statistics for *wheat* during 1873 are as follows: Number of bushels received, 6,185,038; number of bushels ground in city mills, 5,393,032; and number of bushels shipped from the city, 1,210,286.

The statistics for *corn* during 1873 are as follows: Number of bushels received, 7,701,187; number of bushels consumed in the city, 665,495; number of bushels ground into meal, 1,796,428; number of bushels shipped from the city, 5,260,916.

The statistics for *oats* during 1873 are as follows: Number of bushels received, 5,359,853; number of bushels consumed in the city, 2,212,168; and number of bushels shipped from the city, 3,215,206.

The statistics for *rye* during 1873 are as follows: Number of bushels received, 356,580; number consumed in the city, 255,567; and number of bushels shipped from the city, 206,652.

The statistics for *barley* during 1873 are as follows; Number of bushels received, 1,158,615; number consumed in the city, 1,117,800; and number shipped from the city, 125,604.

The statistics for *corn meal* during 1873 are as follows: Number of barrels manufactured, 422,534; number received, 39,278; and number shipped from the city, 358,736.

Elevators.—There are 5 elevators in the city and vicinity, and their receipts, including those of the St. Louis Warehouse, were, during 1873, as follows: 3,125,022 bushels of wheat; 5,230,937 bushels of corn, 3,227,031 bushels of oats, 549,680 bushels of barley, and 325,679 bushels of rye; total number of bushels, 12,458,349; number of barrels of flour received, 95,658; and of grain, 14,956 sacks.

Provisions and Packing.—This is an important and growing branch of the trade of this city. The shipments, particularly to the south, are yearly increasing.

The number of *hogs* received during 1873 was 973,512; number shipped from the city during 1873, 224,873; number packed during the season of 1872–73, 538,000; with average net weight of 208 pounds.

The statistics for *pork* during 1873 are as follows: Receipts, 57,476 bar-

rels, 7,995 casks and tierces, 4,534 boxes, 968 packages, and 1,497,090 pieces. The exports for 1873 were 105,876 barrels, 34,229 casks and tierces, 4,192 boxes, 3,164 packages and 342,565 pieces.

The statistics for *bacon* during 1873 are as follows: Receipts, 9,154 casks and tierces, 5,108 boxes and packages, and 97,122 pieces. The shipments from the city were 93,899 casks and tierces, 32,288 boxes and packages, and 132,104 pieces.

The statistics for *lard* during 1873 are as follows: Receipts, 22,129 tierces, 5,968 barrels, 3,159 kegs and 7,399 packages. The shipments from the city were 96,976 tierces, 4,958 barrels, 59,820 kegs and 39,863 packages.

Groceries.—The following are the statistics for *sugar* during 1873: Receipts, 33,532 hogsheads, 35,314 barrels, 50,656 boxes, and 19,735 bags. The shipments were 3,566 hogsheads, 152,198 barrels, and 25,168 bags.

The statistics for *molasses* during 1873 are as follows: Receipts, 15,842 barrels, 241 one-half barrels, 6,548 kegs and 1,111 hogsheads. The shipments were 19,251 barrels, 6,037 one-half barrels, and 20,472 kegs.

The statistics for *coffee* during 1873 are: Receipts, 142,963 bags, and shipments, 142,778 bags.

Of *rice*, during 1873, 3,225 sacks and 7,772 barrels were received, and 12,019 packages were shipped.

Wool, Hides and Pelts.—The statistics for 1873 are as follows: *Wool*, receipts, 17,806 packages; shipments, 17,915 bales. *Hides*, receipts, 165,917 pieces and 83,234 bundles; shipments, 102,252 pieces and 158,162 bundles. *Pelts*, receipts, 15,158 bundles.

Potatoes and Onions.—The receipts during 1873 of potatoes, were 81,911 sacks; 35,820 barrels; and 450,955 bushels in bulk; shipments, 153,893 sacks and barrels. The receipts of onions were 8,062 sacks, and 14,494 barrels; shipments, 20,390 sacks and barrels.

Hay.—The receipts during 1873 were 272,761 bales; the shipments were 136,314 bales.

'eans.—The receipts during 1873 were 3,467 sacks and 6,827 barrels; shipments, 8,766 packages. The receipts of castor beans were 18,988 sacks; shipments, 11,167 sacks.

Salt.—The receipts of this article during 1873 were 379,699 barrels, and 149,861 sacks; the shipments were 230,939 barrels and 35,978 sacks.

Dry Goods.—The immense wholesale trade of the city is represented by the following approximate figures: Capital invested, $9,000,000; annual sales, $32,000,000; and number of hands employed, 600.

In the retail dry goods trade, which is also large, the annual sales are about $6,000,000.

Boots and Shoes.—The wholesale trade of the city is very extensive, the annual sales amounting to about $12,000,000. Amount of capital

invested, about $4,000,000; number of hands employed, 450, of whom 200 are in the 3 manufactories. 89,605 cases of boots and shoes were received during the year. The shipments were included under the item of merchandise. The retail trade is also quite extensive. The annual sales being about $1,800,000, the capital employed about $500,000, and the number of hands about 750

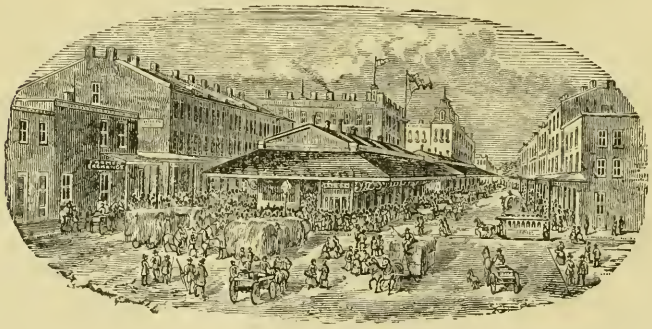
CLOTHING.—The annual sales of the wholesale trade are variously estimated from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000, on a capital of about $2,500,000.

DRUGS.—The annual sales in the wholesale trade of the city are about $4,500,000 on a capital of about $1,500,000. There are about 150 retail drug stores in the city whose annual sales are about $1,500,000.

HATS AND CAPS.—The annual sales of the wholesale trade amount to about $3,000,000. The capital employed is about $1,000,000, and the number of hands, about 150.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.—The wholesale trade has a capital invested of about $900,000, employing 250 hands; and the annual sales are about $1,500,000. There are 4 glass factories, whose annual product is valued at about $300,000.

JEWELRY.—The annual sales of the wholesale and retail trade of the city are from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 on a capital of about $1,500,000.



LUCAS MARKET.

SAMUEL M. DODD. JAMES G. BROWN.

DODD, BROWN & COMPANY'S BUILDING,

418, 420, 422, 424 and 426 North Fifth Street, St. Louis.

THE PRINTING INTEREST,

including type founding, electrotyping, paper making, printing and binding, employs a large amount of capital and a great number of intelligent and skilled workmen. The GAZETTEER, as now presented, is a fair sample of the work which can be produced in this line in St. Louis.

The St. Louis Type Foundry was established in 1840. It passed into the hands of the present owners and was incorporated February 14th, 1861, as the "St. Louis Type Foundry," and by the persistent energy of the management it has enjoyed an uninterrupted flow of prosperity since that time. Through the urbanity and politeness of Mr. Wm. Bright, the Secretary of the Company, we are enabled to give our readers some idea of this extensive establishment, so intimately connected with the progress of our city.

The buildings occupied by the St. Louis Type Foundry are situated at Nos. 115 and 117 Pine street, between Main and Second streets.

The basement of the establishment is used as a store room for second-hand presses. The first floor contains the office, store rooms for news and book papers, and the type sales-room, in which there is over 1000 feet of shelving, containing type of every size and style known to the trade, inks of every color and quality, and a good assortment of *job presses* of the different sizes and makes, all of which they sell at manufacturers' prices. The blacksmith shop and engine room are in the rear of these two rooms. On the second floor is the counting-room and sales-room for fine papers, envelopes, cards and card-board—for printers' use. The third floor is used as a machine shop for building and repairing presses, and is fitted up with ponderous machinery. The fourth floor is occupied by the electrotype department (where we have had our several publications electrotyped), also with the type finishing room and the wood working departments. The fifth story is used as a type casting room—lighted on all four sides—and for convenience is not excelled by any in the country. The establishment occupies nine floors of 18 x 108 feet, or over 18,000 square feet of floor room; and from this parties can form some idea of the magnitude of the institution. Our electrotyping has been done almost exclusively by this company, and its uniform excellence enables us to bear cheerful testimony in their behalf, and commend them to the public.

Snider & Holmes, 103 North Second street, one of the leading wholesale paper firms in the city, has furnished the paper for our various publications. Our orders have been usually what is termed *special*—that is, odd sizes, qualities and weights, and we cheerfully bear testimony to their uniform courtesy, promptness and generous fair dealing. Their warehouse is fully stored with all grades of printers' and binders' stock, including paper of all grades, card and binders' board, printing inks, etc.

Barns & Beynon, 215 Pine street, one of the leading printing houses in the city, have been our printers since commencing business in St. Louis. Very few houses in the West could have done either the composition or printing on the GAZETTEER so rapidly or so well; and, after carefully considering their terms, prices, &c., we gave them the contract, and are happy to say "well done." This firm, composed of practical, energetic gentlemen, with Mr. G. A. Pierrot their efficient foreman, are in a situation to successfully compete both in quality, price and dispatch, with any house in the West.

Becktold & Co., 215 Pine street, are a new firm, the senior partner being the best practical workman in the West. Their edition binding is so far superior to any heretofore done in St. Louis, that their offer for binding the GAZETTEER was cheerfully accepted in consideration of quality alone. Their bindery is fully stocked with the latest and best machinery, thus enabling them to compete successfully in quality of work, as well as in dispatch and prices, with the eastern houses.

PIANO MANUFACTURING

has made great progress, and is successfully competing with eastern work. This industry employs about 60 to 80 workmen, the annual products being about 400 instruments, valued as $250,000. The St. Louis Piano Manufacturing Co., which annually makes about 300 instruments, the quality of which is well established, is about to reorganize with a capital stock of $100,000, when they propose making 800 to 1,000 instruments per annum.

GLASS.

The manufacture of glass is now attracting the earnest attention of capitalists in the city—no less than four extensive establishments having been started within a year. The inexhaustible supply of raw materials for glass-making to be found around the city, and their wonderful superiority are rapidly making St. Louis a successful rival to Pittsburg in that line. The different works turn out all kinds of glass articles, such as bottles, vials, fancy ware, and window glass. In the latter branch, the brands of the French Company are said to be unsurpassed, and the demand for it vastly exceeds the capacity of their works.

St. Paul.—See Sherman.

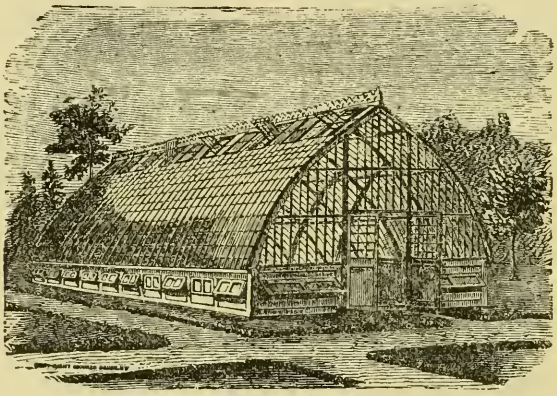
Sappington, a p. o. 4½ miles s. of Kirkwood, on the Gravois Rock Road, contains 3 stores, 1 M. E. Ch. South and 1 public school.

Sherman, (St. Paul,) on the M. P. R. R. 24 miles from St. Louis, contains 2 stores, 1 public school, and 1 blacksmith and wagon shop.

Sutton, on the M. P. R. R. 7½ miles from St. Louis.

Taylorwick, on the M. P. R. R. 3½ miles from St. Louis, contains 1 store and 1 M. E. Ch. South. The celebrated Shaw's Botanical Garden is one half mile south of this station.

Webster Groves, on the M. P. R. R. 10 miles from St. Louis, has 3 stores, 2 churches—Presbyterian and Congregational, aggregate value about $20,000, 1 good public school, value about $10,000, and 1 soldiers' orphan asylum. Population, about 1,000.



ONE OF MESSRS. CONNON & CO.'S GREEN HOUSES.

At this place is located the extensive and attractive grounds of Messrs. Connon & Co., florists. They have 8 large and beautiful greenhouses in which they propagate and exhibit a great array of choice, new and standard varieties of flowers and plants which they ship on order to all parts of the North, South and West. They make a specialty of roses, having all the leading varieties. Their St. Louis office is at 507 North Fourth Street.

Woodlawn, on the M. P. R. R. 13 miles from St. Louis, is surrounded by fine residences.

Yeatman, a. p. o. on the M. P. R. R. 26 miles from St. Louis.

SALINE COUNTY,

In the north-west-central part of the State, is bounded north by the Missouri River, which separates it from Carroll and Chariton, east by Chariton and Howard, from which it is separated by the Missouri River and Cooper County, south by Cooper and Pettis, west by Lafayette and Carroll, separated from the latter by the Missouri River, and contains 458,095 acres.

Population in 1830, 2,873; in 1840, 5,258; in 1850, 8,843; in 1860, 14,699; in 1870, 21,672, of whom 17,918 were white, and 3,754 colored; 11,307 male, and 10,365 female; 20,677 native (12,712 born in Missouri), and 995 foreign.

History.—As early as 1725, the Missouri Indians had a town on the bank of the river, in this county, opposite Fort Orleans, but it had been abandoned and the fort destroyed at the time of Lewis and Clarke's expedition to the Pacific in 1804. The first settlements were made in 1810, in the vicinity of Arrow Rock, chiefly by emigrants from Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. As seems to have been the custom of all the western pioneers, these first settlers located in the timber, regarding the prairie land as comparatively worthless. So large a portion of this county being prairie, it was believed that it could never be very densely populated, and the opinion was entertained that Congress ought to encourage the growth of timber by ceding prairie lands to persons willing to plant trees. Some such bill as this was brought before Congress, but meeting with opposition, was abandoned.

Saline County was organized from Cooper, Nov. 25th, 1820, and its boundaries established Jan. 12th, 1829. The first court was held at Old Jefferson, on the Missouri River, a short distance below the present site of Cambridge. David Todd was the first judge, and ——— Chambers the first clerk; subsequently the county seat was removed to Jonesboro, and later to Marshall. Prior to 1830, Dr. John Sappington was the only physician in the county. From 1840 to 1860, Saline advanced steadily in population and wealth. A large number of slaves were brought from Virginia and Kentucky, and employed in the culture of hemp and tobacco.

For the Mexican War, this county furnished one company, John W. Reid commanding, which formed a part of Col. Doniphan's regiment, and distinguished itself by storming a Mexican battery at Chihuahua. During the late Civil War, the sympathies of the great majority of the people were with the Confederate States, but the county furnished recruits for both armies. An engagement occurred at Marshall, October 1863,

between Gen. Shelby (Confederate) and Gen. Brown (Federal), the former having but 800 men, while his opponents numbered 1,600. After considerable cannonading and firing with small arms, during which there were but few casualities on either side, Gen. Shelby made a successful retreat. In the autumn of 1864, Gen. Price, with his command, passed through the central part of Saline, and camped for a few days on the Salt Fork, between Marshall and Waverly, while a portion of his men marched to Glasgow to co-operate with the Confederates in taking that place. Although greatly disturbed by the war, Saline suffered much less than many of the other counties.

This county has furnished a number of distinguished citizens: Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of the Confederate service, Gov. M. M. Marmaduke and Gov. C. F. Jackson were for many years residents of Saline. Wm. B. Napton, judge of the Supreme Court, is and has long been, one of her honored citizens.

Physical Features.—The Missouri River forms the entire northern boundary; its bottom lands, from 1 to 4 miles in width, are very heavily timbered, and back of these are the bluffs, rugged, and irregular in outline. A portion of them, known as the Pinnacles, rise to about 150 feet, and the Devil's Backbone is exceedingly precipitous on the northern side. The view of the Petit Osage Plain, from this ridge, is very fine. This plain, usually called Petit Saw, is in the north-western part of the county, about 80 feet above the river bottom, and embraces from 12 to 15 thousand acres of wonderful fertility. The center of it is somewhat depressed, while the outer portion is sufficiently undulating to insure good drainage. A great portion of the remainder of the county is undulating prairie, with a deep, rich soil underlaid with a porous subsoil, which, with a proper rotation of crops, will never wear out. In the western part it has a slight admixture of sand, and is of a light brown color, while in the central and southern portions, it is a deep black loam, and on the bluffs and streams it is not so deep, but is very productive.

The best growth of timber, which consists of the various oaks, also walnut, buckeye, pecan, elm, ash, etc., is found in the Missouri Bottom, and on the Black Water River and Saline Creek, but a little that is good may be found skirting all of the streams, and on some of the bluffs. So well have the settlers protected the timber, that there is more now in the county than there was 30 years ago.

Black Water is the chief stream, and flows across the southern portion, receiving on the north, Davis, Finney and Salt Fork; this last named stream flows through the entire central portion, but in dry seasons it is excessively brackish, being fed by salt springs. There are also numerous small streams in the north and east, which find their way to the Missouri, but there is little or no water power, as all of the streams of the county are sluggish.

Fresh and salt water springs abound; of the latter, the Big Salt Spring, 6 or 7 miles west of Marshall, is the most remarkable. It is circular, about 70 feet in diameter, and discharges a sufficient amount of salt water to run a medium-sized mill.

At an early day, salt was manufactured in a rude way in several localities, and also in small quantities during the Civil War, and it is believed that capital and enterprise will ultimately make these springs a source of great wealth.

There are several mineral springs remarkable for their medicinal properties, chief of which are Sweet Spring, near Brownsville, McAllister, on Black Water, and Sulphur Spring on Cow Creek.

Agricultural Productions.—Hemp was formerly the great staple, but it has given place to corn and wheat. The soil is well adapted to barley, oats and rye, also to fruits, especially to the smaller varieties, and to apples, which grow in great perfection. Hungarian grass and millet are extensively grown, as are also blue grass, clover and timothy. Stock-raising is an important industry, and large numbers of cattle are brought here from Texas and Colorado, and fed through the winter. Numbers of mules and hogs are shipped annually.

Tobacco is cultivated to some extent in the north-eastern part, the bluff lands being peculiarly adapted to it.

Mineral Resources.—Bituminous coal is found in nearly every portion of the county, and there are some fine deposits of cannel coal near Arrow Rock. In this same vicinity, lead and iron are now successfully mined, and there are indications of zinc and copper. The limestone found at Miami is susceptible of a fine polish, and sandstone of good quality exists in numerous places.

The Manufacturing Interests are exceedingly limited, and consist of 1 woolen-mill, 1 shingle factory and planing-mill, and a few shops and grist-mills.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $13,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Lexington Branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. has 7½ miles in the south-western corner of the county. Some grading has been done on the line of the Keokuk & Kansas City R. R. in this county, and it is thought that it will be completed in 1874.

The Exports are live stock, wheat, corn, fruits, etc.

Educational Interests.—Public schools are established in every part of the county, and there are also excellent private schools. Of the 8,450 children of school age, about 6,000 have attended school during the past year (1873). Value of school property about $75,000.

Arrow Rock, the earliest settled town in the county, situated on the Missouri River, 15½ miles e. s. e. of Marshall, is surrounded by a fertile

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $7,601,405. Taxation, $2 per $100. Bonded debt, $19,000. Bonded debt of Marshall Township, $40,000; of Salt Pond and Liberty, $35,000.

and well cultivated country for which it is the shipping point. It has 4 churches—M. E. Ch. South, Cumberland Presbyterian, Presbyterian, and 1 African, 2 schools, 1 bank, 2 mills and about 23 stores. Population, about 900. There is a good steam ferry at this point.

Brownsville, (Sweet Springs,) on the Lexington Branch of the M. P. R. R., 22½ miles n. w. of Sedalia and 20 miles s. w. of Marshall, is an important shipping point. It contains 2 banks, 40 stores, 2 mills, 3 churches—Presbyterian, M. E. Ch. South and Reformed, good schools and a population of about 1,000. Sweet Springs, remarkable for their medicinal virtues, are situated about 1 mile s. e. of this place.

Cambridge, situated on the Missouri River, 22 miles n. e. of Marshall, and 12 miles from Dalton, Chariton County, (on the St. L. K. C. & N. R. W.,) was settled in 1846 and incorporated in 1857. This town has fine timber, excellent quarries of sandstone and limestone, and good coal in its immediate vicinity, and is surrounded by a wealthy agricultural community. It contains 2 churches—M. E. Ch. South and Union Ch., 3 schools, 2 mills, 1 tobacco and 1 wagon and plow factory, 8 stores, 6 warehouses, and a population of about 500. There were 500 hhds. of tobacco, 300 bales of hemp, 150,000 bushels of wheat and a large number of hogs and cattle shipped from this point in 1873. The K. & K. C. R. R. will cross the Missouri River at this point, and will give this town increased shipping facilities.

Centerville, 6 miles n. e. of Marshall, has 1 store.

Elm Wood, 14 miles s. w. of Marshall, and about 10 miles n. of Brownsville, is surrounded by a fertile country, and has 4 stores and several shops. Population, about 100.

Fairville, 10 miles n. w. of Marshall, has 1 school-house, 2 stores and 3 shops.

Herndon, a post-office 10 miles s. w. of Marshall.

Jonesboro, on Salt Fork, 9 miles s. e. of Marshall, has 1 store and 1 church—Baptist.

Laynesville, on the Missouri River, 13 miles n. w. of Marshall, and 4 miles s. of Wakanda, Carroll County, (on the St. L. K. C. & N. R.W.,) was settled in 1870, and is the shipping point for the Petit Osage Plains. It has 2 churches—M. E. Ch. and M. E. Ch. South, 1 school, 1 flouring and 1 saw-mill, 5 stores, several shops, and warehouse capacity for 90,000 bushels of grain. Population, about 250.

Malta Bend, situated on the Petit Osage Plains, 12 miles w. of Marshall, and 8 miles s. of Wakanda, Carroll County, was named for the steamer Malta which was sunk in the bend of the Missouri River about 3 miles from the site of the village. It was laid off in 1865 and has 1 M. E. Church, 1 public school, 1 nursery and a population of about 250.

MARSHALL, the county seat, 20 miles n. e. of Brownsville, was settled in 1840, named in honor of Chief-Justice Marshall, and incor-

porated in 1870. It is pleasantly situated and regularly laid out about a handsome public square which surrounds a substantial court-house worth about $40,000. It has 3 banks, 2 mills, about 45 stores, 5 schools and 9 churches—Catholic, O. S. Presbyterian, M. E. Church, M. E. Church South, Cumberland Presbyterian, Baptist, Reformed and 2 churches for colored people (total value of church property $50,000). The Saline Central Agricultural Association holds its annual exhibition about 1 mile from the town, where it has handsomely improved grounds.

The Saline County Stock Exchange also holds monthly sales of live stock at Marshall. On the completion of the Keokuk & Kansas City R. R. this town will have direct communication with all the great markets of the country, and its trade will, doubtless, be greatly increased. Population, about 1,400.

Miami, on the Missouri River 17 miles n. w. of Marshall and 1½ miles s. e. of Miami Station, Carroll County, (on the the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W.) was settled in 1840 and incorporated in 1850. It is built on a rugged bluff but has an excellent landing, and ships more grain and stock than any other town in the county. It has 3 churches—Baptist, M. E. Ch. South and Reformed, 1 public school, 3 mills, 28 stores, 1 nursery, 3 large brick ware-houses and a population of about 800. The Saline County Agricultural and Mechanical Association holds its annual meetings near the town. There is a steam ferry across the Missouri River at this point.

New Frankford, on the Missouri River 22 miles n. e. of Marshall and 6 miles s. of Dalton, Chariton County, (on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W.) was settled by a colony of Germans in 1838, incorporated in 1862 and re-incorporated in 1872. This town has an area of 800 acres, and is divided into lots 60 by 100 feet. It has 3 churches—Catholic, Methodist and Presbyterian, 2 private schools, 2 mills, 8 stores and several shops. Excellent coal is found in this vicinity. Population about 500.

Petra, a post-office 10 miles n. n. e. of Marshall.

Ridge Prairie, a post-office 15 miles s. e. of Marshall.

Saline City, on the Missouri River 18 miles e. of Marshall, has 2 stores, 1 mill and several shops. This is the contemplated crossing of the Louisiana & Missouri River R. R.

South Grove, a post-office 11 miles s. w. of Marshall.

Sweet Springs.—See Brownsville.

SCHUYLER COUNTY,

In the northern part of the State, is bounded north by Iowa, east by Scotland County, south by Adair, and west by the Chariton River, which separates it from Putnam County, and contains 195,655 acres.

Population in 1850, 3,287; in 1860, 6,697; in 1870, 8,820, of whom 8,806 were white, and 14 colored; 4,499 male, and 4,321 female; 8,500 native (4,048 born in Missouri) and 320 foreign.

History.—This county was settled in 1836 by David Floyd, Judge Samuel Eason, Jefferson Fulcher, John Davis and Joseph Bradburn, and organized Feb. 14th, 1845, since which time it has grown steadily, except during the Civil War, when, like so many other counties in the State, it was injured to some extent by the contending forces. Two or three skirmishes occurred, some of its citizens were murdered, and a few churches, barns and houses burned. The restoration of peace brought a return of prosperity.

Physical Features.—The "Grand Divide" cuts the county north and south, near its western side. The land lying between the "Divide" and the Chariton River, 3 to 5 miles in width, is rather broken and covered with a dense growth of white, burr, pin, spanish, black and post oak, hickory, elm, hackberry, linn, walnut, black-ash and birch. The Chariton River runs through a rich alluvial bottom, much of it stretching away into level or gently undulating prairie, peculiarly suited to the grasses; blue grass spontaneously taking the place of prairie grass. The county is watered on the west by Chariton, flowing south with its tributaries of Lick, Elm, Lost and some smaller creeks, which flow in a south-westerly direction; in the south-center are the head-waters of Salt River; and in the east and south-east, North Fabius, Bridge Creek, Fabius and South Fork of Middle Fabius. These streams are bordered with rich bottom lands timbered with burr oak, linn, hickory and walnut, with occasionally small prairies. The "divides" between these streams are mainly level or rolling prairie, and are peculiarly suited for grasses, oats, rye, corn and spring wheat; winter wheat doing better on the rolling timber land. The proportion of timber and prairie is about equal—the former slightly predominating, as it is constantly encroaching on the latter.

Agricultural Productions.—Grass, corn, wheat and oats are the main crops, timothy, clover and blue grass succeeding admirably. Potatoes are cultivated quite largely. At least ⅞ of the land is arable, and probably one-fifth in actual cultivation.

The Mineral Resources are, so far as known, bituminous coal,

potters' clay, quarries of lime and sand rock, and some faint traces of lead. The coal measures underlie the entire county, and there are in the western part 5 seams, varying from 1 to 4½ feet in thickness, cropping out on the bluffs of the Chariton River. These coal veins have been known ever since the first settlement of the county, and in two or three places were slightly worked 20 years ago—only sufficiently, however, to supply the demands of their immediate neighborhoods, until the building of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., and later the M., I. & N. R. R. created a larger demand, and afforded means of exportation for some of the surplus. It is not yet shipped in any considerable quantities. Capital to operate the mines is much needed, and would prove a good investment. Potters' clay, of seemingly good quality, is found in the same region.

The Manufacturing Interests are confined to 2 merchant flouring-mills, 1 woolen factory, 1 foundry and machine shop, 1 manufactory of spokes, hubs, plows, wagons and shaped timber, besides numerous saw and grist-mills.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county, per census of 1870, $8,550,000.*

Railroads.—The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. W. has 20 miles, and the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska R. R. 23 miles of track in the county. The railroad debt, included in the above statement, is about $175,000.

The Exports are horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, wheat, rye, potatoes, hay, hoops, hoop-poles, staves, lumber and coal.

Educational.—There are about 55 public school-houses in the county, generally good frame buildings, and well attended. Also 1 graded school, employing 4 teachers, with an attendance of about 100 scholars, and a good select school at Glenwood.

Cherry Grove, (Downing), on the M. I. & N. R. R., 10 miles east of Lancaster, named after Henry Downing, who originally owned the ground, contains 3 stores, and 1 plow factory. Population, about 80.

Clifton, 6 miles s. e. of Lancaster, has 2 mills, 2 cooper, and 2 carpenter shops.

Coatsville, on the S. L. K. C. & N. R. W., 4 miles n. of Griffin, on the Iowa Line, 10 miles n. w. of Lancaster, contains 1 church—Methodist Episcopal—1 school-house, 9 stores, and 1 saddler's shop. Population about 175.

Downing (See Cherry Grove.)

Glenwood, on the St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 2 miles w. of Lancaster, is a thriving town of about 500 inhabitants. It has 1 woolen factory, 1 flouring-mill, 1 foundry and machine shop, 15 stores, 2 churches —Congregational and Methodist—1 school-house, 1 newspaper — *The Criterion*—Cutler & Wilcox, editors and publishers. The town was

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $1,726,704. Bonded debt, $188 000. Floating debt, $15,000.

located in 1869, and incorporated in 1870; it presents a flourishing appearance, and is surrounded by a good farming country.

Greentop, on the S. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 16 miles south of Griffin, founded in 1855 and incorporated in 1860, has a population of 200, and contains 1 school-house, 8 stores, 1 hotel, 1 furniture and 1 wagon, shop.

Griffin, at the junction of the S. L., K. C. & N. R. W., with the M., I. & N. R. R., 230 miles from St. Louis and 5 miles w. of Lancaster, was named in honor of A. L. Griffin, Asst. Gen. Supt. of the M. I. & N. R. R. It has 1 store and 1 school-house.

LANCASTER, the county seat, on the M. I. & N. R. R., 61 miles w. of Alexandria, was located in 1845 by James Lusk, the first representative from the county, and was incorporated in 1856. The court-house, costing $15,000, was built in 1858. In 1872 the town rallied from the effects of the late war, since which time the population and business have rapidly increased. The town contains, besides the county buildings, 1 mill, 2 hotels, 18 stores, 1 weekly newspaper—*The Excelsior*, published by Dysart & Miller; 2 churches—Christian and Methodist Episcopal; and the Lancaster Academy, costing $5,000. There are 3 stores, 1 lumber yard, 2 carpenter, 1 cabinet, 1 saddler, 1 harness, and 2 wagon shops. Population about 700. The Schuyler County Agricultural and Stock Companies' fair grounds of 53 acres, well improved, are located here. Good water can be found at depths from 8 to 40 feet, coal is convenient, and the town is surrounded by a good farming country.

Queen City, on the S. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 12 miles s. of Griffin and 8 miles s. of Lancaster, located in 1868, and incorporated in 1870, contains about 200 inhabitants, 9 stores, 1 church—M. E.; 1 school-house, 1 mill, and 1 hotel. It is a handsome town, situated in a fine farming country, with which it has an excellent trade.

Toennia, a post-office 6½ miles s. e. of Queen City.

SCOTLAND COUNTY,

In the north-eastern part of the State, is bounded north by the State of Iowa, east by Clark County, south by Knox, and west by Adair and Schuyler Counties, and contains 278,748 acres.

Population in 1850, 3,782; in 1860, 8,873; in 1870, 10,670, of whom 10,541 were white, and 129 colored; 5,487 male, and 5,183 female; 10,381 native (5,196 born in Missouri), and 289 foreign.

History.—The adventurous spirit of one, David Cooper, led him to settle in this county in the spring of 1833, while it was yet the hunting ground of the Fox and Sioux Indians, who were shortly after removed westward, leaving the new settlers in peaceable possession. Cooper made his home at a place near the southern confines of the county, now known as Sand Hill. He was soon followed by others, and "Cooper's Settlement" became quite an important point to the settlers in the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. The first event that occurred to disturb the quiet of the new community, was in 1839, which grew out of the dispute between Iowa and Missouri, in reference to the State Line. The citizens along the border of each State organized themselves into armed forces to resist the supposed invasion of their respective rights, and for a time a bloody conflict seemed inevitable; but happily wisdom prevailed, the dispute was peaceably settled, and the contestants retired to their homes.

The population having become sufficiently increased by immigration, the county was organized from part of Lewis, Jan. 29th, 1841, with the provision that "the circuit and county courts of said county shall be holden at the dwelling of Abraham B. Cummings, until the permanent seat of justice is established, or the county court shall otherwise decree." The first term of the court convened July 26th, 1841, Hon. P. H. McBride presiding, and Major James L. Jones sheriff. In September 1843, Obadiah Dickenson, John Lear and Matthew Given were appointed commissioners to select the county seat, and they decided upon the spot where Memphis now stands, giving the new town its present name. Emigrants came from the north, south and east, in large numbers, each one bringing his portion to swell the sum total of wealth, and his sectional prejudices to help form political opinions; consequently, in 1860, the population were about equally divided concerning the great questions of that day.

The engagement of Pierce's Mill was fought in the county, July 18th 1862, at the crossing of the Fabius River, on the Memphis & Kirksville

road, between 500 Federal troops under Major Clupper, and 200 Confederates under Col. Joseph Porter, which resulted in the repulse of the former, with the heavy loss of 20 killed and 69 wounded. The Confederate loss was very small, they being in ambush and surprising their antagonists. This battle, in which so many lives were lost, produced much sorrow and excitement, but not the indignation and bitterness which the assassination of Hon. Thos. S. Richardson aroused. Mr. Richardson, then judge of the 4th judicial circuit, fearlessly expressed himself as in sympathy with the Confederates. He was arrested and wickedly assassinated, probably by some coward too timorous to openly fight on either side.

Physical Features.—The surface of the county is undulating, and is about two-thirds prairie and one-third timber and bottom, all of it being susceptible of high cultivation. The substratum of the soil is a brown clay, technically known as the "bluff formation," while the upper stratum is a rich sandy loam. The county is well drained by Little Fox, North and South Wyaconda, Bear, Baker, Foreman, North Fabius, Indian, Tobin and Middle Fabius Creeks, and South Fork of Middle Fabius. These streams all flow from the north-west in a south-easterly direction toward the Mississippi River. Timber is still abundant for fencing and building purposes, not over one-tenth of the woodlands having been cleared. The young growth, added to the old, will probably be sufficient for a long time to come, for railroad ties, fencing, building, timber and fuel. The principal kinds are oak, hickory, walnut, elm, etc.

The Agricultural Productions of this county are corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, hay, flax, broom-corn, sorghum, sweet-potatoes, buckwheat and navy beans. Blue grass is cultivated and used for pasture with excellent success. Sheep-raising is very remunerative and largely engaged in by the people.

Mineral Resources.—In the southern part is a considerable bed of limestone from which lime of good quality is made. Indications of coal also exist, although no mines have been opened.

The Manufacturing Interests are not largely developed, although there are two first-class flouring-mills and several saw and corn-mills. Excellent cheese is made at a factory 2 miles north of Memphis; also at another 10 miles south of the same place. Besides these, there are 2 woolen factories and 2 plow and 4 wagon manufactories.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $8,250,000.*

Railroads.—There are 21 miles of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad completed in this county, besides 50 miles of surveyed routes for other roads, on which a good deal of the grading has been done.

The Exports are corn, wheat, tobacco, potatoes and stock.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $2,450,388. Taxation, $2.25 per $100. Bonded debt, $241,000; floating debt, $29,000.

Educational Interests.—There are 84 public school buildings, making one to every five square miles. The whole number of teachers employed in the year 1872 was 84; number of scholars, 3,909.

Arbela, 8 miles e. of Memphis on the M. I. & N. R. R., contains 4 stores, a hotel, a harness shop, a steam-mill, school-house and church.

Bible Grove, a post-office 13 miles s. w. of Memphis.

Etna, 4 miles s. of Arbela, contains 3 stores, 1 steam saw and grist-mill, 1 school-house, 1 hotel and 2 churches,—1 belonging to the German Lutherans.

Greasy.—See Middle Fabius.

Hitt, a post-office 10 miles n. w. of Memphis.

Jordan, a post-office 15 miles n. e. of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, the county seat, is situated on the North Fabius, near the center of the county, and on the M. I. & N. R. R. It was first settled in 1838, and incorporated as a town June 7th, 1870. At that time it had a population of 1,007; the estimated increase since then exceeds 500. Memphis is an important trading point for that part of the country. It supports 2 steam grist-mills, 1 steam saw-mill, 1 steam wool-carding-mill, 2 wagon and plow manufactories, 2 banks, 2 saddle and harness shops, 3 livery and sale stables, 19 stores, 1 barrel factory, 2 hotels, 1 public school, and the Scotland County High School—a private institution, 8 churches—2 Presbyterian, 2 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Christian, 1 Congregational and 1 Catholic, and 3 newspapers—*The Reveille*, C. Jameson, publisher; *Conservative*, Jno. Gharky, publisher; *Scotland County News*, S. A. Dysart, publisher.

Middle Fabius, (Greasy,) a post-office 9 miles w. of Memphis.

Pleasant Retreat, a post-office 8 miles s. of Memphis.

Prospect Grove, a post-office 10 miles e. n. e. of Memphis.

Ritter, a post-office 5 miles n. e. of Memphis.

Sand Hill, 14 miles s. s. e. of Memphis, is the oldest place in the county. It contains 2 stores, a school-house and hotel.

Wyaconda, a post-office 9 miles n. n. e. of Memphis.

SCOTT COUNTY,

In the south-eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Cape Girardeau County, east by the Mississippi River which separates it from the State of Illinois, south by Mississippi and New Madrid, and west by Stoddard and Cape Girardeau Counties, and contains 262,058 acres.

Population in 1830, 2,136; in 1840, 5,974; in 1850, 3,182; in 1860, 5,247; in 1870, 7,317, of whom 6,991 were white and 326 colored; 3,886 male and 3,431 female; 6,622 native (3,957 born in Missouri) and 695 foreign.

History.—The first settlements were made, near the close of the last century, along the Mississippi River and on the King's Road which lay between New Madrid and Cape Girardeau, passing through the center of the county from north to south. The county was organized from a part of New Madrid, Dec. 28th, 1821, and named in honor of Hon. John Scott, the first Congressman from Missouri. It then, and until 1845, included the present county of Mississippi. Gov. Alex. McNair appointed Richard Wastun, Andrew M. Ramsey and Thomas Houts county justices; John P. Rutter, clerk of the circuit court; Jos. A. Hopkins, sheriff; and the county court appointed John P. Rutter clerk. The court sessions were held in a little old log house in Benton. The early settlers endured the usual privations of frontier life, subsisting on "hog and hominy," wild game and corn bread, their meal being ground in the old-fashioned horse-mill. In 1830 Dr. Thomas Byrne erected a steam corn-mill, near the north-east corner of the county, and the people within a radius of 20 or 30 miles, hauled their corn in ox-wagons to this mill to be ground.

Exportation of corn, hogs, cattle, etc., was carried on by means of flat-boats, floated down the river to New Orleans. The first shipment of corn in sacks by steamboat was made in 1833.

In August, 1861, Gen. Jeff. Thompson, of the Missouri State Guard (Confederate,) entered the county from the west, and was joined by Gen. Pillow, moving north from New Madrid. The forces fell back on New Madrid in the autumn of the same year, and during the winter of 1861–2, Gen. Pope landed with about 40,000 men, and marched across the country to New Madrid to flank the Confederate fortifications at Columbus, Ky., and Island No. 10.

Physical Features.—The northern part of the county is hilly; the south and west are level and divided into rich bottom lands and sandy plains. The principal streams are the East Fork of White Water, which forms part of the western boundary and its affluents, Caney Creek in the

north-west being the largest. Bayou St. John is in the south-central part of the county.

The Mississippi Bottoms extend from 3 to 5 miles back from the river, and are nearly all dry enough for cultivation. The White Water Bottoms are from 4 to 6 miles in width, about one-half arable land, the remainder being too wet for present cultivation, but susceptible of drainage. There is also a margin of bottom land nearly surrounding the uplands which are generally fertile, except a narrow strip, along the bluffs, on the north and west, too steep for ordinary cultivation. The sandy plains which are between the Mississippi and White Water Bottoms are in some places very fertile, in others quite poor, and, like the White Water Bottoms, are in alternate sections of dry land and marsh or slough. There are several lakes and many cypress swamps in all the lowland parts of the county. The marshes are among the best lands, and with proper drainage would be very productive. Many tracts heretofore considered worthless, now produce grass without drainage.

The county is generally well-timbered, on the hills with white and black oak, poplar, sweet gum, etc.; the bottoms with black walnut, white, red, black and burr oak, sweet gum, box-elder and ash, and the sandy plains with white, red, black and pin oak, sweet and black gum, hickory, elm and cypress, the latter almost exclusively in the marshes.

The Agricultural Productions on the uplands are wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, apples, pears, peaches and grapes. The bottoms produce wheat and corn, also timothy and clover to a limited extent. The sandy plains are adapted to corn, tobacco, cotton, small fruits, peaches and melons.

Hon. Thomas Allen owns about 62,000 acres of land in the county which he offers for sale on favorable terms.

The St. L., I. M. & S. R. W. also have about 14,000 acres of land, and offer the same on liberal terms.*

Mineral Resources—On the east, north and west of the uplands, limestone and sandstone are found in large quantities. On the north-east near Gray's Point is a fine quarry and lime-kiln. On the east and west sides of the upland bluffs, a large deposit of mineral paint is found, and one of these ochre banks near Sylvania is worked by W. S. Bassett, Esq. Iron and lead are thought to exist in the hills, and large quantities of bog iron are found in the swamps.

The Manufacturing Interests consist mainly of a steam flouring-mill with cooper shop attached, at Commerce; a steam stave-mill, cutting staves for exportation, 4 miles south of Commerce; a pottery 2 miles north of Commerce; a lime-kiln at Gray's Point; a distillery at New Hamburg; a steam stave-mill with paint and ochre grinding machine attached at Sylvania, and 9 steam saw-mills in different localities.

*For full particulars, terms, prices, etc., see Appendix.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $7,650,000.*

Railroads.—The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. R. has 22 miles of track passing through the center of the county from north-west to south-east. The Cairo & Poplar Bluff Division of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. W. passing through the northern part, has 9 miles of track.

The Exports are principally wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn, cotton, staves, lumber, ochre, round and hewn timber, hogs and cattle.

The Educational Interests are in good condition and still improving. At the close of the Civil War there were few schools worthy of the name. Since then, under the energetic administrations of Hon. Smith O. Schofield, the late, and John M. Leftwich, the present county superintendent, schools have been rapidly built up.

There is a flourishing high school at Hamburg under the management of the Rev. Father Scherer, of the Catholic Church.

Benton, 5 miles n. e. of Morley, formerly the county seat, is in the midst of a fine wheat-growing country, and has one of the best school-houses in the county, also 1 M. E. Church South, 1 store, 1 tannery, 1 carding machine and 1 carpenter shop. Population, about 150.

Blodgett, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 5 miles s. e. of Morley, laid out in 1868, is a thriving town in a fine agricultural district. It contains 2 stores, 1 cotton gin, 1 grist-mill and 1 saw-mill, and ships large quantities of lumber, timber and corn. Population, about 100.

Caney Creek, a station on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 8 miles n. w. of Morley, is located near the center of a heavily timbered district. The lumber produced by 2 saw-mills in the vicinity is shipped from this point.

COMMERCE, the county seat, 13 miles n. e. of Morley, is on the Mississippi River 15 miles below Cape Girardeau. The place was laid out in 1822, incorporated Jan. 15th, 1857, and made the county seat in 1864. The town was of slow growth at first, but within the last 6 years the population has trebled, and now numbers 600 in the town proper, besides a considerable suburban population. It contains 8 stores, 4 shops, 4 hotels, 2 stave manufactories, 1 pottery, 1 steam grist-mill, 2 churches —M. E. Ch. South and 1 Baptist, and 1 newspaper—*The Dispatch*, published by Allen & Arnold. A public school-house was built in 1872, but was burned the April following, and the school is kept in a building rented for the purpose.

Diehlstadt, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 11 miles s. e. of Morley, near the s. e. boundary of the county, was laid out in 1868, and contains 1 store, 1 church—Baptist, 1 school-house, 1 steam cotton gin, 1 grist-mill, and about 100 inhabitants. Near this town is a cypress grove from which fine timber is obtained in abundance. A steam saw-mill is now being erected at the edge of this grove.

* Assessed valuation for 1873, $1,841,988. Taxation, $0.10 per $100. The county is out of debt.

Hamburg, (St. Lawrence,) 6 miles n. of Morley, is a German town containing about 100 inhabitants. It has 1 hotel, 3 mills, 5 stores, 3 shops and 1 church—Catholic. This is built of stone, and said to be one of the finest in south-eastern Missouri. The Catholics also have a fine school-house with high and primary schools, and about 250 pupils.

Morley, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 13 miles s. w. of Commerce was laid out in 1868, incorporated in 1869 and is now the most important town in the county. It is located near the center of the county on level ground, at the foot of a range of hills, and is the shipping point for an extensive agricultural district. The fine timber and ochre in the vicinity invite manufacturers and capitalists. It has 1 public school, 2 churches—Baptist and M. E. Ch. South, 2 hotels, 1 livery stable, 1 cotton gin, mill, 10 stores and several shops, and 1 newspaper—*The Advance*, published by D. L. Hoffman. Population, about 500.

Price's Landing, on the Mississippi River 10 miles below Commerce, is a shipping point and has a store and a warehouse.

Sand Siding, a station on the St. L., I. M. & S. R.W., 20 miles from Cairo and 51 miles from Poplar Bluff.

Sikeston, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 25 miles from Cairo, 46 miles from Poplar Bluff and 14 miles from Morley, was laid out in 1860 on the edge of Big Prairie, in a fine farming district, and is the shipping point for much of the produce of New Madrid County as well as its own vicinity. It contains 6 stores and about 250 inhabitants.

St. Cloud, (Sylvania,) on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 4 miles n. w. of Morley, in a fine agricultural region, was laid out in 1868, and contains 1 steam stave-cutting and ochre-grinding mill, a fine public school and 2 stores. Population, about 200.

St. Lawrence.—See Hamburg.

Sylvania.—See St. Cloud.

SHANNON COUNTY,

In the southern part of the State, is bounded north by Dent and Reynolds, east by Reynolds and Carter, south by Carter and Oregon, and west by Howell and Texas Counties, and contains about 670,000 acres.

Population in 1850, 1,199; in 1860, 2,284; in 1870, 2,339; of whom 2,336 were white, and 3 colored; 1,152 male, and 1,187 female; 2,333 native (1,485 born in Missouri) and 6 foreign.

History.—Probably the first settlers were attracted to this county by its great mineral wealth, but although it was explored as early as 1819 and discoveries in copper and iron made, still its mines have been but little developed. This county was organized Jan. 29th, 1841, and named for Hon. Geo. Shannon. Most of the land was entered in 1858-59, at 12½ cents an acre; previous to which time but few entries were made except of the copper lands.

Seven townships were reserved by the Government as "copper lands," and part of these are now subject to entry, at $1.25 per acre.

During the late Civil War Shannon was over-run by roving bands of guerrillas and many inoffensive citizens were murdered.

The county seat was entirely destroyed, and at the close of the war was re-established at the present site of Eminence.

Physical Features.—The northern and central portions of the county are generally broken and hilly, and heavily timbered with oak, pine and cedar. The southern portion is high prairie land, interspersed with timber, and is not so well watered as the remainder of the county, although some fine springs are found and good water may be obtained by digging from 30 to 50 feet. Current river enters the north-western corner and flows south-eastwardly across the county. Its chief tributaries on the north are Sinking, Big and Blair Creeks; on the south, Jack's Fork of Current, which with its tributaries, Delaware, Little Shawnee, Big Shawnee and Story's Creeks water the central portion, while Davis' Creek and its several small tributaries water the south-central part.

The bottoms along these streams are narrow but exceedingly fertile. Good water power is furnished by most of these streams and by some of the springs. Chief among the latter is the one north of Pine Hill which is 80 feet in width, unfathomed as yet, and 20 feet above Spring Valley, which is within 50 feet of the water. A good mill is in operation here.

Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, turnips and tobacco. Some portions of the uplands are considered unpro-

ductive, but no lands in the State exceed in richness the bottoms on the streams, and the hill-sides are admirably adapted to the culture of the grape; apples and peaches wherever planted produce abundant crops.

Mineral Resources.—The county is rich in minerals; containing large deposits of hematite and specular iron ores, lead ore, and beds of copper of a superior quality. The old copper mines north-east of Eminence are now being worked with good results. It is reported that silver has been discovered in this county in horn blende and quartz rock, associated with magnetic iron ores, but it is as yet undeveloped.

Manufacturing Interests are only such as are found in a newly settled country—2 flouring and 3 saw mills, and the necessary number of blacksmith shops. On Rocky Creek, near an almost perpendicular waterfall of 50 feet, is a flouring mill owned and run by Mr. Nicholls, a soldier of the war of 1812, now palsied and a pensioner of the Government.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $1,850,000.*

Exports.—Wheat, rye, oats, and stock.

Educational Interests.—A few good school houses have been erected, and the Public School system is receiving increased attention. Three months is the average school session.

Birch Tree, a post-office 18 miles s. w. of Eminence.

Current River, a post-office 26 miles n. w. of Eminence.

EMINENCE, the county seat, 40 miles s. of Salem, is situated a little north of the centre of the county, on Jack's Fork of Current River, and is a thriving town.

Pine Hill, a post-office 10 miles n. w. of Eminence.

Russell's Hill, a post-office 12 miles e. of Eminence.

Sinking, a post-office 15 miles n. of Eminence, is situated on a creek of the same name, which at this point has been singularly bridged by nature. This bridge is a rocky hill, about ¼ of a mile in length, the arch being sufficiently high to admit the passage of large trees down the stream.

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $959,217. Taxation, $0.80 per $100. Bonded debt, $7,000. Floating debt, $500.

SHELBY COUNTY,

In the north-eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Knox and Lewis Counties, east by Marion, south by Monroe and west by Macon, and contains 322,560 acres.

Population in 1840, 3,056; in 1850, 4,253; in 1860, 7,301; in 1870, 10,119, of whom 9,545 were white and 574 colored; 5,273 male and 4,846 female; 9,580 native (5,546 born in Missouri) and 539 foreign.

History.—In 1830, Major O. Dickerson settled on Salt River, near the Mammoth Bridge on the Shelbina and Shelbyville road. In 1833, there were thirty-four families in the county; those of W. J. Holliday, James Anderson, Nicholas Watkins, James Blackford, Russell W. Moss, still living, and Henry Saunders, C. A. Saunders, Samuel Buckner, George Eaton, Thomas Holman, Levi Dyer, W. B. Broughton, Anthony Blackford, Isaac Blackford, Hill Shaw, Henry Musgrove, Sr., Henry B. Musgrove, Julius C. Gastnee, John Eaton, John Thomas, A. McD. Holliday, Geo. Parker, A. Vandiver, R. Duncan, Duncan, Thos. Clemmons, T. J. Bounds, Samuel Bell, Elijah Pepper, James Swartz, George Anderson, Major O. Dickerson, Peter Raff and King Eaton, who have passed away, but many of their descendants are honored citizens of the county. At this date Palmyra was the nearest post-office and trading point, but in 1834 W. B. Broughton opened a store at his house at Oak Dale, and a post-office was shortly established there. At this same place the first county court was held soon after the organization of the county, which took place January 2d, 1835. The Governor appointed James Foley, Thos. Clemmons and Dr. E. A. Wood county justices, T. J. Bounds, clerk, and Robert Duncan, sheriff. This first court appointed W. B. Broughton, treasurer, and R. W. Moss, assessor. Joseph Hardy of Ralls, A. Lay of Lewis, and Elias Kincheloe of Marion, were selected commissioners to locate the county seat. The present site of Shelbyville was chosen, and the first sale of lots, which brought from $3 to $120 each, took place March 31st, 1836. The first election was held the first Monday in August 1836, and T. J. Bounds was elected clerk of the county and circuit courts; W. J. Holliday, representative; Robert Duncan, sheriff; and Thos. Holman, assessor. Court was held August 3d, at the house of A. Vandiver, Shelbyville. A court-house was built in 1838, by Charles H. Smith and Wade Barton, and it is still in good condition. Court was held in it for the first time December 17th, 1838, P. H. McBride judge.

The character of these early settlers was like that of pioneers generally. They were hardy, honest and hospitable; ready for fun, frolic or

fight. The Indians were not troublesome or numerous, and only visited the county on their fall hunts. Occasionally a false alarm would arouse the whole neighborhood, but the settlers had no serious trouble with them. In 1839 a company was raised, under Capt. Samuel S. Matson, for the Mormon War. They started for the scene of action, badly equipped, and marched through snow to Keytesville, where they found that their services were not needed. The first farms were made in the timber, the prairie being apparently unfit for cultivation. Now, the best farms are on the prairie. A county fair was instituted in 1838, and 90 bushels of corn per acre was claimed by some of the competitors.

Physical Features.—The face of the county is slightly undulating, somewhat broken in the timber, which occupies about one-third of the area. There is a small proportion of bottom land along the streams. The soil is of uniform quality, well adapted to cereals, but particularly to grass, blue grass growing spontaneously and abundantly. The timber is abundant, and consists chiefly of oak, but hickory, walnut, maple and other hard woods abound. The county is well watered; in the north-east by South Fabius, Tiger Fork and North River; in the central part by Black Creek and North Fork of Salt River; in the south-east by Ten Mile, Crooked and Otter Creeks. These streams traverse the county from north-west to south-east. Ponds are easily formed, the clay subsoil being impervious to water. The water does not become impure, and is healthful for stock.

The Agricultural Productions are hungarian grass, clover, timothy, corn, wheat, rye, oats, broom-corn and tobacco. This is a superior grazing country, and stock-raising is made a specialty by many of the farmers. There are already several fine herds of blooded stock.

The Mineral Resources are undeveloped. Coal crops out in the bluffs, along the streams; potters' clay is found; indications of iron exist, and limestone, of excellent quality, is abundant. An undetermined mineral has been found on Black Creek, south of Cherry Box, which has been submitted for analysis to several chemists, who have arrived at different conclusions with regard to it. It has been found to polish iron finely, and can also be used as a pencil for writing.

Manufacturing Interests.—There are 91 manufacturing establishments, consisting of saw and grist-mills, wagon and plow factories, wool-carding machines, cheese factories, etc.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $8,850,000.*

Railroads.—The Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. has 25 miles of track crossing the southern part of the county. No railroad debt.

The Exports are corn, wheat, hay, tobacco and stock.

Educational Interests.—Public schools are established in every

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $3,233,598. Taxation, $1.30 per $100.

sub-district, and all of the large towns have excellent graded schools, with fine school buildings. There are also several private schools which prepare students for college. According to the census of 1870, Shelby has the smallest number and the smallest percentage of persons unable to read and write, of any county in the State.

Bethel, 5 miles n. of Shelbyville, and 13 miles from Shelbina, the nearest railroad station, was settled in 1845 by Wm. Keil and others, who seceded from the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania, in 1843. Wm. Keil, a Prussian by birth, was a man of ability, and soon collected about him several hundred followers. They are an upright, industrious class of people, and have been of great advantage to the county. Two colonies have gone off from them. Bethel contains a population of about 200, has a good church, a saw and grist-mill, and several stores.

Cherry Box, a post-office 10 miles n. w. of Shelbyville.

Crooked Creek, (Lentner,) is a station on the H. & St. J. R. R., 6 miles w. of Shelbina.

Clarence, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 12 miles w. of Shelbina, was located in 1857. This is an enterprising place, and is the trading point for a beautiful and fertile country. It has a Presbyterian church, a commodious public school building, 10 stores and a flouring-mill. Population, about 500.

Hager's Grove, 10 miles w. n. w. of Shelbyville, and 8 miles n. of Clarence, has 1 store and a saw and grist-mill.

Hunnewell, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 10 miles e. of Shelbina, was located by the railroad company in 1857. It is well situated in a fertile district, and has a good public school, 2 churches—M. E. Ch. South and Catholic, 1 flouring-mill, 10 stores, and a population of about 500. This is an important shipping point.

Lakenan, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 5 miles e. of Shelbina, has 1 store and a pottery. Population, about 40.

Lentner.—See Crooked Creek.

Nelsonville, 15 miles n. e. of Shelbyville, contains 1 store and 1 church.

Shelbina, on the H. & St. J. R. R., 47 miles from Hannibal, 8 miles s. of Shelbyville, and 23 miles from Macon City, is the chief town. It was located by the railroad company in 1857, and now has 5 churches—Presbyterian, M. E. Ch., M. E. Ch. South, Baptist and Christian; aggregate cost of buildings, $20,000; 1 graded public school, 1 school for colored children, 18 stores, 1 flouring-mill, 1 carding-machine, 1 broom-factory, 2 leaf tobacco warehouses, 1 cigar factory, 1 nursery and 1 newspaper—*The Shelbina Democrat*, Rawlings & Hoselton, publishers. This town is one of the chief shipping points on the H. & St. J. R. R., and is an important wool market. Population in 1870, 1,145.

SHELBYVILLE, the county seat, near the center of the county, and 8 miles n. of Shelbina, was located in 1836, and the court-house was

built in 1838. The town was incorporated in 1851, and again in 1866, and has a population of about 700. It contains 3 churches—Methodist Ch. South, M. E. Ch. and Baptist, 1 graded public school, 1 public school for colored children, 1 seminary in charge of the M. E. Ch. South, 1 newspaper—*The Shelby County Herald*, Wm. Willard, publisher, and 9 stores.

West Springfield, a post-office 12 miles n. e. of Shelbyville.

Walkersville, situated on the North Fork of Salt River, 5 miles s. s. w. of Shelbyville, and 3 miles from Shelbina, has 1 church—Baptist, a saw and grist-mill, and a carding-machine. Population, about 50.

STODDARD COUNTY,

In the south-eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Wayne, Bollinger and Cape Girardeau Counties, east by Scott and New Madrid, south by New Madrid, Dunklin and Butler, and west by Butler (from which it is separated by the St. Francis River) and Wayne Counties, and contains 465,137 acres.

Population in 1840, 3,153; in 1850, 4,277; in 1860, 7,877; in 1870, 8,535, of whom 8,465 were white, and 70 colored; 4,328 male, and 4,207 female; 8,471 native (4,457 born in Missouri,) and 64 foreign.

History.—The first settlement in Stoddard County was made about the year 1823, by William Taylor, Peter Cryts and others, near Bloomfield. The Indian and the buffalo had not entirely disappeared, and the entire region abounded with game of every kind. These early settlers, by traffic with the Indians and the product of their own hunts, rapidly accumulated wealth and placed themselves and families in the prominence which they maintain to this day. Cape Girardeau, 50 miles from Bloomfield, was then, and for years after, the nearest accessible trading point.

Stoddard was organized January 2d, 1835, from portions of the then immense counties of Wayne, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid, with a white population of not more than 100, and for the next 20 years the settlement of the county was very slow; but in 1853 the "Graduation Act" threw the Government Lands into market, and for several years immigration was very heavy—mostly from Tennessee, Kentucky, Southern Indiana and Illinois.

In the late Civil War the county was divided in sentiment, the northern portion remaining loyal to the Federal Government, while the southern part espoused the Confederate cause. The result was a state of anarchy not exceeded in any of the counties of the South-east. The Confederate troops, under Generals Watkins and Thompson, held the county from April 1861 to May 1862, and during this time excesses and barbarities were committed which were deprecated by the conservative people of both parties.

Bloomfield was a strategic point of much importance, and many raids were made by the Federal troops for the purpose of capturing it. The 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, under Col. Daniels, succeeded in taking it May 10th, 1862, but four months later was compelled to evacuate after a sharp fight. In 1863 occurred Gen. Marmaduke's (Confederate) raid, and also the march of Gen. Davidson's (Federal) command through the county. After July 1863, the Federal troops were in possession, except during Gen.

Sterling Price's raid, from September 20th to October 20th, 1864. But whether under Federal or Confederate rule, there was no security for life or property, and the county was depopulated and laid waste. When peace was established, however, the former residents returned, and the building of the C. A. & T. R. R. also gave a considerable impetus to immigration and improvements of all kinds.

Physical Features.—The surface of the county is very diversified. The entire central part from north to south, embracing one-third of the whole area, is elevated and gently rolling, in a few places running into broken ridges. White Water River on the eastern, and St. Francis on the western boundary, are bordered with broad bottoms. Castor River, entering at the north-western corner, breaks through the hills, and enters White Water Bottom, uniting with that river just south of the county line. The smaller streams nearly all tend westward, and flow into the St. Francis River. The uplands meet the eastern bottom in a series of bold bluffs from 60 to 120 feet high, extending in an irregular line north and south nearly the whole length of the county. There are innumerable springs, some of them of sufficient size for small milling or manufacturing establishments, and many others remarkable for bursting out nearly at the tops of considerable hills. In the space of 1 mile from the Bloomfield court-house, there are probably 100 springs, all free from lime or other mineral impregnations. The county is heavily timbered, except a narrow strip of prairie in the southern part. The timber consists of the different varieties of oak, also hickory, ash, American poplar, elm, gum, black walnut and sassafras. In the bottoms are all these varieties, besides cypress, catalpa, maple, sycamore, etc. Some of the timber is of remarkable size, many tulip trees exceeding 6 feet in diameter, and one oak, measured by Hon. D. S. Crumb, was 25 feet in circumference 6 feet above the ground. Sassafras, a mere shrub in most localities, grows in the Castor Bottom to be 3 or 4 feet in diameter. The soil of the hills is a yellow clay loam, very light and deep, and tolerably fertile. In the bottoms, the soil consists of a sandy alluvium and vegetable mold, very deep, and of inexhaustible fertility. Most of the creek valleys are susceptible of cultivation without drainage, but in the great river bottoms, much land requires to be drained. The surface is divided into "ridges" and "slashes;" the former always dry, the sandy nature of the soil permitting plowing immediately after the heaviest rains; the latter generally susceptible of being drained into the main channels. The ridges are from 100 yards to half a mile wide, and sometimes miles in length, with a general direction from north to south. The finest farms in the county are situated in this territory. In the extreme south-eastern corner is a tract of 8,000 or 9,000 acres, known as the "overflow," which is covered with water every winter, and which can never be cultivated without a general system of drainage. In the north-eastern part of the county is

a swamp known as the Big Field, comprising 2,000 acres. It is destitute of timber, and covered with a rank growth of grass, which gives it the appearance of a prairie, but the whole tract is a treacherous quicksand, dangerous for men or animals.

Of natural curiosities, the Lost Hills are the most remarkable. There are four of these which rise abruptly from the great bottom near the Big Field, and are from 100 to 200 feet high, sloping gradually southward from half a mile to 2 miles in length, and about half a mile broad, each having a bluff of limestone at its northern end. These hills, and some points of limestone in the north-western part of the county, present the only outcrop of rock, except the ledges of iron ore in the same neighborhoods.

Agricultural Productions.—Corn is the staple. Cotton, next in importance, yields moderately on the uplands, and heavy crops in the valleys. Winter wheat is raised to some extent, and produces 30 bushels to the acre with fair culture. Tobacco is of superior quality. Castor beans and peanuts have been raised in considerable quantities; potatoes yield well, and all the fruits common to this latitude produce abundantly, peaches being almost a sure crop. Grape-culture is beginning to attract some attention. Hogs are raised in large numbers, and yield a good profit. The St. L., I. M. & S. R. R. has about 21,000 acres of good land in this county, which is offered for sale on liberal terms.* Hon. Thos. Allen also owns about 127,000 acres of good land here, which can be purchased on favorable terms.*

The Mineral Resources are wholly undeveloped. In the hills in the north-western part of the county, and also in the Lost Hills, iron ore is found, and hydraulic limestone of superior quality. There are indications of lead and salt, and potters' clay of good quality abounds.

The Manufacturing Interests have not extended beyond wagons and farming implements, grist and saw-mills, and stave factories.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $9,550,000.†

Railroads.—The Cairo & Poplar Bluff Division of the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W. passes from east to west through Deck's Gap, an opening in the great ridge occupying the center of the county, and has 28 miles of track. The Illinois, Missouri & Texas R. R. has 16 miles of road graded in the northern part of the county. The county has no railroad debt.

The Exports are cotton, tobacco, wheat, peltries, peaches, hogs, stock, lumber and staves.

The Educational Interests have been much neglected until within the last two or three years. A few comfortable school-houses have been built, but the greater number are mere log cabins. The salaries paid are not sufficient to command a good class of teachers.

* For full particulars, terms, prices, etc., see Appendix—page

† Assessed valuation in 1873, $1,555,683. Taxation, $1.80 per $100. Floating debt, $25,000.

Asherville, 17 miles w. of Bloomfield, has a Baptist Church and 1 store.

BLOOMFIELD, the county seat, situated on the high lands near the center of the county, is 7 miles n. of Dexter, the nearest railroad station, to which point there is a daily stage. It was the site of an ancient Indian village, and was first settled by the whites in 1824, was incorporated in 1856 and its charter was revised in 1869. It embraces a territory of a mile square, all laid off in lots and streets. The business houses are grouped about the public square, but the residences are much scattered, every elevated site being occupied. On Sept. 21st, 1864, the court-house, all the business houses and most of the residences were destroyed by fire. A few weeks later the ruined town was occupied by United States troops, who built a large fort, occupying the court-house square and considerable additional land. Since the war the town has been rebuilt in a substantial manner, a new court-house, costing $25,000, replacing the old one. There are 2 churches—Baptist and Methodist, 1 public school, 9 stores and 1 newspaper—*The South-east Reporter*, published by O. C. Jones. Population, about 400.

Buffington, a station and country store on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W. 12 miles e. of Dexter, is on the Castor River, which is spanned by a good bridge at this point.

Castorville, on the Castor River, 11 miles n. w. of Bloomfield, has 2 stores, 1 flouring-mill, 1 church—Baptist. Population, about 80.

Dexter City, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W. 25 miles e. of Poplar Bluff, and 46 miles w. of Cairo, is an important shipping point and a promising town. Much of the shippping from Dunklin County comes to this place. It has 5 stores, and it is the intention of the people to erect as soon as possible a church and school building. Population, about 175.

Dudley, a post-office on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W. 8 miles w. of Dexter.

Essex, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W. 5 miles e. of Dexter, has 1 store. Population, about 20.

Gray's Ridge, a station 9 miles e. of Dexter.

Lakeville, 19 miles n. e. of Bloomfield on the line of the projected I., M. & T. R. R. which has 36 miles graded from Cape Girardeau, is a thriving town containing 1 saw and grist-mill, 4 stores, 1 public school, a Union church, a Masonic hall and 1 hotel. Population, about 200.

Piketon, (Spring Hill,) 10 miles n. of Bloomfield, is a place of considerable importance, and has 2 stores, 1 school and a Methodist church. Population, about 60.

Spring Hill.—See Piketon.

STONE COUNTY,

In the south-western part of the State, is bounded north by Christian County, east by Christian and Taney, south by Arkansas, and west by Barry and Lawrence Counties, and contains 339,200 acres.

Population in 1860, 2,400; in 1870, 3,253; of whom 3,233 were white, and 20 colored; 1,632 male, and 1,621 female; 3,243 native (1,830 born in Missouri) and 10 foreign.

History.—Prior to its settlement by the whites, this portion of country was occupied by the Delaware Indians, who seem to have been kindly disposed toward the settlers, and traces of their towns and encampments exist still, in the upper part of the county. The first white settler was one, Yocum, of French extraction, who made a home, as early as 1790, at the confluence of the James and White Rivers, and gave name—White River Trace—to the old trail, leading from Cape Girardeau to south-west Missouri. This family was followed by some others from Lorraine, and about the year 1833 emigrants from Kentucky and Tennessee made settlements in this vicinity. Indians, French and Americans lived amicably, carrying on a traffic by keel boats. Up to the late war, all the trading of the people was carried on in a very primitive manner; the numerous streams of the country afforded ample facilities for boating, and freighted flatboats might often be seen drifting quietly down the river, the grain piled high in the centre of the broad bottomed craft, one or two attending to the boiling kettle, where some savory mess was in course of preparation, while others sat on the edge of the barge, whiling away the hour with a game of "Seven-Up." Stone County suffered little during the late Civil War on account of its topography, which put a formidable barrier in the way of marauding parties.

Physical Features.—The surface of the county is very broken and hilly, almost mountainous, and well timbered with hickory, oak, cherry, dogwood, elm, soft and hard maple, red-bud, hackberry, box-elder, sycamore, birch, etc.; on the uplands, in addition to these, elm, ash, and large pines are abundant. The tillable land is nearly equally divided, between bottom and upland. The county is well supplied with springs and streams. White River flows in a tortuous course across the southern part of the county, from west to east; its principal tributaries being Mill, Big Indian, Little Indian, Upper Cow, Lower Cow, Brush, Long and Stone Creeks from the south; and Big Fisher, Schooner, Poppin and Indian Creeks from the north, while the county is traversed from north to south by the

the James Fork of White River, whose tributaries on the west are Piney, Wooley's and East Creeks; and on the east, Four Mile, Wilson, Rawley's, and Carpenter's Creeks. Government engineers have declared both the White River and the James navigable for steam boats. On some of these streams a fall of 10 or 12 feet can be obtained with level rock beds and good banks. The soil of the uplands is well adapted to grazing and the growth of small fruits, while the bottoms are very fertile.

There are many caves in this county, some of wonderful beauty; at least 25 have been explored, and many more discovered. One mile from Galena is an extensive cave from which the early settlers procured saltpetre in large quantities. About 2½ miles above this is a smaller one of exquisite beauty. From the ceiling depend glittering stalactites, while the floor sparkles with fragments of gem-like lustre. A pearly wall, of about half an inch in thickness and 15 inches high, encloses a miniature lake, through whose pellucid waters the wavy stalagmite bottom of this natural basin can be plainly seen. This fairy-like bath tub, fit for Venus to lave in, hidden away in the secret recesses of the earth, surprises and gains admiration from all beholders, and the sacred stillness of the vaulted chamber renders its name, "The Baptismal Font," a peculiarly fitting one. It is difficult to single out, one or two of these wonderful works of nature, where all are so beautiful, but there is another, which for its magnitude, as well as its unusual beauty, may be mentioned since it rivals in these particulars, the far-famed Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. It is 12 miles from Galena, and is becoming well-known among curiosity-seekers in the adjacent country. The entrance chamber is a large dome-shaped room, whose ceiling is very high; a glittering mound of stalagmites rises in the centre of the room, nearly one-third the height of the ceiling, stretching out at right angles from this are long shining halls leading to other grandly arched chambers, gorgeous enough for the revels of the Gnome King, and all the genii of the subterranean world. One cannot but think of the nether world, as wandering down a labyrinthian passage, he reaches the verge of an abyss, striking perpendicularly to unknown and echoless depths. The name, "Bottomless Pit," is well bestowed on this yawning gulf.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats, hungarian grass, hemp, tobacco, sugar-cane, timothy, cotton, and fruits. Stock-raising is the most profitable pursuit of the farmer, as he has here an unlimited extent of fine range and abundant supply of water. Sheep-raising claims considerable attention. The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. Co., have about 140,000 acres of land for sale in this county at prices ranging from $1 to $5 per acre.*

*The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be be paid with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offer free transportation from St. Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix.

The Mineral Resources.—There are indications of iron, copper, and lead, though as yet, entirely undeveloped. Specimens of red and brown hematite, copper, zinc, and lead ores lie scattered in many places over the surface, inviting capitalists to develop and invest. Near Galena is a rich deposit of pumice stone of excellent quality.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $500,000.*

The Exports are corn, wheat, and live stock.

The Educational Advantages are greatly improved since the war; nearly every sub-district having a public school.

Blue Eye, a post-office 27 miles s. of Galena.

Curran, a p. o. 7 miles s. of Logan Station, on the A. & P. R. R.

GALENA, the county seat, situated on the right bank of James River, 20 miles s. e. from Logan, was laid out in 1852 and called James Town, but changed to Galena a few years after. It contains 2 stores, 1 wagon, and 1 carpenter shop. It is surrounded by a well timbered country, rich in minerals, and possesses excellent water power.

Goff's Creek, a post-office 9 miles n. e. of Galena.

High Camp, a post-office 7 miles s. e. of Galena.

Long's Mills, 10 miles n. n. w. of Galena, has 1 store and 1 grist mill.

Mabry's Ferry, 16 miles s. s. e. of Galena, contains 2 stores.

Robertson's Mills, a post-office 15 miles n. n. e. of Galena.

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $232,806. Taxation, $1.30 per $100. Floating debt, $2,500.

SULLIVAN COUNTY,

In the northern part of the State, is bounded north by Putnam County, which separates it from Iowa, east by Putnam and Adair, south by Linn, and west by Mercer and Grundy Counties, and contains 414,720 acres.

Population—In 1850, 2,983; in 1860, 9,198; in 1870, 11,908, of whom 11,865 were white and 42 colored; 6,078 male and 5,829 female; 11,655 native (5,630 born in Missouri) and 253 foreign.

History.—The first settlers of Sullivan—then embraced in Linn County—were Dr. Jacob Holland and his son Robert W. Holland, with their families, in 1836, who located between Main Locust and West Locust Creeks, near the present site of Scotsville. Hugh C. Warren and Jno. Hatcher coming in the spring, and John Thurlow in the autumn of 1838, were the next settlers, selecting a home near Main Locust Creek, in the same township. The same year William Sevier and family located near East Locust Creek. These settlers were soon followed by others, among whom were Armistead C. Hill, Jeremiah G. and Meshack Smith in 1839, and John McCullough, Isaac Schrock, S. A. Maloney, Lot B. Lontz, Frank E. Stone and Geo. B. Henry, with others, in 1840.

Roving bands of Indians continued to frequent the county as late as 1842. Highland County had its boundaries defined in 1843, and was organized as Sullivan, February 16th, 1845. The first county court, composed of William Doyle, Samuel Lewis and Patrick McQuown, justices, the first presiding, with H. T. Elmore clerk, and E. B. Morelock sheriff, convened May 5th, 1845, at the residence of Armstead C. Hill. George Irwin was appointed county treasurer.

The first circuit court, Judge James A. Clark on the bench, was held in September, 1845, in Armistead C. Hill's tobacco barn. The grand jury held their consultation in the pit of a whip saw scaffold near the barn, and found four indictments—one for trading with the Indians and three for trespass on school lands. M. B. Witter and George Makinson were the only resident attorneys at this time.

The first marriage was that of Jeremiah G. Smith to Mary Ann Sevier, February 11th, 1840, by Rev. Jesse Goins, of the Baptist Church, all of whom are now living (1874).

In 1845, Linneus, 25 miles distant, was the nearest post-office. Pharsalia, located near the present site of Milan, was the first post-office in the county; E. Hannon, postmaster. This courteous old Virginia gentleman regularly attended some one of the justices' courts every Saturday,

and, *making his hat post-office, pro tem.*, distributed the mail for the neighborhood. He may be considered the first letter carrier of Missouri. The first mail route was from Pharsalia to Linneus, and was carried once a week by John Bergin, for $99.50 per annum.

In 1849 a United States Land Office was located at Milan, Hon. A. L. Gilstrap receiver, and Capt. Jacamiah Seaman register. In 1859 the office was moved to Boonville.

During the Civil War, Sullivan County suffered comparatively little directly, but was infested by numerous bushwhacking parties, rendering it disagreeable to the better class of citizens. For the greater part of the time Milan was a military post and the State militia were stationed there.

Physical Features.—The face of the county is generally rolling, presenting, in the main, an attractive appearance. There are numerous springs, and it is traversed from north to south by East Medicine Creek, the West Fork, East Fork, Little East Fork and Main Fork of Locust Creek; also by Muddy, Yellow and Spring Creeks, all of which afford fine water power. Along each of the above creeks is a strip of "bottom land," varying from one-fourth to two miles in width, mostly open prairie and very fertile, the soil being from 3 to 7 feet deep. Between the different streams are prairie divides, more or less rolling, the soil of which is not so rich. About three-sevenths of the county is timbered with a fine growth of white, black, red, and burr oak; hickory, elm, birch, sycamore, linn, honey locust, black walnut (in great abundance), white walnut, cottonwood, buckeye and wild fruits of various kinds.

The Agricultural Productions are principally, corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, clover, hungarian, timothy, and blue grass. Tobacco is grown to some extent, producing fair crops. Potatoes yield well. Apples, peaches, cherries, pears and grapes, are successfully cultivated. About one-half the land is occupied by actual settlers. There are about six hundred acres of Government land, and one hundred and sixty acres of unsold swamp land in the county.

Mineral Resources.—Coal, red ochre and building stone are found in abundance. There are five coal mines in operation. The "Locust Valley Coal and Land Company," capital $100,000, is making thorough investigations of the coal deposits. A fine quality of sandstone for building purposes is found in large quantities, also, stone suitable for grindstones.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of 10 flouring-mills, about 16 saw-mills, 2 potteries, 1 woolen mill and 3 manufactories of wagons and agricultural implements.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $4,000,000.*

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $2,954,056. Bonded debt, $200,000.

Educational Interests are well attended to under the public school system, there being 96 schools in the county.

Railroads.—The Burlington & Southwestern Railroad has 26 miles of track running north and south through the central part, and the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad has been located through the central part of the county from east to west.

The Exports are cattle, horses, mules, hogs, etc.

Bairdstown, a post-office 8 miles n. w. of Milan.

Bowmansville.—See Medicine.

Clear View, 6 m. w. n. w. of Milan, has a store and blacksmith shop.

Colfax, a post-office 14 miles n. w. of Milan.

Green Castle, pleasantly situated, 15 miles e. n. e. of Milan, on the located line of the Q., M., & P. R. R., has 7 general stores, 3 hotels, 2 agricultural implement stores, 1 furniture and 1 harness shop. Population, about 200.

High Point, in a heavy growth of timber, upon one of the highest ridges in northern Missouri, 10 miles w. of Milan, is one of the old landmarks of the country.

Jackson's Corners, (Jacksonville,) on the B. & S. W. R. R., 8 miles n. of Milan, has 1 general store, 1 tannery, and 1 blacksmith shop.

Judson, 11 miles n. n. w. of Milan, has 1 general store, 1 flouring-mill and 1 blacksmith-shop.

Kiddville, 10 miles n. e. of Milan, has 3 general stores, 2 blacksmith shops, and 1 wagon-maker's shop. Population about 100.

McCullough, 7 miles s. of Milan on the B. & S. W. R. R.

Medicine, (Bowmansville,) a post-office 12 miles w. of Milan.

MILAN, the county seat and principal town, situated on the B. & S. W. R. R., 34 miles n. of Laclede, and near the center of the county, was laid out in 1845, on the farm of Armistead C. Hill; E. Hannon commissioner, and Wilson Baldridge surveyor. It contains about a dozen general stores, 2 harness and 2 tin shops, 1 cabinet, 2 blacksmith, 2 boot and shoe shops, 1 hardware and 3 drug stores, 2 hotels, 2 steam saw and grist-mills, 2 newspapers—the *Gazette,* published by J. F. Beatty, and the *Standard,* published by M. F. Lorentz,; a fine court-house and jail, 1 church—Baptist. Population about 700.

Owasco, 10 miles s. e. of Milan, has 1 general store and 1 blacksmith shop.

Pennville, 18 miles n. n. e. of Milan, has 1 general store and 1 wagon shop.

Pollock, on the B. & S. W. R. R. 16 miles n. of Milan, has 1 general and 1 drug store, 1 blacksmith shop, etc.

Scotsville, 10 miles s. of Milan, has 2 general and 1 drug store, 1 hotel, 1 saw and grist-mill, 2 blacksmith shops, and 1 church. Pop. about 100.

Sticklersville, 14 miles e. s. e. of Milan, has 2 general stores, 1 wagon and blacksmith shop, 1 saw and grist-mill.

Union Ridge, a post-office 18 miles n. e. of Milan.

Valparaiso, a post-office 15 miles n. of Milan. The principal portion of town moved to Pollock.

Winigan, a post-office 18 miles s. e. of Milan.

Wintersville, a post-office 14 miles n. w. of Milan, has 3 general stores, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 flouring-mill, 1 wagon and agricultural implement shop, etc. Population about 100.

TANEY COUNTY,

In the southern part of the State, is bounded north by Christian and Douglas Counties, east by Ozark County, south by the Arkansas State Line, and west by Stone County, and contains 437,381 acres.

Population in 1840, 3,264; in 1850, 4,373; in 1860, 3,576; in 1870, 4,407; of whom 4,397 were white, and 10 colored; 2,241 male, and 2,166 female; 4,385 native (2,204 born in Missouri) and 22 foreign.

History.—The territory now embraced in Taney County was first settled in 1826 or 1827. In that year two brothers, Jacob and Solomon Youchuim, Elijah McAdo, and three others, named Denton, with their families, located on White River, and made farms. Some of the Youchuim family still live in south-west Missouri. The next settlement was made about 1830 or 1831, by James Oliver, Garner, Barnes, Nuchinn, and Edwards. Mr. James Oliver, now (1874) about 90 years of age, still lives in the county, surrounded by numerous descendants. Hon. Jesse Jennings located here in 1832, and he has represented the county in the Legislature, twelve or thirteen sessions, has also been sheriff one term, and county court justice two years. About the year 1838 Levi Boswell located in the county.

In looking over records of the early days many amusing things are found:—At one time the county court made an order declaring the State law concerning highways suspended, so far as Taney County was concerned, and a few years later the same body rescinded the order suspending the road law. It was a custom when any vacancy occurred in the offices of the county for the county court, clerk and sheriff to hold an election among themselves and whoever received a majority of the five votes cast was declared duly elected, and commissioned accordingly. The county was organized January 6, 1837, and named in honor of Chief-Justice Taney. During the late Civil War, many old settlers were killed, or driven off, and the county records nearly all destroyed.

Physical Features.—Taney is a rough mountainous county, of varied soil and scenery. White River, in a tortuous channel, traverses the county from west to east, and is navigable the entire distance. There are also a large number of creeks, among which are Beaver, Swan, Bull, Bear, Long, Big and Shoal, all affording ample water power. The waters of these streams are very clear. There are hundreds of springs of clear water; many of large volume. The county abounds with timber of excellent quality, consisting of oak, pine, walnut, cherry, elm, sycamore, hickory, birch, maple, sugar maple, etc.

There are three classes of soil, known here as "river," "creek" but "upland." The river soil is a rich, black loam, intermixed with a small proportion of sand, and produces well. The creek land is a sandy loam, and is a little inferior to the river land. The uplands are situated on the ridges or hills, with a red clay sub-soil and a dark lime top soil. The mountain scenery is grand, affording in many places a view of the whole county, for miles around. The valleys are generally narrow but fertile.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco, cotton and vegetables. Among the fruits are apples, peaches, pears, cherries, grapes, and all the small fruits.

About one-half of the land in the county has been entered and homesteaded, and about one sixth of this is in cultivation.

The Mineral Resources of the county are not developed, though indications of rich mines have been found in several localities. South of Forsyth. there is a large iron mountain owned by Clapp, Ayres & Co. Mr. Ayres is now in the county building barges to transport the ore down White River and up the Mississippi, to St. Louis.

The Manufacturing Interests are flouring, saw and sorghum mills.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $500,000.*

The Exports are wheat, corn, beef, pork, mutton, wool, and fruit.

Educational.—There are a few very good public schools, but they are only kept up a few months each year. An effort which promises succes is making to improve them.

Bald Knob, a post-office 11 miles n. of Forsyth.

Bauff, a post-office 25 miles s. e. of Forsyth.

Bee Creek, a post-office 14 miles s. of Forsyth.

Bradleyville, a post-office and store 16 miles n. e. of Forsyth.

Cedar Creek, a post-office 12 miles s. e. of Forsyth.

FORSYTH, the county seat, and principal town of the county, is situated on the north bank of White River, about 5 miles north-west of the centre of the county. Population about 300. It was settled about 1838, and had a steady growth until the late war, during which it was entirely destroyed. It has again taken a new start, and now contains about 6 stores, a flouring mill, a good court-house in process of erection, and one newspaper and job printing office—the *Pioneer Farmer*, J. J. Brown, editor.

Kerbyville, 8 miles s. s. w. of Forsyth. contains a few stores and 100 inhabitants.

Mincey, a post-office 10 miles s. of Forsythe.

Walnut Shade, a post-office 8½ miles n. w. of Forsythe.

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $782,760. Taxation, $1.50 per $100. Bonded debt, $18,000. Floating debt, $3,000.

TEXAS COUNTY,

In the southern part of the State, is bounded north by Pulaski, Phelps and Dent Counties, east by Dent and Shannon, south by Howell and Douglas, and west by Wright and Laclede, and contains about 700,000 acres.

Population in 1850, 2,312 ; in 1860, 6,067 ; in 1870, 9,618 ; of whom 9,523 were white and 95 colored ; 4,935 male and 4,683 female ; 9,477 native (5,834 born in Missouri,) and 141 foreign.

History.—The Boones and Paddies, trappers and hunters, settled here in 1816. After a successful season they would load their ponies and start for St. Louis, following the old Indian trail, there being no roads. They built the mill on Paddie's Spring, which was the first in this part of the State. The next settlers were the McDonalds and Burkhardts, who settled on Robidoux Creek, and were followed by John Sherrill, Wm. Thornton, the Baldridges and the Carters, with their families, who located at Buffalo Lick, now the town of Licking.

William Thornton, still living in the county, was one of the first members of the county court, and used to ride 50 or 60 miles from his home to the county seat, receiving two dollars per diem, and no mileage for going or returning.

The first town settled was Ellsworth, on Piney River, in 1837. The county was organized Feb. 14th, 1845, and in 1846, Houston, the present county seat, was laid out. R. Y. Smiley, who built the first house and was the first merchant in the place, is still living in the county on Elk Creek.

Texas County suffered greatly during the Civil War, but is now growing steadily, the fertility, healthfulness and beauty of the county, all attracting an excellent class of people. Land is still cheap, improved farms selling at from $5 to $10 per acre.

Physical Features.—The Ozark Mountains extend through this county and a considerable part of the surface is broken. There is but little prairie land, all of which is good, and the bottoms on the streams are exceedingly rich.

The county is well watered by Big Piney, which flows through the central part, and its numerous tributaries, chief of which on the east are Boone, Brushy, Indian, Hog and Elk Creeks; on the west, Hamilton and Peavine. In the north-western part is Robidoux, in the eastern, Current River, and in the south-eastern, Jack's Fork of Current River with its affluents, Pine and Little Pine.

The timber consists of oak, walnut, hickory and three large pineries, one in the central part of the county, one in the north-east and one in the south-east, on Jack's Fork.

There is a large cave about two miles from Houston said to be well worth exploring.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, rye, oats, grass and tobacco. This last is becoming an important production. Several varieties of fruits have been tried and succeed admirably.

Mineral Resources. The indications of lead and iron have been sufficiently tested to show that they exist in paying quantities. Silver is also thought to exist.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of several flouring and saw-mills and 2 tobacco factories.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $2,500.000.*

The Exports are corn, wheat, rye, hides and stock.

Educational Interests.—Public schools are established in nearly all the districts, and there are several private schools of considerable importance.

Big Creek, a post-office 12 miles s. e. of Houston.

Casto, a post-office 18 miles s. e. of Houston.

Cedar Bluff, a post-office 18 miles s. s. w. of Houston.

Dykes, a post-office 10 miles w. of Houston.

Elk Creek, a post-office 12 miles s. of Houston.

Ellsworth, a post-office on Big Piney, 10 miles n. of Houston.

Gravel Point, a post-office 18 miles s. w. of Houston.

Hickory Springs, a post-office 25 miles s. w. of Houston.

HOUSTON, the county seat, situated on Brushy Creek, near the center of the county, about 55 miles s. s. w. of Rolla, Phelps County, has about 200 inhabitants. It has a good court-house and an academy, 4 stores, and is quite a business place for an inland town.

Licking, 16 miles n. n. e. of Houston, is a growing village situated in a rich farming district. It has 1 steam-mill, 3 stores, 2 churches—M. E. and M. E. Ch. South, and a population of about 200.

Plato, 23 miles n. w. of Houston, is a new town, containing 2 stores, and surrounded by a fertile and well watered country.

Plum Valley, a post-office 10 miles w. n. w. of Houston.

Raymondville, a post-office 9 miles n. e. of Houston.

Robidoux, a post-office 17 miles n. w. of Houston.

Ruth, a post-office 13 miles n. e. of Houston.

Sherrill, a post-office 20 miles n. n. e. of Houston.

Stanford, a post-office 8 miles s. w. of Houston.

Summersville, 24 miles s. e. of Houston, located in a productive valley, has 2 stores.

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $1,166,375. Taxation, $1.25 per $100. Floating debt, $600.

VERNON COUNTY,

In the western part of the State, is bounded north by Bates County, east by St. Clair and Cedar, south by Barton, and west by the State of Kansas, and contains 536,000 acres.

Population in 1860, 4,850; in 1870, 11,247, of whom 11,165 were white and 82 colored; 6,038 male, and 5,209 female; 11,022 native (4,383 born in Missouri) and 225 foreign.

History.—At the time of the location of Harmony Mission in Bates County, in 1824, the Big Osage Indians had quite a large village 8 miles north-east of the present site of Nevada, governed by a noted chief among the tribes, known as White Hare, and there was also a village of the Little Osages, 3 miles north of the present site of Balltown. Besides these chief towns there were numerous smaller ones in various parts of what is now Vernon County.

Two Frenchmen, Jeroux and Trudais, carried on considerable trade with them for years, but were never actual settlers; this honor is claimed by Allen, Jesse and Moses Somers, natives of Kentucky, who left Harmony Mission in 1820 and settled on the Little Osage, 3 miles west of the present site of Balltown. Soon after, Stephen Fuller and family, from New York, George Requa, and George and Joseph Douglass settled on the west side of the Marmaton River. Wm. Modrel and family, with Rev. Nathanael Dodge and his three sons, Leonard, Thomas and Samuel, located near Balltown. C. D. Ball, from Vermont, settled at Balltown, and Henri Letiembre and Henry Deville located at the Timbered Mound on the Marmaton River. Wm. and Jonathan Pryor settled on Pryor's Creek, now in the extreme north-west corner of the county. Dr. James White, presiding justice of the county court, was also among the very earliest settlers. Peter Weyand, Isaac Yokum, Sam. and Ben. Charles with their families, came from Ohio together, and settled near Balltown, and about the same time, Wm. and Robert Quay, from Pennsylvania, settled near them, Josiah Austin, Wm. Bartlett and family, from Tennessee, also Abraham Redfield and Alexander Woodruff. John Son, an old veteran of the war of 1812, settled at Belvoir and established the first ferry across the Osage River. The first dry goods store on the south side of the Marmaton, was established one mile south of Cephas Ford, by Wm. Waldo, from Virginia, and soon after, Geo. Fail opened another on the Kansas Line.

Freeman Barrows, Anselm Halley, Daniel Austin with his five sons and three daughters, Dr. Albert Badger, J. H. Requa, Noah Caton,

James Bryan, Hugh Logan and James McKill were all among the early settlers. They had no trouble with the Indians, with the exception of one slight skirmish which took place on the forks of the Marais des Cygnes and Walnut Creek, in which two of the whites were wounded. One of these, Nath'l Dodge, died afterwards of his wounds.

This county was organized February 17th, 1851, and named in honor of Hon. Miles Vernon, of Laclede County.

The first county court, Conrad G. Carr, Andrew Still and James Grace, justices, was held at the house of Noah Caton, 4 miles north of Nevada, July 9th, 1855. The first county officers were as follows: sheriff, W. J. Wassam; clerk, Col. D. C. Hunter; assessor, James Dillard; treasurer, Reuben H. Williams; surveyor, James Bryan; public administrator, James H. Moore.

The act erecting the new county appointed Hiram Stephens, of Cass, James Rainey, of Bates, and B. F. Walker, of Jasper, as commissioners to locate the county seat, but as they failed to be on hand at the time appointed at the first session of the county court, an order was passed calling upon the courts of these counties to appoint new commissioners, and at the next term, Oct. 5th, A. Cassel, of Cass, and J. W. Boyd, of Jasper, presented themselves as such, and selected as county seat the present site of Nevada City. There was a great deal of opposition manifested by the citizens of Bates toward the new county, and they endeavored to test the legality of the act of incorporation, serving an injunction from the circuit court at Papinsville. The county was defended in the suit by R. L. Y. Payton and C. F. Bullock, Esq., and judgment rendered in favor of the legality of the act.

The following gentlemen represented the county in the legislature: First, Dr. J. N. B. Dodson, then Major W. H. Blanton, James Gatewood, Abraham Redfield, J. H. Requa, S. A. Wight and Hampton P. Gray.

During the Civil War, the sympathy of a large majority of the citizens of Vernon was in favor of the Confederacy, and the county furnished over 800 men to aid Price, Marmaduke and Shelby in their various raids through the State. On the first call a regiment numbering 483 men organized with D. C. Hunter as Colonel, R. A. Baughn as Lieutenant-Colonel, George Bolton as Major, and Dr. James White as Surgeon. This regiment, known as the 7th Missouri Cavalry, participated in all the principal engagements west of the Mississippi. No general engagement occurred in the county, save a heavy skirmish at Hogan's Crossing on Big Drywood, Sept. 2d, 1861, between the forces of Gen. Price and those of Gen. James H. Lane, in which the latter was driven across the State Line to Fort Scott. During the entire war, Vernon County was infested by small squads from the Southern army and bushwhackers on the one side, and scouting parties from the Federal army and Kansas jayhawkers on the other, and between the two parties the county was unmercifully

pillaged, so that at the close of the war it presented a scene of desolation rarely equalled.

Physical Features.—The face of the country is undulating, interspersed with beautiful streams skirted with fine timber. In the western and northern portions there are some irregular conical mounds, and on the banks of the Osage River and Clear Creek there are a few bold cliffs which give a picturesque character to the scenery. About one-fifth of the area is timber, and the remainder undulating prairie, there being but a small portion which is not susceptible of cultivation. The soil is a rich sandy loam, abounding in potash and oxides of iron underlaid with a substratum of arenaceous and ferruginous clay, except upon the mounds where it is a rich black loam underlaid with yellow clay. The Osage River forms part of the northern boundary, and the county is drained by Little Osage, Marmaton River, Big Drywood, Little Drywood, East Fork and West Fork of Clear Creek and numerous smaller streams.

The timber embraces all the kinds found in south-western Missouri, excepting cedar. On the high prairie, a little south of Belvoir, formerly called Son's Ferry, may still be seen the remains of ancient mining operations, probably covering more than a section. On the top of Halley's Bluffs, two miles above Belvoir, are the foundations of three furnaces, and at the foot of the bluffs overlooking the Osage River, are circular excavations in the rocks. There are also the remains of works—both earth and stone, covering the approaches to the furnaces and the descent to the excavations below, as if thrown up for fortifications. There were excavations visible years ago to early settlers, but they are now almost extinct on the Howard Mound, three miles south of Halley's Bluffs, also on the Blue Mounds, one mile south, also three miles south-east at the head of Lady's Branch. Some have supposed that these various excavations were made by Ferdinand De Soto in 1541–2, but they are probably, however, of more recent date, for many of the marks and traces that were plainly visible twenty-five or thirty years ago, are now completely obliterated, and the sand rock, in which the pick marks are seen, is of too crumbling a nature to stand the effects of so long a time. It is more likely the work of the early French *voyageurs*, fifty or sixty years before the first settlement of St. Louis, who in their migrations followed the water courses. They probably came up the Osage River in batteaux or pirogues, finding at Son's Ferry and Halley's Bluffs, about the first country spreading out from the river into open prairies, and established at Halley's Bluffs a sort of headquarters for their mining, which probably extended south-east as far as what is now Cedar County, and south in the present Jasper County. A chain of conical mounds through Vernon were probably landmarks to guide them in going and returning.

The Agricultural Productions are wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, tobacco, sorghum, flax seed and castor beans. Fruit-culture is at-

tracting general attention, and from present indications, several varieties will soon be quite largely exported. Vernon County took the premium for the best collection of fruit at the St. Louis Fair in 1872. Grapes give great promise, and it is thought by experienced vine-dressers that the soil and climate of Vernon are peculiarly adapted to their growth. Timothy, red clover and blue grass are fast taking the place of the excellent wild prairie grasses. Cattle and hogs are raised largely for exportation, and the best grades are being introduced, and sheep-raising is greatly on the increase.

Mineral Resources.—The whole county is underlaid with bituminous coal of good quality. There are three strata; the two upper ones crop out in various places, especially in the mounds, the first being from 16 to 26 inches in thickness, the second—about 30 feet below—is from 20 to 32 inches in thickness, and the third, from 45 to 50 feet below the second, varies from 3 to 7 feet in thickness.

The Osage Mining Company are operating extensively at Clayton, on the western border of the county, and during 1873 shipped over 600,000 bushels. Large quantities are mined around Moundville, most of which is sold at the county seat. The amount mined during 1873 was about 1,500,000 bushels. Unmistakable indications of iron have been observed in several places, and lead, as a float mineral, has also been found. Hydraulic cement rock is found in abundance, and is said to be of excellent quality. Grindstone grit of good quality is found in many places in the eastern part of the county, and was, at an early day, largely quarried. Fire clay and potters' clay, both of good quality, abound, also black and gray marble, susceptible of very high polish; limestone, an excellent quality of sandstone for building purposes, and ochre beds of various colors are all found in abundance.

The Dunnegan and McCoy springs, half way between Montevallo and Virgil City, in the eastern part of the county, yield crude naphtha, petroleum and asphaltum.

The Manufacturing Interests are yet limited, consisting of 12 flour, grist and saw-mills, 1 extensive pottery, and 2 wagon, buggy and plow factories.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $10,000,000.*

Railroads.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad enters the north-eastern part of the county, and runs in a south-westerly direction to Nevada, and thence west through the county, having 38 miles of track.

The Exports are stock, coal, grain, etc.

Educational Interests.—The public school system is well established. There are 112 sub-districts and 108 school-houses, valued at

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $4,019,321. Taxation, $1.65 per $100. Bonded debt, $300,000 to the Tebo & Neosho R. R.; and $17,000 to the Laclede & Fort Scott R. R. Total, $317,000. Floating debt, about $5,000. Nevada bonded debt, $10,000 for purchase of Tebo & Neosho R. R. depot grounds.

$120,000, in the county; 1 large school-house in Nevada, costing $20,000, 400 scholars in attendance.

Avola, a p. o. 14 miles south of Nevada.

Balltown.—See Little Osage.

Clayton, on the M., K. & T. R. R., 14 miles w. of Nevada, contains 2 stores, and is the shipping point for coal by the Osage Mining Company. Population, about 75.

Deerfield, on the M., K. & T. R. R., 10 miles w. of Nevada, contains 1 large pottery, 1 wagon shop, and 2 stores. Pop., about 100.

Drywood, a p. o. 7 miles s. of Nevada.

Duncan Creek, a p. o. 20 miles n. w. of Nevada.

Little Osage, (Balltown,) 10 miles n. of Nevada, contains 2 stores and 1 wagon shop. Population, about 50.

Metz, 13 miles n. n. w. of Nevada, contains 3 stores, 1 cabinet shop, and 1 grist and saw-mill. Population, about 125.

Montevallo, 16 miles s. e. of Nevada, contains 4 stores, 1 hotel, 1 wagon shop, 1 grist-mill, and 1 large flouring-mill in course of erection. Population, about 300.

Mounds, (Moundville,) 10 miles s. s. w. of Nevada, contains 3 stores and 1 hotel. Population, about 100.

NEVADA, the county seat, on the M., K. & T. R. R., 90 miles from Sedalia, and 233 miles from St. Louis, was laid off in 1855, and the first sale of lots took place Nov. 19th. The first dwelling in the place was erected by Colonel D. C. Hunter, and the first store room by A. G. Anderson. When the late Civil War commenced, it contained a population of over 400. It was almost completely destroyed May 26th, 1863, by the St. Clair and Cedar County Union Militia, who set it on fire. At the close of the war, the town took a fresh start, and now contains nearly 2,500 people. It was originally located under the title of Nevada City, but at the act of incorporation, March 3d, 1869, the word city was dropped. It has 3 churches—M. E. Ch. South, Baptist and Episcopal, with an aggregate value of $13,000, 1 fine brick school-house with graded school in operation, 1 bank, 1 grain elevator, 1 grist and saw-mill, 1 merchant flouring-mill, 2 lumber yards, 25 stores, 2 hotels, 3 livery stables, 1 tobacco factory, 2 gun shops, 2 wagon, buggy and plow factories, 1 wagon and plow shop, 2 furniture stores, 2 newspapers—*The Living Democrat*, edited by Sam. and W. Crockett, and *The Ledger*, edited by Dr. W. Moore.

The roads of the county are excellent, and all the chief streams are well bridged. There is one iron bridge, with stone abutments, across Big Dry Wood, on the Fort Scott road, 8 miles west of Nevada—cost, $15,000; one iron bridge, stone abutments, across the Marmaton, 3 miles north-west of Nevada, on the Balltown road—cost $8,500. There are also several other excellent bridges.

Pleasant Run, a p. o. 11 miles s. of Nevada.

Round Prairie, a p. o. 13 miles s. e. of Nevada.

Sand Stone, a p. o. 10 miles s. e. of Nevada.

Schell City, on the M., K. & T. R. R., 18 miles n. e. of Nevada, contains 6 stores, 1 wagon shop, 1 large steam flouring-mill, 1 railroad hotel and a population of about 200.

Virgil City, laid off in 1866, by Dr. V. W. Kimball, on the line between Cedar and Vernon Counties, 16 miles e. of Nevada, contains 6 stores, 2 wagon-makers' shops, 2 furniture factories, 1 grist-mill, 3 nurseries and a population of about 300.

Walker, on the M., K. & T. R. R., 7 miles n. e. of Nevada.

WARREN COUNTY,

In the east-central part of the State, is bounded north by Montgomery and Lincoln Counties, east by Lincoln and St. Charles, south by the Missouri River, which separates it from Franklin and Gasconade, and west by Montgomery County, and contains 262,474 acres.

Population in 1840, 4,253; in 1850, 5,860; in 1860, 8,839; in 1870,* 9,673; of whom 8,931 were white, and 741 colored; 5,219 male, and 4,454 female; 7,182 native (5,965 born in Missouri; in Kentucky, 199; in Ohio, 121; in Illinois, 59; in Tennessee, 58; in Virginia, 396) and 2,491 foreign (born in British America, 20; in England and Wales, 45; in Ireland, 118; in Scotland, 4; in Germany, 2,157; in France, 10; in Norway and Sweden, 9; in Switzerland, 39; in Austria, 2; in Holland, 16.)

History.—The first settlements upon the territory now embraced in this county were made in 1801 and 1802 by Flanders Callaway, David Bryan, William and Robert Ramsey, and Thomas Kennedy. The last named settled in the northern part of the county, and the others located near the Missouri River. The original tombs of Col. Daniel Boone and wife are still preserved, near Marthasville, in the southern part of the county, marked by a rough block or slab of limestone, which still bears the rude, but plain inscription, cut upon it by inexperienced but friendly hands. Both Col. Boone and his wife died in St. Charles County, were buried in Warren, and afterward their remains were removed to Frankfort, Ky.

The county was organized Jan. 5th, 1833. The first deed was filed for record May 6, 1833. The first sheriff was Absalom Hays. The county was then a part of the 2nd Judicial District, with Priestly H. McBride, Circuit Judge. The first Circuit Court was held in May, 1833, at the house of Mordica Morgan, then the only house on the present site of Warrenton. The first Grand Jury were Thomas Talbott, Foreman; Grief Steward, Samuel Doherty, Benoni McClure, Andrew G. Long, Isaac Kent, Jr., Wm. Camron, Jas. Miller, Edward Pleasant, Turner Roundtree, Jonathan D. Gordon, Benjamin Hutchinson, Woodson A. Burton, Thomas Chambers, George Clay, Jas. B. Graves, John B. Shaw, and Jared Irwin.

The first County Court, consisting of Thos. N. Graves, Talman Cullum, and Morgan Bryan, also met at Mordica Morgan's house, May 20, 1833. On August 10, 1835, Henry Walton and wife donated 50 acres in section 28, for the town of Warrenton, in consideration that it should

*The census taker publishes over his own name that these figures are wrong, and that the population is over 13,000.

be the county town, and Harvey Ford was appointed in November, 1836, the commissioner to sell the lots. About the same time Mordica Morgan donated 15 acres in section 29, adjoining the Walton donation, and Wm. Skinner was appointed the commissioner to sell the lots. The first court house was built of brick in 1838, at a cost of $2,600, and in 1869 that was torn down, and an elegant structure, costing over $35,000, was erected during 1870.

Physical Features.—This county occupies an important geographical position from being traversed by the main dividing ridge separating the waters flowing into the Mississippi from those flowing into the Missouri. About one-fourth of the county lies north and three-fourths south of the "divide." The northern portion is a little more than one-half prairie, with the balance heavily timbered. Of the southern portion, 18,000 acres are Missouri Bottoms, and the balance creek bottoms and rolling uplands.

The Missouri River and Bear, Lost, Little Lost, Charette, and Tuque Creeks, water and drain the southern slope; Peruque, Indian, Big, and Camp Creeks, the northern slope. There are numerous very fine springs in the county. Broadhead's State Geological Report says "Warren County is as well timbered as any county in the State." The finest qualities of black, white, scarlet, red and post oaks, and shell-bark and pig-nut hickory abound all over the county, and black-walnuts and burr oaks grow to an immense size on the bottoms, where it is not uncommon to find a cottonwood 8 or 10 feet in diameter.

The soil of the Missouri and creek bottoms is a deep alluvium, and produces, with ordinary cultivation, 75 or 80 bushels of corn per acre, year after year on the same ground. The first bluff lands on leaving the Missouri Bottoms are the richest uplands in the county, with the soil often 10 feet deep, and produce an average of 25 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre. These lands are usually 2 or 3 miles wide, above which there is a rocky slope peculiarly adapted to the growth of the grape, the wine from which rivals the famous brands of Europe. Going north, the county is rolling, and well adapted to the raising of corn, oats, wheat, and the finer qualities of tobacco. This belt of country with its constituent properties of soil, underlaid with magnesian limestone, and the altitude being just what is required for the perfection of tree and fruit, may properly be called the "fruit belt" of the county. Apples and peaches grow to enormous size, and possess all the aroma, fine grain, luscious flavor, and perfect form of the California fruits. Apple trees begin to bear in 3 years, and are loaded the sixth year. Trees receiving no care show more thrift and luxurious growth than the scrubbed, scraped, and carefully attended orchards of the East.

The Agricultural Productions, as above indicated, are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, fruits, wine and stock.

The Mineral Resources are varied—superior brick clay and fine limestone are found in inexhaustible quantities all over the county. Drab, blue, purple, buff and red clays are found in large beds in several localities. There are also a number of good quarries of excellent marble, and some of it fine grained and quite beautiful. The principal beds thus far discovered are on Lake Creek, in sections 23 and 24, township 45, range 1 w. The saccharoidal sandstone so well developed on the streams running into the Missouri River, affords a superior article for the manufacture of glass. Its beds are often pure white, mostly free from earthy impurities, and it is often so soft that it can easily be shoveled up. The sand is often hauled 20 miles, to be used in plastering, it being much valued on account of its beautiful white color, for when mixed with lime and plastered on walls no additional whitewash is needed. Warren County could supply the world for ages to come with excellent sand for glass.

No systematic effort has been made to develop the iron or lead deposits, but hematites of fine quality have been found extensively distributed over the southern half of the county. Fine specimen's of Galena have been found on Tuque and Lake Creeks. Coal of a good quality is found in pockets (as all coal in this county occurs) about 3 miles north of Warrenton, also 12 miles north of Warrenton, on the farm of F. H. Drunert, Esq., and in both localities considerable quantities are being mined. There are evidences of coal in many other localities.

The Manufacturing Interests of the county are 8 saw mills and 8 grist mills, 2 manufactories of cabinet wares, 1 of cheese and butter and 3 of tobacco—one at Warrentown and two at Wright City. Out of an annual production of over 300,000 lbs. of tobacco in this county some 25,000 lbs. are manufactured at home.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $8,650,000.*

Railroads.—The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway passes through the county from east to west—18 miles.

The Exports are principally tobacco, hogs, fat cattle, wheat, oats, corn and wine.

Educational.—There are 49 sub-districts, 50 public school houses, 57 teachers and 2,474 pupils attending school in this county.

Bridgeport, a post-office 12 miles s. w. of Warrenton.

Dutzow, 24 miles s. e. of Warrenton has 1 church—Catholic, 1 store, 1 blacksmith and wagon maker's shop and a public school. Population (in 1870) 72, with a thickly settled country about it.

Holman's Store, 7 miles n. of Warrenton, has 1 store and a blacksmith shop.

Holstein, 13 m. s. of Warrenton, has a public school, 2 churches—German Evangelist and German Lutheran—2 stores and about 60 inhabitants.

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $2,161,706. Taxation, $1.35 per $100. Bonded debt, $16,427. Floating debt about $1,000.

Hopewell, 10 miles s. s. e. of Warrenton, on the Marthasville road, has 1 church—German Methodist Episcopal—2 stores, 1 public school, etc.

Marthasville, 20 miles s. e. of Warrenton. Population in 1870, 178, has 3 churches—German Methodist, German Evangelist, and M. E. Church South. It has 2 stores, 1 fine grist and saw mill, 2 blacksmith and 1 wagon maker's shop. It is 5 miles from Washington on the M. P. R. R.

Pendleton, 5 miles w. of Warrenton has 1 store, 1 grocery, 1 church —Methodist Episcopal—1 public school, and is a shipping point for stock, grain, railroad ties, fence posts, hoop poles and cord wood.

Pinkney, a post-office 12 miles s. s. w. of Warrenton.

Pin Oak, a post-office 13 miles n. of Warrenton.

Pitts, a post-office 3 miles s. of Wright City.

Tuque, a post-office 13 miles s. e. of Warrenton.

WARRENTON, the county seat and principal town of the county, on St. L., K. C. & N. R. W., 58 miles from St. Louis, is the highest point between St. Louis and St. Joseph. It is proverbially healthy. Population about 1,000. It was incorporated February 15, 1864. The first board elected were Henry Parker, John H. Falconer, C. A. Kuhl, C. A. Smith and Dr. H. H. Middlekamp. There are 13 dry goods and grocery stores, 1 drug, 1 stove, hardware and agricultural implement store, 3 boot and shoe makers, 3 blacksmiths, 2 wagon makers, 1 harness maker, 3 tailors, 2 flour and 2 saw mills, 4 hotels, 1 bank—capital $60,000—1 public school building worth $2,000, one watch maker and silversmith, 2 milliners, 3 dress makers, 1 broom factory, 2 cabinet manufactories, 2 tobacco dealers, 2 pork packers and 2 doctors. There are 2 newspaper and job printing offices—*The Warrenton Chronicle*, A. and Ed. S. Ackerman editors and publishers, and *The Missouri Banner*, R. B. Speed, publisher. Warrenton has a fine court house, above alluded to, and 4 churches—Christian, M. E. Ch., South, Methodist Episcopal German, and Catholic. The Presbyterians and German Lutherans have congregations but no houses of worship. The city supports a good Union school, and the Central Wesleyan College, H. Koch, D. D., President, under the direction of the German Methodist Episcopal Conference. A new college, 60 by 90 feet, of brick, to cost some $25,000, is now in course of erection.

Wright City, on the St. L. & K. C. & N. R. W., 6 miles e. of Warrenton, has 2 churches—Methodist and Baptist—a public school incorporated under the village school law, two hotels, 2 large tobacco factories, several stores, and 1 furniture dealer. Population about 300.

WASHINGTON COUNTY,

In the eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Franklin and Jefferson Counties, east by Jefferson and St. François, south by Iron, and west by Crawford County, and contains 475,399 acres.

Population in 1820, 2,769; in 1830, 6,784; in 1840, 7,213; in 1850, 8,811; in 1860, 9,723; in 1870, 11,719, of whom 10,748 were white and 971 colored; 5,868 male and 5,851 female; 11,143 native (8,619 born in Missouri) and 576 foreign.

History.—The first explorations of the mineral region of what is now South-east Missouri, were probably made by Crozat, Sieur de Lochon and others, who, pursuing the *ignis fatuus* of that age, sought here the precious metals they had failed to find in Lower Louisiana and on the banks of the Missouri. A vague rumor of silver on the Maramec led to one or two mining expeditions which proved failures, so far as silver was concerned, but developed the fact of the existence of large quantities of lead.

France was eagerly looking for treasure of some sort from her new possessions, and there was no lack of adventurous spirits to carry out her designs.

The failure to procure silver does not seem to have discouraged them, and immediately expeditions to mine for lead were fitted out, though owing to their ignorance of the construction of furnaces, more than one of these failed, but with admirable perseverance they continued their efforts.

Finally, about 1720, Renault, a man with much practical knowledge of metals, took charge of an expedition, not only bringing with him M. La Motte, who was well versed in the knowledge of minerals, but nearly 200 miners and artificers, well supplied with implements. He also brought 500 negroes from St. Domingo, and established himself at Fort Chartres. One of their first discoveries was Mine La Motte, in Madison County, and subsequently the mines of Potosi, Old Mine and others, which were opened and operations immediately commenced. Some of the gads and other iron implements used by these early miners, can be seen now sticking in the rocks and imbedded in the walls of caves. There are no complete statistics showing the amount of ore taken out in those days, but it must have been immense, considering the means employed and the facilities for transportation.

About 1760 , Francis Breton, while chasing a bear, discovered the mine near Potosi which still bears his name, Mine à Breton, and a little later he opened it, and a mining camp was established at the present site of

Potosi; but it was not until 1765 that any families located here. Notwithstanding the fact that the attention of the French was early directed to the mineral wealth of Upper Louisiana, their settlements were chiefly on the east side of the river, but when the Mississippi became the western boundary of the English possessions in 1763, most of the French emigrated from Kaskaskia and other points on the east to the west side of the river, and it is probable that the first settlements were made about this time within the present limits of Washington County, first at Potosi and subsequently at Old Mines, and on the stream known as Fourche à Renault and at other points.

That lead was found in nearly all parts of the county and very near the surface, is proved by the number and extent of the old shallow diggings still to be seen here, but as they had no means of reducing the ore, except by the primitive "ash" furnace, they could not have realized more than 60 per cent. of pure lead, 25 or 30 per cent. being lost in the slag. This lead was conveyed to the river on pack-horses and ox-carts, and sent to New Orleans, whence it was chiefly shipped to France.

One of the most prominent pioneers was Moses Austin of Virgina, who received in 1783, from the Spanish Government, a grant of a league of land, now known as the "Austin Survey." This tract contained fertile lands, valuable mineral deposits and water privileges, and he afterwards laid out about 40 acres of it in lots, donating the same for a town, which now constitutes a part of Potosi. He received this grant on condition that he should establish lead works here, which he did, reaping a rich reward for his enterprise.

About 1795, he built upon the brow of the hill, now about the center of the town of Potosi, a large and expensive mansion, then probably the finest residence in the State, which was long known as Durham Hall. Three years later he sunk the first deep shaft in what is known as "cap rock," with such success, that the mining character of this region was permanently established. This shaft is still remuneratively worked at a depth of 170 feet, with numerous and extensive side openings or "drifts."

In 1799, he erected a shot tower near the creek, about a mile northwest of Potosi, and about the same time Elias Bates manufactured sheet lead, near the same locality.

The following mines, still in operation, were worked under French, and after 1763, under Spanish rule: *Mine à Breton, Old Mines* on a branch of Mineral Fork, and *Renault's Mines* on Fourche à Renault or Mineral Fork. The purchase of Louisiana in 1803 by the United States was followed by many new discoveries, but the Government, in accordance with established usage, reserved all mines and salt springs, hoping to obtain a revenue from them. It was soon found that the cost of collecting the rents exceeded their sum reported, and no reliable statistics could be obtained. It is stated that in 1811, 5,000,000 lbs. of ore were

delivered at Shibboleth, but in 1819, Col. Smith, then proprietor of the mine, reported its yield at 1,000,000 lbs. Mine à Breton, which had yielded as high as 3,000,000 lbs. per annum, had dropped to 500,000 lbs. and not more than 30 miners were at work there.

Schoolcraft, who was sent there as agent of the U. S. Government in 1819, found M. Le Breton, discoverer of Mine à Breton, living near Ste. Genevieve at the advanced age of 109. Of the mines, he says that he found most of the shafts from 10 to 30 feet deep, sunk in the stiff red clay in which the lead was embedded, with fragments of barytes, quartz, hornstone, chalcedony and flint. Austin's shaft, 80 feet deep, and John Rice Jones' shaft were the only ones extending into the rock, and in these were found large quantities of ore filling the cavities of the rock. Upon the whole, appearances justified him in concluding that the lower strata of rocks around Potosi were of a metalliferous character, and would warrant the expenditure incident to a thorough investigation. That later researches have proved the truth of Schoolcraft's statement is well known.

The average yield of the mines of the district embraced in Washington County, from 1803 to 1819, was about 3,000,000 lbs. yearly, at times somewhat larger than that, so it was estimated that its value was equal to one-fourth of the entire purchase money of Louisiana.

Schoolcraft states, that in 1819 there was only one regular hearth furnace in the entire district, and that not of the best English pattern; there were but 4 or 5 regular shafts in the 40 diggings then worked, and not an engine of any kind to raise water from the mines. As lead ore overlays copper in Europe, he thought it might do so in this country. He advised the Government to sell the mineral lands, or at least to extend the leases from 3 to 5 years, and after a thorough investigation of this region, he remarked, "This is the land of ores, the county of minerals."

The following is Schoolcraft's list of the mines known, the estimates made of the number of pounds of ore raised, and the number of hands at work during 1819: Mine à Breton, 1,500,000 lbs., 160 hands; Shibboleth, 2,700,000 lbs., 240 hands; La Motte, 2,400,000 lbs., 210 hands; Richwood's, 1,300,000 lbs., 140 hands; Bryan's and Daggat's, Mines, 910,000 lbs., 80 hands; Perry's, Elliott's, Old Mines and Bellefontaine Mines, 45,000 lbs., 20 hands; Mine Astraddle, Liberty, Renault, Silvers and Miller, 450,000 lbs., 40 hands; Cannon's, Bequette's and Little Mines, 75,000 lbs., 30 hands; Rock Diggings, Citadel, Lambert's, Austin's and Jones' Mines, 1,160,000 lbs., 180 hands.

As late as 1824, owing to the distance to market and the difficulty of transportation, lead ore was sold at $10 per thousand, yet the mines near Mine à Breton employed nearly 2000 men. At that time the lead was carried to Ste. Genevieve on horseback and in rude carts; now a railroad penetrates the heart of the mining district, and the price of lead ranges

from $35 to $45 per thousand, yet not more than 500 men are regularly engaged here in mining. This falling off is due chiefly to the system of *independent* mining now in vogue, by which the miner works for himself, paying 10 per cent. royalty on the ore taken out. As successful mining, sooner or later, requires the investment of capital, these miners are often compelled to abandon their "prospects" for want of money to develop them. The mining interests so overshadowed all others that for many years the county was not otherwise developed. Probably the first farms were laid out about 1800 in the valley of Bellevue, embracing the southern portion of the county, and gradually an agricultural population settled in the rich bottoms and uplands.

The county was organized August 21st, 1813, from Ste. Genevieve District or County, and embraced a large extent of territory; it was not reduced to its present limits until 1857. In 1858 the St. L. & I. M. R. R. was built through the county, giving a fresh impetus to industrial enterprise, promoting immigration and infusing new life and energy everywhere.

Physical Features.—The surface of the country is generally broken, but excepting the pine belt in the north-western part, nearly all of it is susceptible of cultivation, and a large part is choice farming land.

Timber is abundant, consisting of black, white and red oak, yellow pine, hickory, ash, maple, walnut, cedar, etc.

The uplands are well adapted to fruit-culture, especially to the apple, peach and grape, the latter growing wild and producing abundantly. Little Pilot Knob, the highest point in the county, and of some note as a land-mark, is located west of the center, and is about 1500 feet above the level of the Mississippi River.

The county is well watered by innumerable springs and streams, the principal among the latter being Big River, Fourche à Courtois, Cedar Creek, Mineral Fork, Fourche à Bazil, Mill, Bates and Breton Creeks. There are many smaller streams, fed by never-failing springs, affording abundant water for all purposes and furnishing good water-power.

The Agricultural Productions are such as are common to the State; chiefly corn, wheat, oats and the small grains generally, besides tobacco, cotton, flax and all the garden vegetables, also the small fruits, especially grapes. The hilly portions are well adapted to fruit-culture and stock-raising.

Mineral Resources.—Lead ore, though considered most common, is probably neither the most abundant nor the most valuable of the minerals in the county. There are extensive beds of specular and hematite iron ore, and the silver-bearing quartz, discovered near Hopewell, has been assayed with gratifying results. Copper exists, and has been smelted in a rude furnace, in small quantities, however. Zinc ore, until recently considered worthless by the miners, crops out over a large area, and is

found in boulders and ledges and also below the surface as far as lead has been traced. Years ago Mr. Alex. Anderson recognized this ore, and purchasing several tracts of land, richly impregnated with it, manufactured in a furnace of his own construction, the first metallic zinc ever made west of the Mississippi River. In 1868 a zinc furnace was erected at Potosi, and its manufacture was commenced on an extensive scale. The furnace has since been removed to Carondelet, but the mining of this ore is one of the principal branches of industry and is constantly increasing in importance. The experiment of using charcoal in the reduction of zinc ore and the manufacture of the oxide has been successfully tried and proved remunerative. Sulphate of baryta, or "tiff" as it is called here, is found in the greatest abundance; it is extensively mined and shipped, and has become an article of considerable commercial value. The county has an abundance of clays, chalk, black lead, fine building stone, marble, and a superior quality of stone for grindstones, millstones or buhrs, besides several saltpetre and alum caves. For a fuller description of the lead interests in this county see the general article on lead.

The Manufacturing Interests consist of 15 saw-mills, 10 grist-mills, 3 tanneries, 12 lead furnaces and extensive iron and zinc works.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $4,550,000.*

Railroads.—The county is traversed by 22 miles of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. W., for the construction of which it subscribed liberally, and after its completion the citizens of Potosi, being 4 miles from the main line, built a branch railroad from that place to Mineral Point, to intersect the main road. They completed it in 3 months, and celebrated its opening on July 4th, 1859. The county has no railroad debt.

The Exports are lead, iron, zinc, live stock, lumber and heavy spar.

The Educational Interests, since the adoption of the new school law, are in an improved condition. Public schools are established in nearly all of the sub-districts, but the buildings are poor. The school session, in the rural districts, is 4 months; in the towns, from 6 to 8 months each year. Bellevue Collegiate Institute, situated at Caledonia, is under the control of the M. E. Church South. There is also an academy at Irondale.

Belgrade, on Big River, 9 miles w. s. w. of Potosi, is in the center of a fine farming country.

Bellefontaine, a mining point about 2 miles w. of Cadet.

Cadet, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 3 miles n. of Mineral Point, has a population of about 50. It is an important shipping point for lead, tiff, etc.

Caledonia, 12 miles s. of Potosi, and 7 miles w. of Bismarck, was

* Assessed valuation in 1873, $2,974,319. Taxation, $1.15 per $100. Floating debt, $9,000.

laid out in 1819, and is located in Bellevue Valley, a fine agricultural region, and surrounded by a beautiful range of wooded hills. The locality is healthful and the people intelligent and enterprising. Besides the public schools, the place contains a college erected by private subscription and in successful operation, a tannery, a large grist and saw-mill, a wagon and carriage factory, 4 stores and 2 churches—Methodist and Presbyterian. Population, about 300.

Fourche a Renault, a post-office 8 miles n. n. w. of Potosi.

Harmony, (Webster,) 15 miles s. w. of Potosi, was laid out in 1830, and is only important as a place of supply to the mines by which it is surrounded. The present proprietor of these mines proposes to construct a narrow gauge railroad from Potosi to this point, to facilitate the transportation of the lead, iron and lumber, and other products of that region. Population, about 50.

Hopewell Furnace, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 5 miles s. e. of Mineral Point, was laid out in 1857 by the Hon. Jno. Evans. It has not grown rapidly, but is an important shipping point for lumber, lead, etc.

Irondale, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 9 miles s. of Mineral Point, is located on Big River, and was laid out in 1857 by Hon. John G. Scott and others, who erected a large iron furnace, which, in power and capacity, is one of the best in the country. This is a steadily growing town in the center of a fine farming region, and adjoining rich mineral districts. It has 2 churches—Catholic and Protestant, a good public school, 6 stores and 2 hotels. Population, about 900.

Kingston Furnace, 12 miles n. of Cadet, is the headquarters of the St. Louis Lead Mining Co.

Lawson, a post-office on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 7 miles n. e. of Mineral Point.

Mineral Point, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., at the junction of the Potosi B'ch, 3½ miles e. of Potosi, and 61 miles s. of St. Louis, was laid out by Mr. Evans and others in 1857, and contains 3 stores and 2 hotels. Population, about 100.

Old Mines, 4½ miles w. n. w. of Cadet, is a straggling village on the banks of a creek of that name, 6 miles n. of Potosi. The mines at this point were worked as early as 1726, under Renault, who acted as agent for "the Company of the West." About 1804, it was settled under Augustus and Basil Vallé and other miners, 31 in number, to each of whom was granted by Gov. Delassus a lot of 320 arpents, altogether constituting what is known as "The Old Mines Concession." This is fine mineral land, and a portion of it is covered with well-improved farms.

POTOSI, the county seat, on the B'ch R. R., 3½ miles w. of Mineral Point, is located near the center of the county, on Breton Creek, and is surrounded by a group of beautiful hills, covered with a heavy

growth of pine and oak trees, and covering rich deposits of minerals. It is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been settled about 1765, and was first called Mine à Breton, but in 1828 it was incorporated under the name it now bears. It has 6 churches—1 Catholic, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian and 2 Baptist, the latter for colored persons; 1 graded public school, 1 grist-mill, planing-mill and saw-mill, 13 stores and 2 hotels. In the immediate vicinity are several saw-mills and furnaces. The old mansion known as "Durham Hall," erected as before stated, by Moses Austin in 1795, was burned in Dec. 1872, leaving nothing but the extensive stone foundation as a memento of the early history of Mine à Breton. Population, about 1,200.

Richwoods, a post-office 16 miles n. w. of Cadet.

Rock Spring, a post-office 20 miles n. w. of Potosi.

Shibboleth, 1½ miles n. w. of Cadet, formerly the residence of Col. John Smith, is a mining center, and contains a large brick dwelling and 1 store erected, in 1823.

Walton Mills, a post-office 9 miles w. of Potosi.

Webster.—See Harmony.

WAYNE COUNTY,

In the south-eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Iron, Madison and Bollinger Counties, east by Bollinger and Stoddard, south by Stoddard, Butler and Carter, and west by Carter, Reynolds and Iron Counties. and contains 459,784 acres.

Population in 1820, 1,443; in 1830, 3,264; in 1840, 3,403; in 1850, 4,518; in 1860, 5,629; in 1870, 6,068, of whom 6,001 were white, and 67 colored; 3,098 male, and 2,970 female; 6,022 native (3,640 born in Missouri), and 46 foreign.

History.—There is no record of the earliest settlement of this county, but the "Spanish Surveys" indicate that it was probably made while Spain held possession of Louisiana. The first settlers of whom we have any record, were Charles, David and Robert A. Logan, Francis Clark, Isaac E. Kelley, Joseph Parish, Thomas Ring, Ephraim Stout, Tillman Smith, Domitille DeHault, Joseph Doublewye, Joseph Caldwell, Christopher Harness, Andrew Reed, Edward Haythorn and Joseph Watkins, all of whom settled in the county about 1800, having obtained grants of land from the Spanish Government. William Street, who settled about this time on the St. Francis River, near the mouth of Cedar Creek, was the second Baptist minister west of the Mississippi River. He preached in the fort or block-house, one mile south of the present site of Fredericktown, Madison Co. In 1804, David Reese, Ezekiel Rubottom and Overton, Ransom and Elijah Bettis settled near the present site of Greenville. Among the oldest citizens now living are Jesse B. Wallis, James A. Atkins and James Kite, the first two of whom probably came to the county about the autumn of 1830, the former from Tennessee, the latter from Virginia. James Kite arrived about 5 or 6 years later, and located 2½ miles south-east of Greenville, on the St. Francis River, Jesse B. Wallis settled on Big Creek, and James A. Atkins located at Greenville, where he now resides, and is perhaps the oldest resident of the county. In those early times there were a great many Indians in these parts, but they appear to have lived on amicable terms with the white settlers.

Wayne County was organized from Cape Girardeau, Dec. 11th, 1818, and in 1820 its boundaries were thus defined: north by Gasconade, Washington and Madison Counties, east by Cape Girardeau and New Madrid, south by the territory of Arkansas, and west by the western boundary of Missouri. From her vast extent she was familiarly known as the "State of Wayne," and since county after county has been taken from her ter-

ritory, she has been called "the Mother of Counties." The first court was held in 1819, either Judge Parish or Judge Thomas (probably the former, although authorities differ) presiding, Solomon R. Bolin, clerk, ——— Carter, sheriff, and Jesse B. Wallis, deputy-sheriff. Owing to its remoteness from the river, and lack of railroad connection, the county grew slowly, until the building of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R. gave some impetus to immigration, but even yet it is but thinly settled, and its mineral and agricultural resources but partially developed. The Civil War found but little division in sentiment among the people, the mass sympathizing with the Confederate cause. They learned something of the cost of war, however, in the summer of 1861, when Gen. Hardee (Confederate) and his command were stationed for 30 days at Greenville, and later, when the armies of Gens. Marmaduke and Price (Confederate), marching northward, swept over the county, depending upon the people for supplies. There was considerable sharp skirmishing in various parts of the county, chiefly between Capt. W. T. Leeper (Federal) and the celebrated Tim Reeves (Confederate); also between Col. Smith (Federal) and Gen. Marmaduke. There was besides more or less bushwhacking done, but on the whole, Wayne escaped the ravages of war better than many of her sister counties.

Physical Features.—The general character of the surface is broken and hilly. The hills are covered with a heavy growth of yellow pine, but are generally worthless for cultivation.

There is, besides, an abundance of good timber, comprising the different kinds of oak, beech, white and black walnut, black and sweet gum, cherry, poplar, sycamore, hickory, ash, white and red elm, hackberry, honey locust and cedar, growing on the uplands and along the numerous streams.

The county is well watered by the St. Francis, which flows from north to south through the central part, and its tributaries and sub-tributaries, Big, Camp, Clark, Lake and Otter Creeks on the west, and Cedar, Hughes and West Branch of Lost Creek on the east. The eastern portion is drained by Bear Creek and its branches; the western by Black River and its tributaries, chief of which are Brushy and McKensie's Creeks.

The soil on the hills and uplands is a composition of red and yellow clay, and on the river and creek bottoms an alluvial and sandy loam. Fully one-fourth of the county consists of fertile bottom lands; about the same quantity is valuable only as timber lands, while the remainder is good arable upland, yielding satisfactory crops. Government Land in the county amounts to about 20,000 acres.

There are numerous fine springs in the county, and water-power for mills and manufactories is furnished by Clark and Bear Creeks.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, etc. Probably no county in the State produces finer tobacco. Fruit, where-

ever tried, succeeds admirably, though but little attention has yet been given to its culture.

Mineral Resources.—Iron, copper, nickel and lead have been found; the first is supposed to exist in immense quantities. Several iron mines were opened in 1873, but as yet these sources of wealth are almost wholly undeveloped.

The Manufacturing Interests consist mainly of saw-mills, of which there are now more than 20 in operation, which are making great inroads upon the extensive forests of yellow pine.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $5,550,000.*

Railroads.—The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. W., passes through the western part of the county from north to south, having about 32 miles of track.

The Exports are wheat, corn, tobacco, stock and lumber.

The Educational Interests are flourishing, public schools being established in all the sub-districts.

Brunot, a p. o. 6 miles e. n. e. of Des Arc, has 1 store.

Clearwater, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 4 miles s. of Piedmont, has a fine saw-mill, 1 store and 1 hotel.

Coldwater on Cedar Creek, 15 miles e. of Des Arc, has 1 store, 1 carding-machine, 1 saw and grist-mill and 3 shops. Population, about 30.

Gad's Hill, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 6 miles n. of Piedmont, has 1 store and a saw-mill. It is noted as the place where a train was recently stopped and plundered by ruffians.

Gravelton, 12 miles s. s. w. of Marquand, Madison County, has 2 stores and 2 shops. Population, about 50.

Grangerville, on Bear Creek, in the eastern part of the county, has 1 store. Population, about 50.

GREENVILLE, the county seat, and the oldest town in the county, was laid out in 1818. It is beautifully located on the east bank of the St. Francis River, 14 miles e. s. e. of Piedmont, and is in one of the most fertile valleys in south-eastern Missouri. During the late Civil War about one-half of the town was destroyed by fire. It contains 1 Masonic hall, 2 stores, 1 hotel and 1 newspaper, *The Greenville Times,* S. B. Sproule, editor and publisher. Population, about 300.

Lowndes, a p. o. 14 miles e. n. e. of Greenville, has 1 store and 1 saw and grist-mill.

Mill Spring.—See Otter Creek.

Otter Creek, (Mill Spring,) on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 8 miles s. of Piedmont, has 3 stores, 2 hotels and 1 saw-mill. Population, about 250.

Patterson, 9 miles e. n. e. of Piedmont, is beautifully situated in the midst of a fine farming country. It has 1 hotel and 3 stores, 1 school, 1

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $1,389,586. Taxation, $1.55 per $100. Bonded debt, $26,000; floating debt, $5,000.

church—Presbyterian, O. S., and a population of about 150. The town was destroyed by fire during the Civil War, all but 2 houses.

Piedmont, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 126 miles s. of St. Louis, is a growing town and an important shipping point. It has 12 stores, several shops, 3 private schools and 3 churches—M. E. Church South, Episcopal and Missionary Baptist, 1 planing, saw and grist mill, 1 tannery and 1 newspaper, *Wayne County Journal,* H. B. Pease, editor. Population, about 700.

Stephenson's Mill, on Otter Creek, 5 miles n. e. of Williamsville, has 1 store, 1 grist and 2 saw mills. Population, about 50.

Williamsville, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., 19 miles s. of Piedmont, has 1 store, 1 hotel and a saw-mill. Population, about 100.

WEBSTER COUNTY,

In the south-western part of the State, is bounded north by Dallas and Laclede Counties, east by Wright, south by Douglas and Christian, and west by Green and Dallas Counties, and contains 380,160 acres.

Population in 1860, 7,099; in 1870, 10,434, of whom 10,186 were white, and 248 colored; 5,276 male and 5,158 female; 10,136 native (5,554 born in Missouri), and 298 foreign.

History.—The first permanent settlement was made in 1830 by William T. Burford from Tennessee, who located where Marshfield now stands. The county was organized March 3d, 1855, from parts of Greene and Wright, when Mr. Burford laid off and donated the site of Marshfield, which became the seat of justice.

Physical Features.—The Ozark Hills extend through the center of the county, and many of the small tributaries of the Gasconade pass from the center to the north-east, while those of the White River run in a south-western direction from the Ozark Ridge. The surface of the county is rather broken and mostly timbered, and consists of upland barrens, with some creek bottoms and prairie. Timber is still abundant, the varieties being chiefly oak and hickory. About one-third of the old timber has been cut in the last twenty years, the remainder, together with the second growth, is thought to be adequate for all purposes. The county is well watered and drained by rivers, creeks and springs. The Gasconade, James' Fork of White River, and Finley Creek, all have their source in the south-eastern part, but the first flows north-easterly and waters little of the county. James' Fork of White River waters the central part, and Dry and Panther Creeks flow westwardly. North Bowen and South Bowen, Taggard and Bracker Creeks empty into the Osage Fork of Gasconade River. The last is a beautiful stream flowing from the center to the north-eastern part of the county. Bryant, Pine and Finley Creeks flow in a south-easterly direction through the lower part of the county. The Pomme de Terre has its source near Marshfield, as does also the Niangua; the head spring of one fork being within the corporation.

About 14 miles south-south-west of Marshfield, in the neighborhood of some mines known as Snake Lead Diggings, there is a lake of oval shape, covering an area of about 2 acres. This lake, curious in many respects, is on the top of a hill, and locked in by a sunken wall of limestone, about one hundred feet in height, or more properly depth, for the summit of the hill seems hollowed out and lined with this

limestone basin, whose walls stand perpendicularly, inclosing the lake solidly except on the west side, where a gap occurs that one can descend with the aid of two twenty-feet ladders. This mysterious lake has never been sounded. The crevices of the rocks surrounding the lake are filled with a substance resembling sperm, that burns like a candle, and in the basin are some old cedar logs, though no cedar grows nearer than 8 miles to this weird region, whose name of Devil's Den suggests sorcery to the superstitious.

The mountain flats are covered with a heavy growth of post and black oak timber. The bottoms along the valleys of the streams are fertile, and are excellent for oats, grass and wheat, while the uplands, which comprise a large portion of the county, are well adapted to fruit-growing, particularly grapes.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, oats and hay; tobacco grows particularly well on the uplands, and is cultivated to considerable extent. All fruits common to the climate produce well. There are one or two nurseries in the county, and the culture of fruit is yearly receiving more attention. There are 40,000 acres of Government Land of rather poor quality in the county, and the A. & P. R. R. have about 80,000 acres of good land, which they offer for sale on liberal terms, at from $3 to $8 per acre.*

The Mineral Resources are lead, iron and zinc, with some copper and sulphur. Lead mining is beginning to engage considerable attention, and there are several mines which yield lead in paying quantities, the principal of which are the *Trusty* and the *Hazelwood*—the first located about 7, and the other 12 miles s. e. of Marshfield. There are several other mines near Marshfield as yet only partially developed, but which promise well, and prospecting is going on with encouraging results.

The Manufacturing Interests are confined to 8 flouring and 5 saw-mills, and the manufactories in Marshfield.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $3,000,000.†

Railroads.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad has 25 miles of track in the county.

The Exports are wheat, corn, tobacco, stock and lead ore.

The Educational Interests are yearly increasing under the public school system, and one of the best buildings for the purpose in South-west Missouri is the High School at Marshfield, which cost $30,000. Mountain Dale Seminary, in the south-eastern part of the county, is a deservedly popular school.

*The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be paid with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offers free transportation from St. Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix-.

†Assessed valuation in 1873, $1,516,877. Taxation, $2 per $100. Bonded debt, $10,000. Floating debt, $5,000. Marshfield, municipal debt for school buildings, $25,000.

Alma, a post-office 11 miles n. e. of Marshfield.

Bunker Hill, on the A. & P. R. R., 7 miles s. w. of Marshfield, contains 1 store and about 40 inhabitants.

Dallas, a p. o. 12 miles s. w. of Marshfield.

Duncan, a p. o. 13 miles e. s. e. of Marshfield.

Elkland, a p. o. 14 miles n. w. of Marshfield.

Hazelwood, a p. o. 12 miles s. e. of Marshfield.

Henderson, 14 miles s. w. of Marshfield, has a church—Methodist, 2 stores, a mill, some shops, and 100 inhabitants.

High Prairie, a p. o. 6 miles e. of Marshfield.

MARSHFIELD, the county seat, on the A. & P. R. R., 217 miles from St. Louis, has a population of 1,200. This is the oldest place in the county, having been settled in 1830, but it grew very slowly until the opening of the railroad in 1870. It contains a Methodist church, costing $2,000, about 20 stores, 1 furniture manufactory, 2 wagon shops and 1 weekly newspaper, the *Democrat*, Rosser & Bigger, editors.

Miteomah, a p. o. 5 miles n. e. of Marshfield.

Mornington, a p. o. 14 miles s. of Marshfield.

Niangua, a station on the A. & P. R. R., 6 m. n. e. of Marshfield.

Norma, a p. o. 18 miles s. e. of Marshfield.

St. Luke.—See St. Paul.

St. Paul, (St. Luke,) a p. o. 7 miles n. of Marshfield.

Sand Springs, a p. o. 8 miles n. w. of Marshfield.

Sarvis Point, a p. o. 16 miles s. s. e. of Marshfield.

Waldo, 14 miles s. e. of Marshfield, contains a Methodist church, 2 stores, 1 blacksmith shop, and about 150 inhabitants.

White Oak Spring, 18 miles s. s. w. of Marshfield, contains a school-house, 1 store, and about 100 inhabitants.

WORTH COUNTY,

In the north-western part of the State, is bounded north by Iowa, east by Harrison County, south by Gentry, and west by Nodaway County, and contains 174,720 acres.

Population in 1870, 5,004, all of whom were white; 2,593 male and 2,411 female; 4,909 native (2,004 born in Missouri), and 98 foreign.

History.—The first settlement in what is now Worth County, was made in 1840, by —— Lott, who located at Lott's Grove, in the north-eastern part of the county. In 1844, John Fletchall, Peter Vasser, Adam Black, Freeman O. Smith and Daniel Cox (all from Platte County,) settled here. A small remnant of the Musquakie tribe of Indians were then here, and remained until 1853, when they left for their reservation in Iowa. At the time of these settlements this was a part of Clinton, and afterward of Gentry County until February 8th, 1861, when Worth County was organized.

The first settlers experienced all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. They had neither mills nor stores, and their staple articles of food were hominy and wild meat. The rich soil yielded an abundant crop of corn, and the unerring rifle of the hunter provided the meat. Upon occasions of ceremony, the old-fashioned *grater* was brought into service, and hominy was supplanted by the *corn dodger*.

The population of the county was sparse until about 1854–5. At that time the Government Lands were thrown into the market and immigration immediately commenced, and has been steadily kept up ever since. The people are of the best character, and as thrifty, orderly, quiet and law-abiding as the settlements of the older States. No wild speculations have ever injured the county, but its citizens have industriously accumulated wealth from the fertile soil.

Physical Features.—The face of the country is beautifully undulating and the prairies stretch out in gentle, regular slopes, sufficiently rolling to afford complete natural drainage. The soil is singularly exempt from the effects of either drouth or continuous rains and is unsurpassed as regards fertility, as is amply shown in the luxuriant growth of the native grasses and other vegetation. The upland prairies produce immense crops of grass and thousands of cattle are annually herded and fattened for market without the use of any other food. The river valleys are alluvial deposits, very productive and easily cultivated. About one-fifth of the county is

timbered with oak, walnut and hickory, while the rivers and smaller streams are lined with a heavy growth of cottonwood, linn, elm, maple and ash, thus furnishing an abundant supply of fuel, fencing and building material so admirably distributed, that every farm is within convenient distance of choice timber.

Good, pure water is abundant. The three main forks of Grand River, and the Platte River traverse the entire length of the county from north to south, and with their numerous tributaries supply water in unlimited quantities, and furnish water-power sufficient for ordinary manufacturing purposes.

Agricultural Productions.—The great staple crops of the West—wheat, corn, oats and rye form the bulk of the products of this county, and are so successfully and profitably raised that the majority of the farmers have not attempted other crops.

Within a few years, however, experiments have been made in the culture of tobacco, flax and hemp, with the most satisfactory results, and probably these products will in the future form a part of the annual exports. Clovers and cultivated grasses yield large crops and are being widely sown.

Fruits of all kinds are raised easily and abundantly. The very promising young apple and peach orchards, just begining to bear, will be a source of great profit to those who have had the sagacity to plant and the energy to cultivate them. Pears, plums and small fruits generally, find here all the conditions favorable to their profitable growth. Grapes are produced with such ease that many of the farmers have planted large vineyards, and annually export large quantities to less favored localities. The heavy profit derived from the cultivation of the grape is inducing an increased planting; and the income from the vineyard will be one of the most prominent sources of wealth.

Mineral Resources. — But little if any effort has been made to develop the minerals of this county. The whole county is underlaid with coal, but the abundant supply of wood for fuel has prevented its mining. Excellent limestone, for building or lime-making, is found throughout the county,—in some localities on or near the surface, and at others at a slight depth.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $1,600,000.*

Manufacturing Interests.—There are in the county 5 flouring-mills, several saw-mills, 1 pottery, 2 carding machines, and several furniture manufactories. Brick, of a superior quality, is also made.

The Exports are principally horses, cattle and hogs; of the latter about 18,500 annually. Lately the exportation of large quantities of

*Assessed valuation in 1873, $1,222,279. Taxation for all purposes, $2.25 per $100. The county is free from debt. Its bridges, school-houses and county buildings are built and paid for

poultry for the California and Oregon markets, has made an addition to the profits of the farm, worthy of mention.

The Educational Interests receive attention commensurate with their importance. There are 52 sub-districts in the county, each of which is provided with a comfortable building. The fund for the support of these schools amounts to over $36,000.

Allendale, 6 miles e. of Grant City, and located in one of the best parts of the county, is on the highway leading from St. Joseph to Mt. Ayr, in Iowa, and has excellent facilities for trade. It has 7 business houses, 2 hotels and an excellent high school. Population about 300.

Denver, (formerly Fairview,) the oldest town in the county, 9 miles s. e. of Grant City, and on the East Fork of Grand River, is flanked on the south-east and north by fine bodies of timber, and the prairie on the west is one of the best tracts of farming land in the county. It has 2 flouring-mills, 1 carding machine, 1 pottery, 5 stores, and 2 church buildings, which are used by the various religious denominations. Population about 300.

Fairview.—See Denver.

GRANT CITY, the county seat, situated near the center of the county, 24 miles south-east from Hopkin's Station, on the Chicago Branch of the K. C,.St. J. & C. B. R. R., is built on elevated ground, and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country for miles in every direction. It is abundantly supplied with pure water, fuel is plenty and cheap, the location is healthy, and in consequence of the rapidity with which the country is being settled and improved, it is rapidly taking its position as an equal of the neighboring county seats. The first house was erected in 1864, now it has 9 general stores, 2 of which sell drugs, 1 banking, real estate and collecting office—Munn & Farwell, 1 wagon and plow manufactory, 1 lumber yard, 1 saddle and harness manufactory, 1 tin shop, 2 excellent hotels, a good school-house, 2 churches—United Brethren and Baptist, 2 weekly newspapers—the *Grant City Star* (Republican), Jas. M. Pierce, Esq., editor and publisher, and the *Worth County Times* (Democratic), published by Davidson, McCord & Co., and edited by Simeon Davidson and John C. Dawson. A neat and commodious court-house stands in a beautiful public park, and overlooks the greater part of the county. There is no jail, no poor-house, and not a saloon in the county, and no use for any of these institutions.

Honey Grove, a post-office 5 miles n. of Grant City.

Hudson City, a post-office 12 miles n. e. of Grant City.

Isadora, 7 miles n. w. of Grant City, on the West Fork of Grand River, has on the south, east and north a splendid grove of heavy white oak timber, and on the west the fine farms of the Grand River Valley. It has a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, a carding machine, 2 general stores,

several shops, and a neat school-house, which is used for religious worship. Population 150.

Oxford, located on the West Fork of Grand River, about 9 miles s. w. of Grant City, contains 4 business houses, 1 hotel, 1 flouring-mill and 1 saw-mill. Population about 150.

Winemiller's Mills, although not a town, is a point of considerable importance, and is destined to become a prominent business place. It is located on Platte River, about 11 miles n. w. of Grant City, and has a fine water power, capable of running any machinery that may be required for manufacturing purposes. There is, also, a general store and post-office at this point.

Worth, a post-office 12 miles w. of Grant City.

WRIGHT COUNTY,

In the southern part of the State, is bounded on the north by Laclede County, east by Texas, south by Douglas and west by Webster, and contains 414,720 acres.

Population in 1850, 3,387; in 1860, 4,508; in 1870, 5,684, of whom 5,658 were white, and 26 colored; 2,932 male, and 2,752 female; 5,613 native (2,991 born in Missouri), and 71 foreign.

History.—The county was organized January 29th, 1841, and named for Silas Wright, of New York. The first settlements were made in 1832, at which time 16 persons located here.

Physical Features.—The surface of the country is hilly and broken. The soil is very fertile in the valleys, and good on a large part of the uplands. Wright is capable of supporting a large agricultural population, and in this respect is not inferior to any county in southern Missouri.

The Ozark Range passes from east to west through the southern part of the county, and some of the hills attain an elevation of from 400 to 500 feet above the valleys. It is drained by the head waters of the Gasconade River, and Beaver, Dove, Whetstone, Clark, Wolf and Elk Creeks, and Wood's Fork of the Gasconade, and numerous other branches which swell the Gasconade into quite a large stream. Along its banks the scenery is wild and picturesque; the hills, which are precipitous, are covered with a heavy growth of fine oak and other timber. The whole county is well timbered with oak, sycamore, walnut, cherry, etc.

All the larger streams abound in fish, and game being abundant, this section may be called the sportsman's paradise. Fine springs are found in various places, furnishing excellent water power, as does also the Gasconade. Mint Spring, about 5 miles n. e. of Hartville, is supposed to possess medicinal properties, and Ming Springs might be utilized as a water power.

The Agricultural Productions are corn, wheat, rye, oats, tobacco and cotton. Fruits have not yet received the attention they deserve, for the climate and soil are admirably adapted to certain varieties, especially the grape, and the hillsides now considered worthless, need but to be properly cultivated to yield a rich return.

The mildness of the climate and the abundance of the wild grasses make stock-raising easy and profitable. The A. & P. R. R. have some land in the county for sale at $5 per acre on liberal terms.*

*The Railroad Company requires 10 per cent. of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to be paid, with interest on deferred payments, in seven years; and offers free transportation from St Louis to the lands. Special inducements to colonists. For full particulars see Appendix.

Mineral Resources.—Lead has been discovered, and is now being mined in the south-eastern part of the county. Indications of iron have also been observed. Good building stone is abundant.

The Manufacturing Interests are undeveloped, and consist only of a few saw and grist-mills.

Wealth.—Valuation of the county per census of 1870, $1,700,000.*

The Exports are stock, corn, wheat and rye.

Educational Interests.—More attention is being given to the public schools, but there is still great room for improvement.

Astoria, a p. o. 17 miles n. e. of Hartville.

Grove Springs, a p. o. 15 miles n. w. of Hartville.

HARTVILLE, the county seat, situated near the center of the county, on Wood's Fork of the Gasconade, 25 miles e. s. e. of Marshfield, was almost obliterated by the Civil War, but is being rapidly rebuilt by a new population. It contains 9 stores, 1 hotel, and 1 flouring and saw-mill. Population about 400.

Hickory Springs, (Mountain Grove,) 21 miles s. e. of Hartville, contains several stores, a grist-mill, etc. Population, about 150.

Melville, a p. o. 22 miles n. e. of Hartville.

Mingsville, a p. o. 20 miles n. n. e. of Hartville.

Pleasant Valley, 10 miles s. w. of Hartville, contasns 1 store.

Sacramento, a p. o. 10 miles n. e. of Hartville.

Sunny Side, a p. o. 16 miles n. n. e. of Hartville.

Whetstone, a p. o. 12 miles s. e. of Hartville.

Wolf Creek, a p. o. 10 miles s. of Hartville.

Wood's Fork, 9 miles w. n. w. of Hartville, contains 1 store and 1 flouring-mill.

*Assessed valuation for 1873, $1,094,434. Taxation, $1.28 per $100. Bonded debt, $3,750. Floating debt, $2,800.

TOPOGRAPHY.

By Capt. J. P. Cadman, A. M., St. Louis.

Boundary and Geographical Position.—The State of Missouri (with the exception of a small projection between the St. Francis and the Mississippi Rivers which extends to 36°) lies between the parallels of 36° 30′ and 40° 30′ north latitude, and between 12° 2′ and 18° 51′ longitude west from Washington. It is bounded on the north by the State of Iowa, from which it is separated for about 30 miles on the north-east by the Des Moines River; on the east by the Mississippi River, that separates it from the States of Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee; on the south by the State of Arkansas; and on the west by the Indian Territory and the States of Kansas and Nebraska.

The extreme width of Missouri, east and west, is about 348 miles; its width on its northern boundary, measured from its north-west corner along the Iowa State Line to its intersection of the Des Moines River, is about 210 miles; its width on its southern boundary is about 288 miles, its average width is about 235 miles, which is nearly the length of a line run due west from St. Louis to the Kansas State border. The length of Missouri, north and south, not including the narrow strip between the St. Francis and Mississippi Rivers, that extends south from the main body of the State 34 miles, is about 282 miles. The longest straight line that can be run in the State is from its extreme north-west corner to its south-east corner, a distance of about 450 miles. The distance from the north-east corner of the State to its south-west corner is about 320 miles.

Area.—The area of Missouri is 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres, being about 2.28 per cent. of the total territory of the United States, exclusive of Alaska. It is larger than any State east of, or bordering on, the Mississippi River, except Minnesota. In size, Missouri is the eighth State in the Union, the States that exceed it in area being as follows: Texas, 274,356 square miles; California, 188,981; Nevada, 104,125; Oregon, 95,274; Minnesota, 83,530; Kansas, 81,318; and Nebraska 75,995. Missouri is nearly equal in area to the three States of Illinois, Massachusetts and Connecticut, whose areas are respectively as follows: 55,410; 7,800; and 4,750 square miles. Missouri is a third larger than England, and is equal in size to the combined areas of Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland.

Face of the Country.—This State is divided by the Missouri River into two distinct parts, each marked by different physical characteristics.

That part of the State lying north of the Missouri River is less broken and hilly than most of that lying south of it, and exhibits a desirable medium between a mountainous and level country. There is an excellent diversity of prairie and timber land, well watered by numerous streams whose uniform course is south or south-east, emptying into the Missouri or Mississippi Rivers.

The following topography of the coal measures, which embrace the western and northern four-tenths of the State, is given by Hon. G. C. Broadhead, in the Geological Report of 1872:

"The general surface of a country is governed by the constituents of the underlying rock formations. Where they consist mostly of limestones which approach near the surface, we find a rugged tract of country. Where sandstones prevail, the slopes are more gentle. When clays or shales exist, we have flat land. Alternations of these will present combinations of the foregoing. The coal measures include varieties of all these, and generally alternately arranged. The thickest entire limestone group is 30 feet, with shales above and below; so, of course, our area of broken land is limited. The thickest groups of limestone occur in the lower part of the upper coal measures. Along the line of their outcrops may be occasionally seen rugged and steep hillsides, which characteristics may be observed from Cass County on the south, through Jackson, Platte, Clay, Ray, Caldwell, Daviess, Gentry, Worth and Harrison. Higher in the series are thick shale formations, as seen at Weston and St. Joseph. The country northward is flat and rolling, as we find through Gentry and Worth, Platte, Buchanan and De Kalb. Above these are alternations of thick and thin strata of limestone, with sandstones, shales and clays, and the resultant is the undulating and rolling portions of north-west Missouri, lying near and extending west from Platte River. The bluffs of the Missouri, in the region of the upper coal measures, attain an elevation of from 250 to 330 feet above the bottom land, and the elevation of the highest ridges inland is but little, if any more. The summits of the highest ridges in Nodaway County, above One Hundred And Two and Platte Rivers, are but little over 200 feet, and none of the adjacent bluffs exceed 50 feet in height; the same may be also said of Nodaway River, except near where it joins the Missouri Bluffs, where they measure 250 feet. On North Grand River the immediate bluffs measure from 30 to 120 feet, within the upper coal district. As we descend, the hills recede. Near the base of the upper coal series it is often 200 to 250 feet from the valleys to the top of remote ridges. Lower down, in the middle coal series, we have a great thickness of sandstones and shales, with long and very gentle slopes, and the bluffs near streams from 25 to 50 feet high, rising to 100 feet at a half mile to a mile distant. We also observe another characteristic near the junction of the upper and middle measures. The upper

sandstones, 100 or more feet in thickness, have been mostly denuded, leaving isolated mounds of sandstone, capped by lower limestones, of the upper coal measures. They are generally 80 to 100 feet above the general surface of the lower plains. This enables us to trace out the boundaries between the upper and middle coal series very readily. The mounds near Harrisonville, Cass County, reach to the top of the middle coal series, as also Center Knob and knobs north in Johnson County, and Wagon Knob in Lafayette County, and are generally capped with limestones, which occupy the base of the upper coal series. In Lafayette County we have a remarkable ridge coming in from the south-west and extending northwardly, just west of the line between ranges 27 and 28, including a width of about 1 mile. Grady's Knob, although separated from the main ridge, occupies the northern terminus of it. It is generally capped with limestone, but sometimes the limestone has been broken up and worn away, leaving exposed the underlying sandstone. The denudation on the east side is apparently not so much as on the west, but on the west the erosion has been very great, extending to a depth of at least about 100 feet with a width of over 12 miles. This tract includes the beautiful Greenton Valley, Texas Prairie and Sniabar Valleys. The various branches of the Sniabar have also cut their channels through this valley to a depth of from 40 to 100 feet. Along the Missouri River, in the vicinity of the middle series, the bluffs do not attain the height found in the upper series. They vary in height from 100 to 165 feet. In the lower part of the middle coal measures, we again observe the phenomena of mounds capped with limestone, the base of the mounds extending into the lower measures. We here find evidences of a great denudation, for the mounds are frequently over 100 feet in height, sloping with a long and gentle descent, blending into the wide-stretching intervening plains. This is the case along the west line of Missouri from Fort Scott to Cass County; others occur along the border of Bates and Vernon, and occasionally in Henry. A range of mounds passes north-east from near Clinton to the north-east part of Henry County, and from thence, at intervals northwardly in the east part of Johnson County. The lower coal measures being mainly composed of sandstones and shales with but few limestone beds, we find the country correspondingly flat. The bluffs along the streams are not often over 50 feet in height, and blend into the higher land by gentle slopes. The southern portion of Missouri, including the Ozark Ridge and most of the State south of the Missouri and Osage Rivers, excepting the 2 western tiers of counties, is elevated from 1,000 to 1,400 feet above the sea, and includes only lower silurian rocks, flanked by lower carboniferous. On the west flank near the State Line, the country is not often over 800 feet above the sea. On the west and north flank of this high land the coal measures commence. On the south side of the Missouri River we find the middle and lower coal not

over 800 or 900 feet above the sea. In North Missouri the same formations are about 800 to 1,000 feet above the sea. The elevation of the eastern and southern outcrop of the upper coal measures near the base is 875 to 990 feet. Toward the north-west part of the State the upper measures are more elevated, and may reach from 1,000 to 1,100 feet above the sea."*

Nearly all that portion of the State lying south of the Missouri River is affected in its physical features by the Ozark Range, and the various ridges that branch from it. This important range of hills is probably a part of that ridge which starts at Long's Peak and passes through Kansas, entering Missouri in Jasper County, and then, traversing the State in a course slightly north of east, passes into Illinois at Grand Tower, and thence into Kentucky opposite Golconda, and finally it merges itself into the Cumberland Mountains. While in Kansas, this ridge divides, and its northern branch passes into Missouri in Cass County, and soon disappears near the head waters of LaMine. The southern or main branch of this ridge, which, as we have seen, forms the Ozark Range, is the divide between the waters of the Missouri River on its northern slope, and those of the Mississippi on its southern; and in its course through the State it is marked by different characteristics. From Jasper County on the west, until nearly three-fourths of the distance across the State, the Ozarks broaden out with a wide arable summit, and are best described as a series of high table lands, possessing none of the essential characteristics of a range of mountains. Their elevation above the Mississippi River at St. Louis, varies from 500 to 1,500 feet, the highest points being found in Greene County.

In the eastern part of Missouri, particularly in the vicinity of Iron and adjoining counties, the ridges are narrow, irregular and precipitous, and often abound in isolated hills from 400 to 850 feet high.

The rich alluvial bottom lands of the Missouri and Mississippi are confined to narrow strips, (varying in width from a few feet to several miles), between the present channels of those rivers and the bluffs that line their sides. Only a very small portion of these bottoms above Cape Girardeau are subject to overflow. Below Cape Girardeau, these bottom lands become very much more extensive, and embrace several counties, a limited portion of whose area is swampy and subject to overflow, and until drained, of which the greater part is believed to be susceptible, is unfit for cultivation.

Caves.—There are several very interesting and quite remarkable caves in the State, for a description of which, the reader is referred to the articles on the various counties in which they are located.

*For more detailed description of the coal fields, their topography and development, see Physical Features and Mineral Resources of the different counties. For exact location of the mines see Campbell's Atlas of Missouri.

Rivers.—Two of the largest rivers in the United States, if not in the world, give Missouri the benefits of their navigation. The Mississippi River flows along the eastern border of the State for a distance (including its windings) of nearly 540 miles. The Missouri River courses along nearly one-half of the western border of the State, separating it from Nebraska and Kansas for a distance of about 250 miles, and then bears off in a direction a little south of east for 436 miles farther, until it reaches its confluence with the Mississippi River. Both of these rivers are navigable by large steamers far beyond the limits of the State.

The principal tributaries which the Missouri River receives within the State, are the following: Nishnabotna, Big Tarkio, Nodaway, One Hundred And Two, Platte, Grand and Chariton Rivers, and Cedar Creek and Loutre River from the north; and the Blue, Big Sniabar, LaMine, Osage and Gasconade from the south. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi River within the State are Fox, North and South Fabius, North, Salt and Cuivre Rivers from the north-west, and Maramec River, Establishment, Saline and Apple Creeks, south of the Missouri River. The Little, St. Francis, Black, Current, Eleven Points, Big North Fork of White and White Rivers drain the southern part of the State and flow into Arkansas. Elk and Spring Rivers flow west into Indian Territory and Kansas.

For more detailed topography, see headings of Physical Features, in the articles on each county.

STATISTICS.

COMPILED FROM THE U. S. CENSUS OF 1870.

Agriculture.—Number of farms in Missouri in 1870, 148,328; of which 691 had under 3 acres; 10,113 had 3 and under 10 acres; 17,431 had 10 and under 20; 55,988 had 20 and under 50; 38,595 had 50 and under 100; 24,898 had 100 and under 500; 514 had 500 and under 1,000; and 98 had 1,000 or over. There were 21,707,220 acres of land in farms, of which 9,130,615 acres were improved and 12,576,605 acres were unimproved. The average size of farms was 146 acres. The value of farms was $392,908,047, and of farming implements and machinery $15,596,426. Live stock on farms was as follows: total value, $84,285,273; number of horses, 493,969; mules and asses, 111,502; milch cows, 398,515; working oxen, 65,825; other cattle, 689,355; sheep, 1,352,001; and swine, 2,306,430. Number of horses not on farms, 51,853; total number of horses in the States, 545,822. Number of neat cattle on farms, 1,153,695; not on farms, 115,370; total number of neat cattle, 1,269,065. Dairy products for census

year of 1870 were as follows: 14,455,825 lbs. of butter, 204,090 lbs. of cheese, and 857,704 gallons of milk (sold). Other productions were as follows (in bushels): spring wheat, 1,093,905; winter wheat, 13,222,021; rye, 559,532; Indian corn, 66,034,075; oats, 16,578,313; barley, 269,240; buckwheat, 36,252; tobacco, 12,320,483 lbs.; cotton, 1,246 bales; wool, 3,649,390 lbs.; peas and beans, 43,986 bushels; Irish potatoes, 4,258,361 bushels; sweet potatoes, 241,253 bushels; wine, 326,173 gallons; hay, 615,611 tons; sorghum molasses, 1,730,171 gallons; maple molasses, 16,317 gallons; and honey, 1,156,444 lbs.

Area, Families and Dwellings.—Number of square miles, 65,350; number of persons to the square mile 26.34; number of families 316,917; number of persons to a family, 5.43; number of dwellings, 292,769; number of persons to a dwelling, 5.87.

Blind.—The total number of blind persons in the United States in 1870 was 20,320 (11,343 male and 8,977 female). The total number of blind in Missouri was 904 (503 male and 401 female); of whom 457 were white males and 340 white females; 46 were colored males and 61 colored females; 317 (136 white males and 140 white females; 21 colored males and 20 colored females) born in Missouri and living in the State; 462 born in other States and living in Missouri; 125 foreign born, and 82 born in Missouri and living in other States.

Churches.—For statistics, see article on Religious Denominations.

Deaf and Dumb.—The total number of deaf and dumb persons in the United States in 1870 was 16,205 (8,916 male and 7,289 females). The total number of deaf and dumb in Missouri was 790, (389 male and 401 female), of whom 366 were white males and 385 were white females; 23 colored males and 16 colored females; 484 (205 white males, 247 white females; 21 colored males, 11 colored female) born in Missouri and living in the State; 254 born in other States and living in Missouri; 52 foreign born, and 85 born in Missouri and living in other States.

Education.—For statistics, see article on Education.

Idiotic.—The total number of idiotic persons in the United States in 1870 was 24,527 (14,485 male and 10,042 female). The total number of idiotic persons in Missouri was 779 (442 male and 337 female), of whom 396 were white males and 303 white females, 32 black males and 30 black females, 13 mulatto males and 4 mulatto females; 401 (194 white males, 152 white females, and 31 colored males and 24 colored females) born in Missouri and living in the State; 314 born in other States and living in Missouri; 64 foreign born, and 101 born in Missouri and living in other States.

There were in Missouri in 1870, 8 persons (3 male and 5 female) who were blind, and also deaf and dumb; 7 (6 male and 1 female) who were

blind and also insane; 13 (9 male and 4 female) who were blind and also idiotic; 11 (5 male and 6 female) who were deaf and dumb, and also insane; and 9 (4 male and 5 female) who were deaf and dumb, and also idiotic.

Insane.—The total number of insane persons in the United States in 1870 was 37,432 (18,219 male and 19,213 female). The total number of insane in Missouri was 1,263 (616 male and 647 female); of whom 599 were white males and 618 white females; 17 colored males and 29 colored females; 342 (183 white males, 140 white females, and 8 colored males and 11 colored females) born in Missouri and living in the State; 489 born in other States and living in Missouri; 432 foreign born, and 99 born in Missouri and living in other States.

Libraries.—The number of all classes in 1870 was 5,645, containing 1,065,638 volumes, of which 3,903 were private libraries, containing 566,642 volumes; 1742 containing 498,996 volumes were other than private, of which 1 was a Government library, containing 12,000 volumes; 11 were town, city, etc., libraries, containing 8,097 volumes; 125 were court and law libraries, containing 35,104 volumes; 50 were school, college, etc., libraries, containing 44,825 volumes; 1,526 were Sabbath-school and church libraries, containing 285,338 volumes, and 28 were circulating libraries, containing 112,450 volumes.

Manufactures.—Number of industrial establishments, 11,871; steam engines, 1,638; water wheels, 388; employing 65,354 persons (55,904 male, 3,884 female and 5,566 youth); capital employed, $80,257,244; wages paid, $31,055,445; value of material, $115,533,269; and products, $206,213,429.

The leading industries were as follows, expressed in dollars: Agricultural implements, capital, 791,435; products, 1,588,108; bags, capital, 536,000, products, 5,112,250; blacksmithing, capital, 849,555, products, 2,257,211; boots and shoes, capital, 1,065,994, products, 4,099,552; bread, crackers, and other bakery products, capital, 697,615, products, 3,160,053; brick, capital, 1,198,451, products, 3,148,884; bridge-building, capital, 1,515,100, products, 2,072,620; carpentering and building, capital, 1,796,665, products, 15,561,086; carriages and wagons, capital, 1,594,679, products, 3,253,734; cars—freight and passenger, capital, 660,000, products, 2,200,150; mens' clothing, capital, 2,298,025, products, 7,271,962; flouring and grist mill products, capital, 8,913,842, products, 31,837,352; furniture, including chairs, capital, 2,669,630, products, 3,815,749; gas, capital, 2,153,350, products, 1,495,440; iron, forged and rolled, capital, 1,007,143, products, 1,455,000; pig iron, capital, 1,914,000, products, 2,991,618; iron castings (not specified), capital, 321,000, products, 1,182,255; iron stoves, heaters and hollow ware, capital, 2,787,500, products, 2,981,350; liquors, distilled, capital, 413,400, products, 917,450; liquors, malt, capital, 4,631,050, products,

6,519,548; liquors, vinous, capital, 680,875, products, 934,442; lumber, sawed, capital, 3,241,670, products, 6,363,112; machinery, steam-engines and boilers, capital, 2,079,900, products, 3,825,100; pork, capital, 4,042,000, products, 13,621,995; molasses and sugar, refined, capital, 2,000,000, products, 4,135,250; animal oil, capital, 525,000, products, 4,100,000; painting, capital, 314,450, products, 1,556,706; paints (not specified) capital, 987,500, products, 2,090,850; patent medicines, capital, 1,049,000, products, 2,073,875; printing and publishing (not specified), capital, 1,797,500, products, 3,837,250; saddlery and harness, capital, 2,025,164, products, 5,424,635; sash, door and blinds, capital, 1,185,000, products, 2,563,416; tin, copper and sheet-iron ware, capital, 1,240,405, products, 2,945,460; chewing, snuffing and smoking tobacco, capital, 2,444,700, products, 8,356,511; and cigars, capital, 586,660, products, 2,059,093.

Newspapers.—The number of all classes in 1870 was 279, annually issuing 47,980,422 copies, with an aggregate circulation of 522,866 copies. There were 21 daily newspapers, circulating an aggregate of 86,555 copies; 5 tri-weeklies, circulating an aggregate of 13,800 copies; 225 weeklies, circulating an aggregate of 342,361 copies; 3 semi-monthlies, circulating an aggregate of 22,000 copies; 23 monthlies, circulating 53,650 copies; 5 bi-monthly, circulating 1,500 copies, and 1 quarterly, circulating 3,000 copies.

Occupations.—Number of persons in Missouri in 1870 over 10 years of age, 1,205,568 (632,179 male and 373,389 female), of whom 505,556 (466,845 male and 38,711 female), were engaged in some occupation; of these 263,918 (262,595 male and 1,323 female) were engaged in agriculture; 106,903 (75,079 male and 31,824 female) in professional and personal services; 54,885 (54,583 male and 302 female) in trade and transportation, and 79,850 (74,588 male and 5,262 female) in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries. Among those enumerated above as engaged in agriculture, 86,807 were agricultural laborers; 11 apiarists; 385 dairymen and dairywomen; 53 farm overseers; 174,961 farmers; 14 florists; 1,271 gardeners and nurserymen; 187 stock drovers; 47 stock herders; 18 stock raisers, and 164 vine growers. Among those enumerated above as engaged in professional and personal services, were 134 actors; 132 architects; 863 boarding and lodging house keepers; 1,739 clergymen; 271 dentists; 29,338 domestic servants; 1,799 employees of hotels and restaurants (not clerks); 259 civil engineers; 744 hotel keepers, 262 journalists, 47,462 laborers (not specified), 120 land surveyors, 3,371 launderers and laundresses, 3,452 lawyers, 448 livery stable keepers, 239 nurses, 3,560 physicians and surgeons, 1,879 restaurant keepers, and 4,421 teachers of various kinds. Among those enumerated above as engaged in trade and transportation, were 458 bankers and brokers of money and stocks, 10,412 clerks and book keepers

in stores, banks, express companies and insurance, railroad and telegraph offices, 196 commercial travelers, 6,390 draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., 1,594 laborers, and 15,445 traders and dealers in books, dry goods, groceries, musical instruments, etc. Among those enumerated above as engaged in manufactures, mechanical and mining industries, were 1,104 bakers, 5,661 blacksmiths, 3,739 were boot and shoe makers, 723 brewers and maltsters, 1,290 brick and tile makers, 1,981 butchers, 1,255 cabinet makers, 11,737 carpenters and joiners, 1,836 carriage and wagon makers, 1,945 coopers, 257 daguerreotypists and photographers, 86 distillers and rectifyers, 1,519 engineers and firemen, 1,883 harness and saddle makers, 726 machinists, 1,324 marble and stone cutters, 3,671 brick and stone masons, 2,209 millers, 1,751 milliners and dress-makers, 2,631 miners, 3,226 painters and varnishers, 1,622 plasterers, 1,844 printers; 5,243 tailors, tailoresses and seamstresses, and 1,202 tinners.

Population of Missouri in 1810 (Territorial) 20,845; in 1820 (Territorial) 66,557; in 1830 140,455; in 1840 383,702; in 1850 682,044; in 1860, 1,182,012, of whom 1,603,146 were white, 118,503 colored, (3,572 free and 114,931 slave) and 20 Indian; in 1870, 1,721,295, of whom 896,347 were males and 824,948 were females; 1,603,146 white, and 118,071 colored; 3 Chinese and 75 civilized Indians; 1,499,028 native, of whom 5,243 were born in Alabama, 10,964 in Arkansas, 707 in California, 2,070 in Connecticut, 1,132 in Delaware, 176 in Florida, 3,845 in Georgia, 72,623 in Illinois, 51,301 in Indiana, 22,456 in Iowa, 4,940 in Kansas, 102,861 in Kentucky, 4,045 in Louisiana, 2,316 in Maine, 7,619 in Maryland, 5,731 in Massachusetts, 4,570 in Michigan, 1,127 in Minnesota, 3,484 in Mississippi, 874,006 in Missouri, 1,225 in Nebraska, 33 in Nevada, 1,384 in New Hampshire, 3,200 in New Jersey, 31,805 in New York, 18,755 in North Carolina, 76,062 in Ohio, 96 in Oregon, 35,384 in Pennsylvania, 644 in Rhode Island, 2,851 in South Carolina, 70,212 in Tennessee, 3,387 in Texas, 2,961 in Vermont, 51,306 in Virginia and West Virginia, 6,282 in Wisconsin, 1,232 in the Territories, and 991 not stated and at sea under the United States flag. The total foreign born population in 1870 was 222,267; the number having one or both parents foreign was 465,125; having foreign father, 453,264; having foreign mother, 428,770; having foreign father and foreign mother, 416,909. Of the foreign born population 1,493 were born in Austria, 536 in Belgium, 3,517 in Bohemia, 8,448 in British America, 4 in China, 665 in Denmark, 6,293 in France, 113,618 in Germany, 74,141 in Great Britain and Ireland (14,314 in England, 54,983 in Ireland, 3,283 in Scotland, 1,524 in Wales, 37 in Great Britain—not specified); 1,167 in Holland, 599 in Hungary, 936 in Italy, 90 in Mexico, 297 in Norway, 619 in Poland, 21 in Portugal, 140 in Russia, 55 in Spain, 2,302 in Sweden, 6,597 in Switzerland and 135 in the West Indies.

Wealth.—Total valuation of Missouri's real and personal estate, according to the census of 1870, $1,284,922,897; assessed valuation of the State in 1873, $567,460,936; the State debt on January 1st, 1874, as shown by the official report of the Fund Commissioners, was $18,148,000, which was made up of the following items, all bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent., except Pacific Railroad (guaranteed), which is at 7 per cent.: Pacific Railroad, $4,398,000; St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, $2,379,000; S. W. Branch Pacific Railroad, $1,455,000; North Missouri Railroad, $2,964,000; Platte County Railroad, $504,000; Cairo and Fulton Railroad, $392,000; Consols, $2,727,000; State debt proper, $439,000; North-western Lunatic Asylum, $200,000; University, $201,000; Pacific Railroad (guaranteed), $1,589,000; Certificate to school fund, $900,000; there is a sinking fund of $93,623.

RAILROADS.

By Prof. E. P. Powell, St. Louis.

The first railroad convention in Missouri was held at the court-house in St. Louis April 20th, 1835, and was attended by 64 delegates from 11 counties. The convention resolved on the construction of a road from St. Louis to Fayette in Howard County, and of another to the Bellevue Valley, via Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob. That the plans of these pioneers were neither executed at once, nor as they were at first designed, is not to be wondered at. The railroad system has been rapidly extended and ramified through almost every section of the State. A peculiar feature of the main lines that traverse Missouri, is that each road opens up its own region and enters into no competition with other roads. This is of course but a temporary condition of things, which must give way more and more each year. The State has given most generous aid to the St. Louis & Iron Mountain, Missouri Pacific, North Missouri and Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroads. The legislature, at its last session, extended the bonds of the last mentioned road, in order to enable it to build a branch and otherwise complete its equipment.

The Atlantic & Pacific and Missouri Pacific Railroads.—The main line of the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. is in operation from St. Louis to Vinita in Indian Territory, a distance of 364 miles. The Beaver Branch increases this distance to 369 miles. At Vinita, connection is made with the M., K. & T. R. R., thus forming a short and direct route to all Texas points. When completed this road will form a most valuable route from St. Louis to the Pacific Coast, through a region romantic and rich. It will traverse the great South-west, which is untouched by any other road. Its valuable mineral and agricultural lands, located in the garden of America, offer very special inducements to those seeking for homes, or for investments. The main line of the Missouri Pacific R. R., which is leased by the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. Co. for 999 years, extends from St. Louis to Atchison, Kansas, 330 miles. The Branch from Tipton to Boonville adds 25 miles; that from Sedalia to Lexington 55 miles, and that from Carondelet to Kirkwood 11 miles. These, with the main line, make a total of 421 miles. We thus find that there are under the management of one company, nearly 800 miles of railway. The Missouri Pacific was projected in 1848, commenced in 1850, and completed as far as Sedalia before the war broke out in 1861. The disturbed state of the country delayed the

work, although, by the energy of its projectors, it was pushed on and reached the State Line in 1866. Here the enterprise lay crippled until the State came to the rescue by releasing the public lien, and the road was soon in admirable working order. It is now thoroughly equipped and is doing an enormous and rapidly increasing business. The Atlantic & Pacific, and all the leased lines, are under the management of the energetic and popular superintendent, A. A. Talmage. The following figures indicate its prosperity: The number of cattle carried over the two combined roads in 1873 was 120,950; of sheep, 22,890; of horses, 4,645; of hogs, 228,555.

The Burlington & South-western R. R. has 65 miles between Laclede and the State Line, and is now in progress from Burlington, Iowa, to St. Joseph, Missouri, and contemplates a branch to Kansas City.

The Chicago & Alton R. R. leases a line of track that enters the State at Louisiana, and runs to Jefferson City, 100 miles, giving the citizens of this region a through route to Chicago and the East.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. runs a Southwestern Branch 168 miles long into Missouri, connecting at Winthrop with an East Leavenworth Branch of 29 miles.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. has 206 miles in its main track, besides a branch from Quincy to Palmyra of 15 miles, another from Cameron Junction to Kansas City of 53½ miles, and a third from St. Joseph to Winthrop of 22 miles, making a total length of 296½ miles. Another branch is now projected to St. Louis. The legislature has recently granted important aid to this road.

The Illinois, Missouri & Texas R. R. will run from Cape Girardeau through Poplar Bluff to the State Line, a distance of 86 miles. Of this 40 miles are graded and 15 are ironed. This road will traverse one of the finest timber belts in the State, and pass through immense deposits of iron ore.

The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R., which is consolidated with the Missouri Valley R. R., runs up the Missouri River from Kansas City to the State Line, and has a branch from Amazonia to Hopkins. Length of road, including both branches, 260 miles.

The Laclede & Fort Scott R. R. is projected from Lebanon, Laclede County, to Fort Scott, Kansas.

The Keokuk & Kansas City Railway Company was organized in 1865, and reorganized under its present name in 1873. It proposes to build a road through Clark, Lewis, Knox, and a line of counties among the richest in the State, which have been hitherto without adequate railroad facilities. The road is finished from Salisbury to Glasgow.

The Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern R. R. runs from Peirce City to Columbus, a distance of 45 miles, and is in progress to Independence, Kansas.

The Mississippi Valley & Western R. R. runs from Keokuk to Hannibal, and is in progress to St. Louis.

The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska R. R., from Alexandria to Nebraska City, has 70 miles of rail within the State of Missouri.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., operates as a main line from Hannibal via Sedalia, to Denison, Texas, having 289 miles in the State of Missouri. The Neosho Division runs from Junction City to Parsons, Kansas, 156 miles, and the Osage Division from Holden to Paola, 53 miles.

The Quincy, Mo. & Pacific R. R. runs from West Quincy to Kirksville, 70 miles, and grading is in operation on a portion of the western end of the proposed route.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. W.—This road operates 686 miles. The company is a consolidation of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain, Cairo, Arkansas & Texas, and the Cairo & Fulton, in Arkansas. The connections are with river and all roads at St. Louis, at Belmont with the Mobile & Ohio R. R., making a route direct to Nashville, to Memphis, and to New Orleans. Connection is also made at the same point with the river steamers. At Cairo it is connected with Ohio River steamers, and with the Illinois Central, Cairo & Vincennes, and Mississippi Central R. R'ds. At Newport, connection is made with steamers on the White River; at Little Rock with the steamers of the Arkansas River, and the railroads center at that point; at Malvern for the Hot Springs, at Fulton with steamers on Red River, and at Texarkana with the Texas & Pacific. This road is peculiar in the number of its very important connections, and its close relations with river traffic. Passengers over the Iron Mountain R. R. in 1873 numbered 537,276. Pounds of freight during the same year, 1,365,805,853, of which 580,664,835 pounds were iron ore. Since the opening of the road to Texarkana, it has taken its share of the great cattle trade of Texas, and has begun to bring large amounts of cotton to St. Louis. The company has about 250,000 acres of land for sale in the south-eastern counties of Missouri, besides nearly as much more in Arkansas. Its headquarters are at St. Louis, and Thomas Allen is its efficient president.

The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. W., extends as a main line from St. Louis to Kansas City, and is 275 miles in length. The Northern Division extends from Moberly to Ottumwa, Iowa, where it connects with the principal Iowa roads. There is another branch of 22 miles operated by this road from Centralia to Columbia, and a branch from Brunswick to Pattonsburg of 80 miles. The road is well built and admirably furnished. It intersects a portion of the State where it has no rival, and as a through route is exceedingly popular. It forms a direct connecting line for St. Paul and the North-west. At Mexico, by a connection with the Missouri Branch of the C. & A. R. R., it forms a

desirable trunk line between Kansas City and Chicago. At Salisbury it makes connection for Glasgow on the Missouri River. The live stock shipped eastward in 1873 by this road was: of cattle, 82,674; hogs, 19,271; sheep, 817; horses, 1,831. These figures may be set against the following for 1871: cattle, 26,308; hogs, 147; sheep, 919; horses, 140. The road is fully equipped and under the management of the popular superintendent, W. C. Van Horn.

The St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock R. R. Co., was incorporated in 1871. The road is built from Cuba to Salem, 41½ miles, with 4 miles of branch roads.

The following narrow gauge roads are projected or in process of building:

The Olive Street Narrow Gauge R. R., starting at Olive street and curving around the city, ends at Graham Station—12 miles.

The St. Louis & Manchester Narrow Gauge R. R., on which ground was broken in March 1874.

The St. Louis & Western Narrow Gauge R. R., from St. Louis to Brunswick. This road is surveyed to the Warren County line, 54 miles. A branch is projected from the east line of Callaway County to Cedar City, the main line and branch making 210 miles.

The Kansas City & St. Louis R. R., from Kansas City to Boonville via Arrow Rock. At Boonville connecting with the St. Louis & Western.

The St. Louis County Narrow Gauge R. R., leaving the city by way of 10th street, running by the side of Missouri Pacific to Rock Spring and thence to Creve Cœur Lake.

EDUCATION.

By Hon. John Monteith, State Superintendent of Public Schools.

By the terms of the first constitution of the State, it was provided that "one school or more, shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis."

The establishment of the public school system of Missouri, in its essential features, without restricting its benefits to the "poor," and with the main features of State and local organization, was effected by the tenth general assembly, during the administration and in accordance with the recommendation of Gov. Boggs, in February, 1839.

The outline of the system as then adopted embraced:

1. A superintendent of common schools for the State.
2. A board of commissioners for each county.
3. A board of trustees for each local school distric.

A sketch of the public school system as now constituted will embrace:

I. The main features of the organization.
II. The officers of the system.
III. The public school fund.
IV. Particular institutions.

I. THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Territorial divisions for the purposes of organization, consist of counties, townships and districts.

The State is divided into 114 counties; each county is divided into congressional townships, of 6 miles square, or fractional townships; these townships are again subdivided into districts.

According to the school law of 1870, each congressional township constituted a district. Under the new law, approved March 26th, 1874, the township line is retained simply to assist in the numbering and designation of the school districts. Each county at present contains a certain number of districts numbered within the respective townships that embrace them.

The ordinary district system is modified by the occasional establishment of

Central Graded Schools, in which case, the districts so disposed unite for the establishment of schools with higher grades.

Another modification in the district system is effected by

City and Town Organizations, in which one or more districts lying within an incorporated village, vote themselves into special districts, governed by a separate law granting special privileges.

Most of our village, town and city graded schools, are organized in this way. In some instances the schools of towns and cities are organized under special charters, granted by the legislature, as *e. g.* the schools of St. Louis and St. Joseph.

Constitutional Provisions.—By the organic law, the State is committed to a comprehensive and impartial public school system. The constitution says, "The general assembly shall establish and maintain free schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this State between the ages of 5 and 21 years."

Compulsory attendance is permitted in the following terms: "The general assembly shall have power to require by law that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools during the period between the ages of 5 and 18 years, for a time equivalent to 16 months, unless educated by other means." By the same fundamental law, "every person who was not a qualified voter prior to the 1st day of January, 1876, shall, in addition to the other qualifications required, be able to read and write, in order to become a qualified voter."

Colored schools form a supplement to the school system as now arranged. The law requires that a separate school for colored children shall be established in any district where the whole enumeration of colored children exceeds 15. The tax for the support of any such school is to be levied upon the property of the whole township within which the district is embraced; and in case the number of pupils is less than 15, the directors may expend the proportion of school funds belonging to these pupils, by combining them with some adjoining district or in any other manner as they may see fit. Upon the failure of local boards to discharge their duty to colored children, it becomes the duty of the State Superintendent to exercise their powers.

The present school system of the State is pre-eminently popular and democratic. Important business affecting the interests of the schools must be transacted at the annual meeting (which occurs on the first Tuesday of April) by a majority vote of the people, except that a special meeting may be called for such business when ordered by a majority of the voters of the district. Each district is required to keep a school at least four months of the year. For this length of term the directors must make provision. If a longer term is desired, it must be ordered by a majority vote of the people; but no order can be made which would require a tax levy of more than one per cent. for current expenses or more than the same rate for building in any one year.

II. THE OFFICERS OF THE SYSTEM.

Corresponding to the topographical divisions of the organization, the officers are, the State Board of Education, the county commissioner, coun-

ty clerk and treasurer, board of directors, city and town school board, and teacher.

The supervision of the entire school interests of the State devolves upon the State Board of Education, composed of the State Superintendent of Public Schools, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. The executive officer of this board is the

State Superintendent, who is chosen by the people at the general election, for the term of four years. Besides such general work as is adapted to improve the condition of the schools, his specific duties are:

To render decisions affecting the local application of the school law;

To keep a record of all the school funds, and annually to distribute to the counties the income of the State school funds;

To supervise the work of county school officers;

To deliver lectures, distribute educational information, visit schools, and to grant certificates of high qualifications;

To make an annual report to the general assembly, of the condition and necessities of the schools of the State.

The work connected with the office of State Superintendent is more largely constructive than that of any other State officer. Beyond the circle of mere routine, there is scarcely any limit to the labor which this office may impose upon itself. The work of organizing a great State embracing a territorial surface little less than that of New England, furnishes a powerful incentive to the employment of all the energy, enthusiasm, invention and executive skill the Superintendent may be able to command.

The County Commissioner.—This officer is elected every two years at the annual meetings of the school districts in each county. He is the successor whom the law has substituted for the former county superintendent. His work is to examine teachers, to distribute blanks, and make reports. The emoluments of the office are not large. The assessment of teachers applying for examination in the sum of a dollar and a half, together with a moderate amount not exceeding forty dollars for rendering his annual report, constitute his sole remuneration.

It is provided in the law that any county, upon a petition of a hundred freeholders, may vote upon a proposition to employ a commissioner exclusively, and upon a fixed salary, in which case the visitation of the schools, the holding of the institutes, and the delivering of lectures are enjoined. It is to be hoped that this method of supervision will soon prevail throughout the State.

County Clerk and Treasurer.—The first of these officers receives estimates from local directors and extends them upon the tax books. He also keeps the general records of the county and township school funds, and returns a yearly report of the financial condition of the schools of his county to the State Superintendent. School taxes are

gathered with other taxes by the regular county collector. The treasurer of the county is the custodian of all the funds belonging to the schools of his county, except in counties adopting the township organization, in which cases the township trustee discharges these duties. All the expenses of the individual districts are paid by checks or warrants drawn on balances deposited with the county treasurer, or township trustee. This arrangement is new and remains to be tested, but it is thought it will tend to greater care in keeping, and economy in using the various school moneys.

City and Town Boards.—Districts organized under the special law for cities and towns are governed by a board of 6 directors, 2 of whom are selected annually on the second Saturday in September, and hold their office for 3 years. This board of directors is permitted to levy a tax for the support of the schools under its charge, not exceeding one-half of one per cent., (except in cities containing over 15,000 inhabitants) and is required to keep the schools open at least 30 weeks in each year. Nearly all the details of school management are left to their voluntary regulation and discretion. Upon a vote of the people they may issue bonds to aid in the building of school-houses.

Local Directors.—At the annual meeting in each school district, 1 director is elected to serve for 3 years. This arrangement gives the board a permanent continuity. Directors are agents of the district under the law. They may levy a tax not exceeding 1 per cent. to support a school 4 months of the year; they may direct the management of the school in respect to the choice of teacher and other details; but in the discharge of all important business, such as the building of a school-house, the raising of a loan, or the extension of the term of school beyond the constitutional period; they simply execute the order of the people. The clerk of this board may or may not himself be a director. He is the historian of the district; keeps a record of the names of all children and youth between the ages of 5 and 21; records all business proceedings of the district, and reports to the annual meeting and to the county clerk and county commissioners.

Teachers are required to hold a certificate from the State Superintendent or county commissioner of the county in which they are engaged.

State certificates are granted only upon personal written examination in the common branches together with the natural sciences and higher mathematics. The holder of the State certificate may teach in any public school in the State without further examination.

Certificates granted by county commissioners are of two classes, with two grades in each class. Those issued for a term longer than 1 year belong to the first class, and are susceptible of two grades, differing both in duration and attainment. Those issued for 1 year (the shortest term

allowed by law) may represent two grades marked by qualification alone.

The legal school day consists of 6 hours; the school month of 4 weeks of 5 days each; and the financial and statistical school year begins with the first Tuesday in April.

III. PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS.

Means for the support of the public schools are derived from permanent State, county, and township investments, and from direct local taxation.

The public school fund of the State has accumulated from the proceeds of the sale of public lands granted by the United States to this State, and from stocks, bonds, and other values transferred from time to time to the school endowment.

An exact statement of the State school fund is as follows:

Registered U. S. bonds 5-20's	$1,590,000 00
U. S. 5-20 coupon bonds	52,100 00
Twenty Missouri 6's	20,000 00
Six per cent. certificate from State	900,000 00
Current funds	27,217 00
Total	$2,589,317 00

The interest on this fund, with 25 per cent. of the State revenue, constitutes the fund for the annual distribution or apportionment to all the children of the State between the ages of 5 and 21 years. This fund in March 1874, amounted to $410,269.31, which gave about 58 cents to each person on the enumeration. County school funds arise chiefly from the sale of "swamp and overflowed lands," donated by the General Government to the State, amounting originally to 4,300,000 acres, and patented to the counties for school purposes. The sum realized from these sales and saved from waste, is something over $4,000,000. This money is loaned by county courts on real estate and personal securities, and the interest devoted to the yearly support of the schools.

The township school fund has its source in a grant of land by the Government, consisting of section sixteen in each congressional township, and amounting, in the aggregate, to 1,200,000 acres. The larger portion of these lands has been sold, and the proceeds have been invested by the county courts, in trust, for the benefit of the townships to which they belong. The annual income of the township fund is appropriated to the various townships, according to their respective proprietary claims.

Direct taxation laid upon the taxable property of each district, supplements the support yielded by the permanent funds. In April of each year the local directors make an estimate of the amount necessary to

maintain their respective schools, exclusive of the income from permanent funds, and including past indebtedness; and this estimate, with a list of the taxable property of the district, is forwarded to the county clerk, who extends the assessment upon his tax books. The maximum limit of taxation for current expenses is one per cent., and the tax permitted for school-house building cannot exceed the same amount.

School Statistics.—The following statistics are taken from the eighth annual report:

School Population.—Number of children in the State between the ages of 5 and 21 years, 705,817, of whom 667,574 (343,540 male and 324,034 female) were white, and 38,243 (20,591 male and 17,652 female) were colored. Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16, 485,249.

Public Schools.—Number of public schools in the State, 7,829, of which 7,547 were for white, and 282 for colored children.

Private Schools.—Number of private schools in the State, 661.

Normal Schools.—Number of normal schools in the State, 3.

State University.—There is 1 State university.

Districts.—Number of districts in Missouri, 7,483.

School Attendance.—The number of pupils enrolled during 1873, was 371,440; of whom 194,266 were males and 177,174 were females. The number of pupils enrolled in private schools was 20,525; number estimated and unreported, 13,000. Total enrollment in private schools, 33,525. Total enrollment for the State, including public and private schools, 404,965. Number enrolled in the university and the normal schools, 1,252. Daily average attendance, 210,692.

Teachers.—The number of teachers in the State was 9,676; of whom 6,281 were males, and 3,395 were females. Their average monthly wages were, for males, $39.87, and for females, $30.36.

School-Houses.—The whole number of school-houses in the State was 7,224; of which 424 were brick, 4,636 frame, and 2,164 log.

Financial Statement.—The total receipts for the year 1873 were $2,117,662, which sum was composed of the following items: Income from State fund, including 25 per cent. State revenue, $252,461; from county fund, $181,546; from township fund, $187,222; and income from taxation, $1,496,433. The total valuation of property for the State is $6,774,506, which sum is composed of the following items: Houses and grounds, $4,188,337; furniture, $310,304; (total for houses, grounds and furniture, $4,498,641) and St. Louis property, $2,275,865.

The cost of education for 1873 was: Per scholar, based on enumeration, $3.00; and per scholar, based on attendance or enrollment, $5.70.

IV. PARTICULAR INSTITUTIONS.

Foremost among the educational institutions of the State, not under the government of the common school law, stands the

State University, situated at Columbia, in Boone County. It was established by an act of the legislature in 1839, upon an endowment previously made by Congress, in the form of two townships of land, known as the Seminary Lands. This endowment had grown by accumulation to the value of $100,000, when the institution was founded. The citizens of Boone County having offered a bonus of $117,500 for the location of the institution at Columbia, the county seat, the offer was accepted, and the corner stone of the University was laid, with appropriate ceremony, in that city, July 24th, 1840. The same year J. H. Lathrop, LL. D., was elected president. The present incumbent is Daniel Read, LL. D., elected in 1866.

The supervision of the University is vested in a board of 24 curators, selected as follows: One from each congressional district; four from the County of Boone; five from the State Board of Agriculture, and two from the State at large. These trustees are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

Besides the regular academic course, the University embraces in its group of schools, a preparatory department, an agricultural school, a college of normal instruction, a school of mines and a law school. All these colleges are located at Columbia, except the school of mines, which is established at Rolla, in Phelps County. The advantages of the university are extended to women on equal terms with men. All resident youth in the State, upon the payment of an entrance fee of ten dollars, are entitled to the benefits of the university, except in the strictly professional schools.

University Faculty and Instructors.—Daniel Read, LL. D., President, Professor of Mental, Moral and Political Philosophy; Joseph G. Norwood, M.D., Professor of Natural Science and Natural Philosophy, and Dean of the Medical Faculty; Joseph Ficklin, A.M., Professor of Mathematics, Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy; E. L. Ripley, A.M., Principal of College of Normal Instruction; Geo. C. Swallow, M.D., LL. D., Professor of Agriculture, Geology and Botany, and Dean of the Agricultural Faculty; Charles P. Williams, A.M., Director and Professor of General and Analytical Chemistry and Metallurgy [Mining School]; James W. Abert, A.M., Professor of Applied Mathematics and Drawing [M. S.]; Nelson W. Allen, A. B., Professor of Pure Mathematics [M. S.]; Paul Schweitzer, Ph.D., Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry; James Kendall Hosmer, A. M., Professsor of English and History; Edward Henry Twining, A.M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature; John Moore Leonard, Ph.D., Professor of Greek Language and Literature, and Comparative Philology; Hon. Philemon Bliss, Professor of Law, and Dean of Law Faculty; Hon. Boyle Gordon, Professor of Law; Thomas Allen Arnold, A.M., M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Practice; Andrew W. McAlester, A.M., M.D., Profes-

sor of Surgery, Materia Medica and Diseases of Women and Children; George D. Emerson, M. E., Professor of Civil and Mining Engineering [M. S.]; R. W. Douthat, A. M., Professor of English Branches and Latin [M. S.]; Hon. Arnold Krekel, U. S. District Court, Lecturer on the Jurisdiction of the Federal Courts; Hon. Henry S. Kelley, Lecturer on Criminal Jurisprudence; Hon. Odon Guitar, Lecturer on Special Branches of Equity Jurisprudence; Chas. V. Riley, Ph. D., State Entomologist, Lecturer on Entomology; Wm. E. Glenn, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene [M. S.]; Prof. H. J. Detmers and Prof. L. J. Smith, Lecturers on Veterinary Surgery; Scott Hayes, B. S., B. Ag., Assistant Professor of Agriculture; Miss Mary Brice Read, Teacher of the German and French; Wm. A. Cauthorn, A. M., Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Miss Lulie Gillette, B. S., William L. Pratt, A. M., Caleb L. Buckmaster, Instructors in Normal and Preparatory Studies.

Normal Schools.—Besides the college of instruction in teaching connected with the University, the State has established 4 schools for the training of teachers for our common schools. They are located respectively at Kirksville, Adair County, Warrensburg, Johnson County, Cape Girardeau and Jefferson City. The two first named are controlled each by a separate board of regents consisting of 6 gentlemen appointed by the governor, and the State superintendent *ex officio*. To these schools the State devotes $10,000 each, yearly.

The schools at Cape Girardeau and Jefferson City receive an annuity of $5,000 each.

Kirksville School.—Previously started as a private enterprise by Prof. J. Baldwin, this institution was adopted as a State normal school June 2d, 1871. Kirksville is a thriving village of about 2,500 inhabitants, situated on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, 203 miles north of St. Louis. An elegant and imposing building has been erected for this school at a cost of about $125,000. Built in the Franco-Norman style, the edifice is 180 feet in length, with a maximum width of 90 feet. It is 2 stories in height, and has a commodious basement and mansard roof. Arranged with a large assembly room, 12 recitation rooms, separate apartments for library, apparatus, reception, music and wardrobe; this building can accommodate 700 pupils. The grounds embrace 15 acres, and are in every way adapted for a school of this class. The number of students enrolled the past year is about 600. The following constitute the

Board of Regents.—James M. DeFrance, George L. Osborne, term expires January, 1875; David S. Hooper, Bartlett Anderson, term expires January, 1877; John M. Oldham, Joseph M. McKinn term expires January, 1879.

Faculty for 1873–4.—J. Baldwin, Principa., Science of Education

and Art of Teaching; J. M. Greenwood, Mathematics, Philosophy and Astronomy; W. P. Nason, English Language, Literature and History; S. S. Hamill, Elocution, Rhetoric and Æsthetics; C. H. Dutcher, Chemistry, Geology and Latin; H. F. Williams, Vocal Music, Penmanship and Gymnastics; Hattie A. Comings, Preceptress, Natural Science and Drawing; Kate Stephan, Principal of Model and Practice School; Helen M. Halliburton, Geography, Grammar and Drawing; Mary Murtfeldt, Entomology; Lucy Blackman, Mary Williams, Instrumental Music; Assistant Teachers, Normal Students.

Warrensburg School, located August 10th, 1872, has entered upon a promising career. The building is unusually fine, constructed of the Warrensburg sandstone, in the Lombard-Venetian style, 160 feet long by 80 feet wide, four stories high, with basement and mansard roof. At present but one story is finished. When the whole is completed the structure will have cost $200,000. Its general arrangement is similar to that of the Kirksville building.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE REGENTS.—Samuel Martin, H. C. Fike, term expires Jan. 1875; William Greenlee, William McLean, term expires Jan. 1877; A. W. Ridings, G. W. Longan, term expires Jan. 1879.

PRESENT FACULTY.—James Johonnot, Principal and Instructor in Professional Teaching; H. H. Straight, Instructor in Natural History and German; Lucy J. Maltby; Instructor in Algebra and Grammar; Emma D. Straight, Instructor in Drawing and Botany; Marian Johonnot, Instructor in Language and History; Mary T. Houghton, Principal of Preparatory Department; Laura P. Campbell, Instructor in Arithmetic and Penmanship; Mary Neet, Instructor in Geograpy and Reading; G. M. Cole, Instructor in Vocal Music; Mrs. G. M. Cole, Instructor in Instrumental Music.

Cape Girardeau School.—By an act of the legislature approved March 30th, 1873, provision was made for the establishment of a normal school in South-east Missouri. The particular location was left to a competition between the counties composing the district. The school was established at the city of Cape Girardeau Oct. 28th, 1873, and opened for students on the 10th day of December following.

The government of this school is intrusted to a board of 7 regents, comprising 4 appointed by the governor and the State board of education, to.wit:

BOARD OF REGENTS.—John Monteith, State Supt.; Eugene F. Weigel, Secretary of State; H. Clay Ewing, Attorney General; State Board: Geo. W. Farrar, Jacob H. Burrough, for 2 years; T. J. O. Morrison, Charles C. Rozier, for 4 years.

The faculty at present is not fully organized, and consists of L. H. Cheney, President; Frances A. Cheney, Assistant.

Arrangements have been made to erect a neat and commodious building 66 by 236 feet, with all the improvements belonging to modern school buildings. The school will rest upon the summit of a hill known as Fort "B" in war time, and commanding an extensive view of the Mississippi River and surrounding country.

Lincoln Institute.—Originated as a school for the education of colored people, by the 62d Regiment United States Colored Infantry while in Texas. January 1866, the State attached a State normal department from which, for 6 years past, a considerable number of colored teachers have gone forth to operate the colored common schools of the State.

The board of trustees was organized June 25th, 1866, and the school was opened on the 17th of September following. The bill constituting Lincoln Institute a State normal school for the training of colored teachers, was approved Feb. 14th, 1870. The building for the accommodation of the school was occupied in June 1871.

The officers of the institution are the following:

TRUSTEES.—Gov. Silas Woodson, Hon. John Monteith, Dr. Wm. A. Curry, Mr. Howard Barnes, Hon. Arnold Krekel, Dr. Jno. G. Riddler, Rev. Adams Peabody, of Jefferson City; Mr. Julius Rector, Springfield; Rev. Moses Dickson, Hannibal; John N. Gott, Boonville.

The officers are: Gov. Silas Woodson, President; Hon. John Monteith, Vice President; James C. Babbitt, Secretary; Wm. A. Curry, Treasurer; Adams Peabody, Arnold Krekel, Howard Barnes, Executive Committee.

TEACHERS.—M. Henry Smith, A.M., Principal; Miss Alice M. Gordon, Miss Sarah A. Barnes, Miss Ella V. Billings, Miss Lizzie A. Lindsay, and Mr. Julius H. Rector, Assistants.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

By Col. Wm F. Switzler, Editor of the Missouri Statesman, Columbia.

The limited space allowed for this "Sketch" forbids a philosophic paper or literary disquisition, in which shall be displayed the embellishments of rhetoric and the fascinations of well-chosen speech. This style of discourse, even if we could command it, might obscure amid tropes and figures, dazzling illustrations, and word-pictures of classic mould, the historic events which it shall be our purpose to record.

Therefore, we shall invoke the narrative rather than the argumentative style, discarding the mere adornments of language, and bring to view in chronological order many of the interesting and more important facts, incidents and reminiscences properly belonging to a Historical Sketch of Missouri; first, at the date of its Discovery, and successively as a Province, District, Territory and State.

EXPEDITION AND DISCOVERY OF DE SOTO.

Properly belonging to the History of Missouri, though not perhaps inseparably connected with it, is the expedition of De Soto, which in May, 1541, resulted in the discovery of the * Mississippi River; for to the discovery of that river, and to the explorations in search of gold along its banks are we indebted for the first settlements in our own State.

Very briefly, therefore, let us trace this discovery:

To do this intelligently, the initial point of inquiry antedates the year 1512; for it was on Easter Sunday† in that year, that Juan Ponce de Leon, an old comrade of Christopher Columbus, and a Spanish navigator, discovered that portion of the American continent near St. Augustine, now known as the State of Florida. In honor of the day, and because of the luxurious verdure and beautiful flowers which covered the shore, he called the newly discovered country—Florida.

Marvelous stories afterwards reached Spain of inexhaustible mines of gold in all the country north of the Gulf of Mexico, and of the existence

* Le Page du Prats says that this name is the French contraction of the savage term Meacht Chassippi, which literally denotes the "Ancient Father of Rivers."—Life of Lewis F. Linn, p. 34. The most probable derivation of its name is Missi (or Mische) Sepe, which in the Algonquin Indian language, which prevails in its upper parts, means "Great River."—Haskel and Smith's Gazetteer of the U. S., 1844.

† The Spanish name for Easter Sunday is Pascua Florida. Pascua is the same as the Old English "Pasch" or Passover, and Pascua Florida is the "Holy-day of flowers." Hence the name of the State of Florida.

of a Fountain of Eternal Youth, and various expeditions to discover and possess them were projected.

Among those whose cupidity and curiosity were excited, was Ferdinand de Soto, who had been with Pizarro in the conquest of Peru. Sharing much of the spirit of his great captain, and ambitious to imitate him, he petitioned the King of Spain for permission to conquer Florida at his own cost, hoping in the event of success, to achieve great fame, immortal youth and vast riches.

In 1538 permission was given. Collecting and splendidly equipping a noble and brilliant band of over 600 followers, the most gaudily attired pageant which ever proposed to march through the unbroken forests of a new world, De Soto sailed for Florida, and in May, 1539, anchored his ships in Tampa Bay.

With very little delay he entered upon his wonderful march into the interior, determined, notwithstanding the bloody resistance of the Indians, and sad disappointments in the failure to discover mines of gold, to succeed or perish in the effort.

On and on the stern and intrepid Spaniard wandered through tangled forests and over deep morasses, finding neither gold nor precious stones, nor cities rich in treasure and merchandise, nor Fountain of Youth, until in May, 1541, he reached the banks of the Great River of the West, and thus achieved immortality.

The point at which De Soto first encountered the Mississippi was not far from the 35th parallel of latitude, at the Lower Chickasaw Bluffs, a few miles below Memphis.

His arrival awakened much curiosity and fear among the Dacotah tribe of Indians, who inhabited the western bank. Therefore a great multitude of them, armed with bows and arrows, and richly painted and gaily decorated with tall plumes of white feathers, their chiefs sitting under awnings as magnificent as the natives could weave, came rowing down the river in a fleet of two hundred canoes, bringing to the delighted Spaniards gifts of fish, and loaves made of the persimmon.

The boats of the Indians being too frail to transport horses, De Soto's expedition paused to construct barges in which to cross the stream. Having successfully reached the west bank, the explorers pursued their way northward into the region now known as New Madrid in our own State.

Overcome by disappointment and disasters, and enfeebled by sickness, De Soto died on May 21st, 1542, at a place called Guacoya on the Mississippi.

The priests chanted over his body the first requiem ever heard on the waters of the Mississippi.

To conceal his death he was wrapped in a mantle, and in the stillness of midnight all that was mortal of Ferdinand De Soto was sunk in the

middle of the stream. The discoverer of the Mississippi slept beneath its waters. He who had crossed the Atlantic and a large part of the continent in search of gold and the Fountain of Youth, found nothing so remarkable as his own burial place.*

Such was the first visit of Europeans into the country now known as Missouri, and into the great western valley of North America.

These explorers came splendidly and gorgeously equipped, with richly caparisoned horses, their riders glittering with burnished steel, scarlet plumes and silks of gaudy hue. They found no settlement and left no traces of civilization. Indeed so fruitless of good and so full of disaster was this expedition, although entered upon with wondrous pomp and pageantry, that for more than a century after its close the West remained utterly unknown to the white man.

LOUISIANA—FRENCH EXPLORATIONS.

As the portion of country now known as Missouri formed a part of Louisiana, which was purchased from France by the United States in 1803, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, it lies directly in the track of our "Sketch," to mark the origin and progress of the French power in North America.

Spain, France and England were the three great colonizing powers that with various success and great activity projected expeditions of discovery and settlement in this division of the continent. And one surprising coincidence is true of them, namely, the Spaniards planted their first colony east of the Mississippi on the barren sands of Florida; the French, their first in the icy and inhospitable region of Quebec, and the English, at Jamestown, in Virginia, in no way remarkable for its fertility, and at Plymouth, in Massachusetts, "a stern and rock-bound coast."

From these feeble and unpromising settlements radiated the conquests and colonies of the three great nations we have named.

The Spaniards, although at this period less enlightened than the French, had the advantage of larger experience; and therefore their colonial policy was not based on theory or fancy. The English were characterized by more fixedness of purpose and greater perseverance than either of their rivals, and yet the French, by their superior aptitude in assimilating with the savages and adroitness in winning their confidence, had a clear advantage over both.

While therefore the English were planting along the coast of the Atlantic some of the most flourishing colonies of the New World, the French were penetrating the Indian tribes who inhabited the northern interior of the continent, navigating in bark canoes the mighty rivers, and coasting the shores of the boundless lakes of the country. They

*Tracy's American Historical Reader, pp. 104–5.

displayed remarkable enterprise and address, and although beset on all sides by great and singular perils, accomplished extensive explorations.

MARQUETTE AND JOLIET.

We cannot follow the French colonies into Canada, along the shores of the St. Lawrence, and of Lakes Erie, Huron and Ontario; but this Historic Sketch would be incomplete did we not refer to the expedition in search of the Mississippi by Marquette and Joliet.

On the 13th of May, 1673, these two French Missionaries, together with five boatmen, left the strait connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron, called Michilimackinac (or Mackinac) in two bark canoes in search of the Great River of the West. They passed down Lake Michigan and through Green Bay into Fox River, and crossed the Portage (carrying their canoes) to the westward flowing river, the "Ouisconsin" (Wisconsin). Down this stream they floated to its confluence with the Mississippi, which they reached June 17th, 1673—the Wisconsin joining the Mississippi a few miles below what is now known as Prairie du Chien. Surrendering their frail bark to the swift current of the river they descended to the mouth of the Illinois, and then to the mouth of the Missouri, called by Marquette *Pekitonoui*, that is, "Muddy Water."*

Thus we have seen that De Soto, Marquette and Joliet—the first named in 1541 in the region of New Madrid, and the last two 132 years afterward at the mouth of the Missouri—were the first Europeans who entered the territory now forming our great State.

Leaving the mouth of the "Pekitonoui," Marquette and Joliet descended the Mississippi, passing the present site of St. Louis without making special note of it, to the mouth of the Ohio, and as far down as the mouth of the "Arkamsas," or Arkansas. From the last point they returned to the north and reached Green Bay in September of the same year.

LA SALLE AND HENNEPIN.

"While the simple-hearted and true Marquette" says Peck in the "Annals of the West" "was pursuing his labors of love in the West, two men differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps, and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him and Joliet. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin." La Salle was a native of Normandy; was brought up by the Jesuits, and a man of enterprise and intelligence. For some cause, about which it is unnecessary to inquire, he lost his patrimony in his native country, and about 1670 reached Canada very poor.

*In Shea's "Discovery of the Mississippi Valley," there is a note on this word, to the effect that "Pekitanoui," or Muddy Water, prevailed till Marest's time (1712), about which period it was called "Missouri," from the fact that a tribe of Indians known as MISSOURIS inhabited the country at its mouth, the same country being now embraced within the limits of St. Louis County.

Sharing the conviction which prevailed among scientific men of that period, that there was from the great lakes a north-west passage to China and Japan, La Salle, about the time of the return of Marquette, was busy in organizing an expedition to discover it. He was not only ambitious to establish his own fortune and reputation, but zealous for the honor of his nation to signalize the French name by the splendor of the achievement.

Frontenac was then governor-general of Canada, and to him La Salle unfolded his plans and applied for assistance. Frontenac deeply sympathized with his views, and advised him to visit Louis XIV, then reigning sovereign of France, make known his embryo but gigantic scheme, and solicit the royal patronage and protection.

He did so; received the King's favor and a tender of assistance with letters patent and important discretionary powers.

On the 14th of July, 1678, La Salle, with Tonti, an Italian, and about thirty men, sailed from Rochelle, France, for Quebec in Canada, arriving in safety in September.

Preparations were at once made for the contemplated western expedition, the design of which was to discover the Mississippi, and to follow it to its source as well as to its supposed entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. In this enterprise La Salle and party were joined by Louis Hennepin, who was a Franciscan friar, and a man very ambitious to become a great discoverer, but who withal possessed the weakness of exaggerating his own powers and exploits.

The limits of this "Sketch" forbid our following step by step the varying fortunes of these explorers. Suffice it to say, that after leaving Fort Frontenac in November 1678, about eighteen months were spent in explorations on the northern lakes, along the coasts of the rivers, and among the tribes of Indians which inhabited the country now embraced by the States of Wisconsin and Illinois, during which they encountered many hardships and perils, and at the lower end of Lake Erie built a small vessel called the *Griffin*, and near the present site of Peoria, on the Illinois River, a fort, which from their disappointments they named *Crève-Cœur*, or Broken Heart.

In order more expeditiously to explore the northern and southern country, La Salle finally adopted this programme: That Father Hennepin should ascend the Mississippi to its source; that Tonti should remain at *Crève-Cœur*, while he should descend the Mississippi to its mouth. Accordingly, Hennepin embarked on the 28th of February, 1680; and having passed down the Illinois into the Mississippi, ascended the latter as high as the Falls of St. Anthony—so named by him in honor of his patron saint. Shortly after he was taken prisoner by the Sioux Indians, robbed of his property, and carried 200 miles to their village. But he soon made his escape, and returned to Canada by the way of

the Wisconsin; and thence he sailed immediately for France, where in 1684 he published an account of his travels.*

DISCOVERY OF THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

La Salle, after visiting Canada for additional supplies and to perfect arrangements for his great expedition, returned to *Crève-Cœur*. Tarrying at this fort but a short time, he, accompanied by about twenty Frenchmen, eighteen Indians and ten Indian women, to act as servants for their lazy mates, descended the Illinois River to the Mississippi, where he arrived on the 6th of February, 1682. On the 13th of the same month he commenced his downward passage, and on the 5th of April accomplished the grand purpose of the expedition by the discovery of the three mouths or passages, through which the great river discharges its waters into the Gulf of Mexico.

Three days afterwards, that is on April 9th, 1682, La Salle, by a ceremony of great pomp, took formal possession of the country in the name of Louis XIV, the reigning King of France, in honor of whom he called the country *Louisiana*.

About three leagues from the confluence of the great middle outlet with the Gulf, on a dry spot above the reach of inundations, La Salle prepared a column and a cross, affixing to the column the arms of France with this inscription:

"LOUIS LE GRAND, ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE, RÈGNE; LE NEUVIÈME AVRIL, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, the *Exaudiat*, the *Domine Salvum fac Regem;* and then, after a salute of firearms and cries of *Vive le Roi*, the column was erected by La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed with a loud voice, that "in the name of the most high, mighty, invincible and victorious Prince, Louis the Great, by the grace of God, King of France and of Navarre, fourteenth of the name, this 9th day of April, 1682," he took possession of the country of Louisiana, comprising almost indefinite limits and including of course the present territory of Missouri.†

*L. C. Beck's Gazetteer, 1823, p. 51. "Annals of the West" by J. M. Peck, 1850, pp. 40–41. The volume published by Hennepin he called "A Description of Louisiana." Thirteen years after its appearance he issued it in a new and enlarged form, with the title "New Discovery of a Vast Country situated in America, between New Mexico and the Frozen Ocean." In this edition Hennepin claims to have violated La Salle's instructions and to have gone down the Mississippi to its mouth before ascending it. But this is a shameful imposture, for he took the account of his pretended descent from the work of Le Clercq, published in 1691.

†After this discovery La Salle returned to Canada, then to France, and in July 1684, under the patronage of the King sailed from Rochelle for America with 24 vessels, four of which were specially designed for the re-discovery (from the Gulf of Mexico) of the mouth of the Mississippi and the settlement of the far-famed Louisiana. But La Salle's vessels sailed far beyond the Mississippi, landed on the coast of Texas, quarrels arose among his party, and on the 20th of March, 1687, La Salle was assassinated by Duhant and buried on a branch of the Brazos.—"Annals of the West," pp. 41–54.

By right of the discovery thus made, and in virtue of the ceremonies indicated, was the foundation laid for the claim of France to the Mississippi Valley, according to the usages of European powers.

Singularly enough, for a long period after the discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto in 1541, the French settlements along that stream, all of which were projected in the interest of gold and silver mining, were confined altogether to the east bank. Finally, however, in the year 1705, just a century preceding the well-known expedition of Lewis and Clarke up the same river, the French organized a prospecting party for the Missouri River, which they ascended to the mouth of the Kansas.

It is not recorded that this expedition, the first in chronological order ever made up the Missouri River, resulted in the discovery of any of the precious metals.

LETTERS PATENT TO CROZAT.

About this period it is known that the wars in Europe rendered it necessary that France should husband all her resources, and to a large extent withdraw attention and supplies of men and money from the colony of Louisiana. Determined, if possible, to keep the colony out of the hands of his enemies, the King of France, as a *dernier ressort*, on September 14th, 1712, conveyed it by charter or letters patent to Crozat, a man of reputed intelligence and great force of character, and withal of immense wealth and credit.

It was provided in this charter that the "edicts, ordinances, customs of Paris, etc., were to be observed for laws in the said country of Louisiana." Therefore, the customs of Paris, etc., whatever they were, in connection with the common or civil law, constituted the laws of the province, with such modifications as were necessary to adapt them to a new and distant country.

The first governor under Crozat was M. de la Motte, who arrived and assumed the reins of power in 1713.

Inexhaustible mines of gold and silver, prolific in yield beyond the historic richness of Peru and Golconda, opened themselves to the enchanted fancy of this Frenchman. Vast sums were expended to discover the priceless deposits, but in vain. A five years' experience, singularly marked by disappointment and disaster, induced Crozat in 1717 to return his patent to the King.

JOHN LAW'S COMPANY OF THE WEST.

Following this in quick succession the colony of Louisiana was transferred to the Company of the West, of which the celebrated John Law was the master spirit. Law was an adventurous Scotchman, whose financial speculations attained the acme of human folly in the disastrous

explosion of the bank which he was authorized to establish in connection with the Company, a bank whose worthless notes were in circulation to an amount exceeding two hundred millions of dollars.

Overwhelmed by irretrievable ruin, the charter of the Company of the West was surrendered to the Crown in 1731.

Nevertheless, the enterprise of Law was not an unmixed evil. It quickened the tide of immigration of miners, mechanics and agriculturists to the territories of Illinois and Missouri, and settlements for the first time began to dot both banks of the Mississippi.

The cultivation of tobacco, indigo, rice and silk was introduced, the lead mines of Missouri were opened, in the hope of finding silver; and in Illinois the culture of wheat was commenced.

It is proper to remark that, although the country included within the present limits of Missouri excited the attention of the French in consequence of its mineral resources, their settlements were generally confined to the east bank of the Mississippi. When, however, by the treaty of Paris, 1763, the Mississippi became the boundary between the possessions of England and France, many of the French inhabitants preferring their old to their new masters, crossed the river and commenced new settlements; for it should be recollected that, although the territory west of the Mississippi was ceded to Spain in 1762, the fact was not known to the colonists until two years afterwards, to-wit: April 21st, 1764.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

While all historians agree, we believe, as to the *place* of the first permanent settlements in the territory now known as the State of Missouri; to-wit: that they were made at Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon, there is an embarrassing conflict of authority as to the *date* of those settlements. Mr. Lewis C. Beck fixes them in his Gazetteer, published in 1823, page 214, in the autumn of 1763, while others believe them to have occurred at an earlier period.

For example: A letter from Hon. Gustavus St. Gem, dated Ste. Genevieve, Mo., Sept. 18th, 1873, and addressed to the writer of this Sketch, says: "I find, in looking over the old papers of my grandfather, in possession of my sister, Mrs. Menard, and carefully preserved by her as precious family relics, that my great-grandfather purchased of Mr. Gabouri a house with lot of two arpents of land, in the 'Post of Ste. Genevieve of the Illinois,' on the 29th day of Dec. 1754, thus showing that the town had evidently been settled several, nay, many years before the date of his purchase. There is, in my opinion, no correct data written or of record fixing the exact time when the place was settled; but we have it here by tradition that the first white inhabitants came over here from Kaskaskia about the year 1735. Kaskaskia was then the metropolis of the West, with a population estimated at

6,000 souls. It was from Kaskaskia that Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis, Kahokia, St. Charles, Portage des Sioux and other early settlements, for many years obtained their supplies of goods and merchandise, and it was the opulent and proud inhabitants of Kaskaskia, who gave the derisive names of *Misère* to Ste. Genevieve, *Pain Court* (short of bread) to St. Louis, *Vide Poche* (empty pocket) to Carondelet, *Pouilleux* (lousy) to the people of Kahokia, etc. The town or 'post' of Ste. Genevieve was located by its first settlers in the river bottom three miles south or south-east of its present site. It was completely inundated in 1785, *l'année des grandes eaux*, when the inhabitants were driven for safety to the elevations, and founded the present town. So the town now dates from the year 1785. New Bourbon was settled only after the French revolution of 1789, by Royalists who fled from France and exiled themselves at this place two miles south of Ste. Genevieve, and called their settlement New Bourbon, after that detestable dynasty which kept France under an iron rule and crushing tyranny for so many long centuries. But the place never thrived, and, like the Bourbons, there is nothing left of it except a few landmarks. The settlers of New Bourbon were Camile Delassus and Mr. Demunn of the *ancienne noblesse.*"

ST. LOUIS—LIGUEST—CHOUTEAU.

During the year 1763, Pierre Laclede Liguest* obtained from M. D'Abbadie, then Director-General as well as civil and military commander of Louisiana, a monopoly of the "fur trade with the Indians of Missouri and those west of the Mississippi above the Missouri, as far north as the river St. Peter." This company was organized as the firm of Laclede, Maxan & Co., but was popularly known as the Louisiana Fur Company.†

The transfer of Louisiana to the Spanish, was a source of general sorrow to the people, but so mild was the new rule that the inhabitants soon ceased to regard it as a misfortune. In 1801, the territory was retroceded to the French, who however never took possession of Upper Louisiana again, save during the one day from March 9th, 1804, to March 10th, 1804, when it was held by Capt. Stoddard as the temporary representative of the French Government.

TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA.

Negotiations for the transfer of the Province of Louisiana to the United States being about completed, Congress was convened on the

* Apparently the reasons are conclusive that the family name of the founder of St. Louis was Liguest and not Laclede. Therefore that name is here used, although from habit my personal preference is for Laclede.

† For the early history of St. Louis, and the part taken by Messrs. Liguest and Chouteau, see History of St. Louis, page 517.

17th of October, 1803, and the treaty was at once laid before the American Senate and ratified by that body. On the 31st of the same month, an act was passed by which the President was authorized to take possession of the territory, in conformity with the treaty of Paris; and on the 20th of December, 1803, the formal transfer of Lower Louisiana was made to Wm. C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson, commissioners of the United States, by M. Laussat, the colonial prefect at New Orleans of the French Republic. On the 26th of March, 1804, Congress passed an act dividing the province into two territories, denominating the southern "The Territory of Orleans," and the northern "The District of Louisiana." The latter district embraced within its boundaries all that portion of the province which lay north of "Hope Encampment," a place on the Mississippi near the Chickasaw Bluffs, including the territory now embraced by the States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, a large part of the territory of Minnesota, and all the vast regions of the west to the Pacific Ocean, south of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, not claimed by Spain.

Of the district of Louisiana thus defined, sometimes popularly called Upper Louisiana, and with a total population of only about ten thousand souls, in the month of March 1804, formal possession was taken by Capt. Amos Stoddard, of the United States army; the keys and public papers were peacefully delivered up by Don Charles Dehault Delassus, the lieutenant-governor, and the American flag for the first time floated west of the Mississippi, over the government house at St. Louis.

By an act of Congress passed on the 3d of March, 1805, the Territory of Louisiana was regularly organized, and Mr. Jefferson immediately appointed Gen. James Wilkinson governor, and Frederick Bates secretary. The governor, with judges Return J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas, of the superior court, constituted the legislature of the Territory.

Fort Belle Fontaine, situated on the south side of the Missouri River, four miles above its mouth, and in what is now St. Louis County, was established by Gen. Wilkinson in 1806. Being ordered south to assist in quelling the celebrated Aaron Burr conspiracy, the fort was abandoned soon after its establishment, and in 1807 Gen. Wilkinson was succeeded in the gubernatorial office by Capt. Merriwether Lewis, of the celebrated expedition of Lewis and Clarke. In September of 1809, while passing through Tennessee on his way to Washington on official business, Gov. Lewis, being subject to constitutional hypochondria, and while under the influence of a severe attack, shot and killed himself at the age of thirty-five.

MISSOURI AS A TERRITORY.

On the 4th of June, 1812, Missouri was organized by Congress into a territory, with a governor and general assembly. The legislative

power of the territory was vested in a governor, legislative council, and house of representatives. The governor had an absolute veto. The legislative council consisted of nine members, and held their office for five years. The house of representatives nominated eighteen citizens to the President of the United States, and out of that number he selected nine counsellors, to form the legislative council. The house of representatives consisted of members chosen by the people every two years, one representative being allowed for every five hundred white males. The first house of representatives consisted of thirteen members, and, under the act of Congress, the number of representatives could never exceed twenty-five. The legislature was required to hold annual sessions in St. Louis. The judicial power of the Territory was vested in a superior court, inferior courts, and justices of the peace. The superior court consisted of three judges, who held their offices for four years, and had original and appellate jurisdiction, in civil and criminal cases. By the same act the Territory was authorized to send one territorial delegate to Congress.*

The first territorial governor appointed by the President was William Clarke, who entered upon his duties in 1813, and continued to hold the office till 1820. Gov. Clarke died in St. Louis on Sept. 1st, 1838. At the first election for delegate to Congress in October 1812, there were four candidates—Edward Hempstead, Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond and Matthew Lyon, the first of whom was successful.

The first general assembly held its first meeting in the house of Joseph Robidoux, between Walnut and Elm streets, St. Louis, on the 7th of December, 1812, the following being the members of the House: St. Charles—John Pitman and Robert Spencer; St. Louis—David Musick, Bernard G. Farrar, Wm. C. Carr and Richard Caulk; Ste. Genevieve—George Bullett, Richard S. Thomas and Isaac McGready; Cape Girardeau—Geo. F. Bollinger and Spencer Byrd; New Madrid—John Shrader and Samuel Phillips.

The oath of office was administered by John B. C. Lucas, one of the judges of the superior court. Wm. C. Carr was elected speaker, and Thos. F. Riddick, clerk, *pro tem.* Andrew Scott was elected permanent clerk before the close of the session.

The house of representatives then proceeded to nominate eighteen persons, from whom the President of the United States, with the Senate, was to select nine for the council; and out of the number thus named the President and Senate chose the following: James Flaugherty and Benjamin Emmons of St. Charles; Auguste Chouteau, Sr., and Samuel Hammond of St. Louis; John Scott and James Maxwell of Ste. Genevieve; Wm. Neely and Joseph Cavener of Cape Girardeau, and Joseph Hunter of New Madrid.

*See Preface to Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1845.

The fact that these persons had been appointed and confirmed members of the territorial council, was officially announced by Frederick Bates, Acting Governor, in a proclamation dated June 3d, 1813. This proclamation also fixed the first Monday of July following, for the meeting of the general assembly.

Among the laws passed at this session, was one establishing courts of common pleas, one incorporating the Bank of St. Louis, and one establishing the County of Washington out of a portion of Ste. Genevieve.

On December 6th, 1813, the second session of the general assembly met in St. Louis. The following were its officers: Speaker of the House, George Bullett, of Ste. Genevieve; clerk, Andrew Scott; doorkeeper, William Sullivan. Isaac McGready appeared as the member from the new county of Washington. Samuel Hammond, of St. Louis, was president of the council.

The Assembly adjourned *sine die* on the 19th of January, 1814. During this session, the boundaries of the Counties of St. Charles, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid and Arkansas were defined.

The second territorial general assembly, met in St. Louis, December 5th, 1814. The third, in November, 1815. During its session many changes were made in the statutory law; but of these, far the most important was an act introduced by Mathias McGirk, and passed on the 19th January, 1816, by which the common law of England, of a general nature, and the statutes of England, passed prior to the fourth year of James I, of a general nature, were adopted as the laws of Missouri; provided the same were not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States, and the statutes of the territory. By the same act, the right of survivorship among joint tenants, and estates in entail, was finally abolished.

Then the civil law ceased to be the ground-work of the laws of the Territory, and the common law took its place.

On the 23d January, 1816, Howard County was formed out of the western parts of the counties of St. Charles and St. Louis, and included all the country on the north side of the Missouri river, from the mouth of the Osage to the mouth of the Kansas. Commissioners to locate the county seat: Wm. Head, Benj. Estill, David Jones, David Kincaid and Stephen Cole.

On the 29th April, 1816, another act of Congress was passed, by which the legislative council was required to be elected by the people for two years, and the legislative sessions were made biennial instead of annual. It also authorized the legislature to require the judges of the superior courts to act as circuit court judges, and, as such, to hold regular terms in all the counties in the territory. To the circuit courts was given original jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, and in all chancery proceedings.

The general assembly under this act, commenced in December, 1816, and continued till February 1st, 1817. During this session, the old Bank of Missouri was incorporated.

In the year 1817, a digest of the statutes of Missouri was prepared by Henry S. Geyer, Esq., to which was appended a form book, and some of the acts of Congress, and documents originating under the colonial government of Spain.

On the 8th of December, 1818, an act was passed creating the County of Jefferson; on the 11th of same month, Franklin County was formed; on the same day, Wayne; on the 14th of December, Lincoln, Pike, Madison and Montgomery Counties were formed; on the 17th of December, Cooper County was erected. During that session, many statutes were passed; the most important of which was the enactment of the statute of limitations, in relation to real estate, limiting the right of entry to twenty years. This act was passed on the 17th of December, 1818. At the same session the legislature made application to Congress to organize a State government.

THE NEW MADRID EARTHQUAKES.

The first shock of the earthquake at New Madrid was felt on the night of December 16th, 1811, and was repeated at intervals, with decreasing violence, for several weeks. The center of its violence, as stated by Dr. Hildreth, was near the settlement of Little Prairie, 25 or 30 miles below New Madrid.

During the ill-starred night of December 16th a flotilla of flat boats, laden with provisions for the southern trade, was at anchor some miles below the town, and the boatmen describe the phenomenon as one of terrific grandeur. [For description of the earthquake and incidents, see page 394].

NEW MADRID CLAIMS.

Much of the farming land of the county was destroyed by this calamity, and the suffering inhabitants received the sympathies of the American people. Among the important acts of Congress, for the relief of the inhabitants who sustained losses of real estate from the result of the calamity, was that of February 17th, 1815, an act which originated the "New Madrid Claims." This act provided that any person owning lands in the county, as it was known on the 10th of November, 1812, and whose lands were materially injured by the catastrophe, was authorized to locate a like quantity on any of the public lands of the territory of Missouri, no location, however, to embrace more than 640 acres.

Many of these locations were made on the most fertile lands in Boone, Howard, Chariton and other counties; and in many instances without regard to the lines and angles of the public surveys. Land pirates and

speculators infested the country, and, taking advantage of the wants and ignorance of the sufferers by the earthquake, bought up and speculated on their "claims." Many claims were fraudulently manufactured and sustained by perjury, so that in the end the aggregate area of the claims was no doubt larger than the entire surface of New Madrid County.

WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN 1812.

Although the people of the infant territory of Missouri were very remote from the seaboard, and from points rendered historic by bloody battles on land and sea, during the war with Great Britain in 1812, they did not escape Indian hostilities and bloody cruelties incited by, and incident to, that conflict. Our early annals, therefore, are replete with the heroic deeds, ceaseless vigilance and great privations of the pioneer settlers of Missouri.

For some years previous to the war British agents and traders incited the Indians to enmity against the settlers, and by furnishing them guns and ammunition, prepared them for warlike demonstrations. As early as 1809 the Sac and Fox Indians made hostile movements against Fort Madison, in Iowa, and in 1813 they compelled the garrison to abandon and burn it.

During the fall of 1809 flagrant war culminated between the Osage and Iowa tribes, and a battle was fought not far from the present site of Liberty, Clay County.

In July, 1810, the Pottawattamies made a hostile incursion into a frontier settlement at the upper part of Loutre Island, in the Missouri River. W. I. Cole and two others were killed while attempting to recover some property stolen by the Indians.

During 1813 the straggling settlements through what is now Lincoln and Pike Counties were often attacked, harrassed and plundered by roving bands of Indians. To protect themselves from these incursions, companies of "Rangers" were formed under the act of Congress; one of them in the District of St. Charles, under Capt. Kibby, being remarkable for efficiency and celerity of movement and the protection it afforded the country from the mouth of Salt River to Loutre Island.

Côte Sans Dessein, on the Missouri River, and now in Callaway County, was settled by a small party of Frenchmen in 1808.

The first permanent settlement within the present limits of Howard County was made in 1810. Perhaps a few may have preceded them the year before. But in the year 1810 a colony of about 150 families, chiefly Kentuckians, settled on the rich alluvial lands in the Missouri Bottom about Franklin, in what is now Howard County.

During the summer of 1812, after the declaration of war against Great Britain, bands of hostile Indians lurked about the Boone's Lick Country and along the Missouri River, plundering and stealing horses.

A large tribe of Miami Indians had a village made of poles, and located

on the Little Osage plains near the Missouri River in what is now Saline County. The Boone's Lick Country was chiefly disturbed by the Pottawattamies, who were the champion horse thieves of the frontier, and who stole some 300 horses from the settlements. Of more warlike and bloody intent were the Foxes, Iowas and Kickapoos, whose hostilities exposed the lives of the settlers to great and constant perils. Living as these pioneers did, beyond the organized jurisdiction of any county, they were a protection and government to themselves; and for two years, unaided by territorial authority, sustained the conflict with the Indians with dauntless heroism.

To protect themselves and families, they erected 5 stockade forts. Four of these forts were in the present limits of Howard County, and all named in honor of some leading man of the "settlements." There was Cooper's Fort in the bottom prairie near Boone's Lick Salt Works, nearly opposite the present town of Arrow Rock; Kincaid's Fort, only a mile above the site on which Old Franklin was afterwards built; Fort Hemstead, 1 mile north of Franklin; Cole's Fort, 2 miles below Boonville and on the Cooper side; Head's Fort, a few miles north of Rocheport, in Boone County, and near the present crossing of the Old St. Charles road on the Moniteau, a large stream which for some distance from its mouth forms the boundary between the counties of Boone and Howard.

The commanders of these forts were Capt. Stephen Cole, after whom Cole County was named; William Head and Sarshall Cooper—Cooper County being called in honor of the latter. Corn fields, which were cultivated in common, stood near these forts. Sentinels kept guard around them, while others plowed the fields; and if danger was seriously apprehended horns were blown as signals to rally to the forts. Frequent deaths occurred at the hands of the savages, sometimes by outright assassinations under the cover of night; at other times in conflicts in field or forest. Many of these incidents are noticed in the history of the different counties.

DANIEL BOONE AND THE BOONE'S LICK COUNTRY.

The first considerable settlement in Missouri after those of St. Louis and St. Charles was in the Boone's Lick Country, which was first settled by Daniel Boone, so distinguished in the history of Kentucky and the West.

Daniel Boone was born in Exeter township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and in 1732 he emigrated to North Carolina, and left that State for Kentucky in May 1769. He came to Missouri in 1795 or 1797, probably the latter year. Renouncing his allegiance to the United States, he became a Spanish subject, and Delassus, July 11th, 1800, appointed him commander of Femme Osage. He discharged the duties

of his position with credit to himself and the satisfaction of all concerned, until by the terms of the transfer of the Territory to the United States, he became again a citizen of his native country. He hunted over the Boone's Lick country between 1804 and 1808; discovered the Salt Springs, and his sons were the first to settle in that section. He died and was buried near Marthasville, Warren County, Sept. 26, 1820.

MISSOURI AS A STATE.

In 1818 Missouri applied for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, Hon. John Scott at that time being the delegate to Congress. The bill to authorize the people of the Territory to elect members of a convention to form a State Constitution being presented, an anti-slavery restriction was introduced by Mr. Talmadge of New York, whereupon there arose in Congress a discussion, continuing during two sessions, which convulsed the country and threatened a dissolution of the National Union.

The people of the Territory of Missouri were much divided and excited on the subject. Indeed so great were the divisions and so violent and bitter the discussions, that the peace of the country was in peril, and the progress of improvement retarded. Added to these causes of popular estrangement and disorder, were the suspension of specie payment by the banks of most of the States, and the failure of the banks in St. Louis. Finally, however, after two years of fierce controversy in Congress, the "Missouri Compromise" was effected by the act of the 6th of March, 1820, the terms of which being accepted by the representatives of the people in a convention held at St. Louis on July 19th, 1820, Missouri was admitted as one of the sovereign States of the Union.

Delegates to a convention to form a State Constitution were elected in May 1820, and on June 12th, they met in the Mansion House, now known as the Denver House, corner of Third and Vine street, St. Louis. David Barton was elected president, and Wm. G. Pettis secretary. The following are the names of the members of the convention, and the counties they represented:

Cape Girardeau—Stephen Byrd, James Evans, Richard S. Thomas, Alexander Buckner, Joseph McFerron. Cooper—Robert P. Clark, Robert Wallace, Wm. Lillard. Franklin—John G. Heath. Howard—Nicholas S. Burkhartt, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findlay, Benj. H. Reeves. Jefferson—Daniel Hammond. Lincoln—Malcolm Henry. Montgomery—Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbott. Madison—Nathanael Cook. New Madrid—Robert D. Dawson, Christopher G. Houts. Pike—Stephen Cleaver. St. Charles—Benj. Emmons, Nathan Boone, Hiram H. Baber. Ste. Genevieve—John D. Cook, Henry Dodge, Jno. Scott, R. T. Brown. St. Louis—David Barton, Edward

Bates, Alexander McNair, Wm. Rector, John C. Sullivan, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Bernard Pratte, Thos. F. Riddick. Washington—Jno. Rice Jones, Samuel Perry, John Hutchings. Wayne—Elijah Bettis.

This convention formed the first constitution of the State. It took effect from the authority of the convention itself, no provision being made to refer it to the people for adoption.

It withstood the mutations of parties and all efforts at material amendment, from the time of its adoption till the convention of 1865.

The first general assembly under the constitution met in St. Louis on the third Monday in September, 1820, and was conposed of 14 senators and forty-three representatives. Thomas H. Benton and David Barton were elected U. S. Senators.

At a general election held in the State on the fourth Monday in August, 1820, Alexander McNair was chosen governor; Wm. H. Ashley, lieutenant-governor, and John Scott representative to Congress.

On Nov. 28th, 1820, an act of the legislature was passed fixing the seat of government at St. Charles until Oct. 1st, 1826, when it was moved to Jefferson City.

POPULATION IN 1821.

In Sept. 1821, the first census of the State was taken, showing 70,647 inhabitants, of whom 11,254 were slaves. By counties, of which there were 25, the enumeration was as follows:

Boone	3,692	Montgomery	2,032
Callaway	1,797	New Madrid	2,444
Cape Girardeau	7,852	Perry	1,599
Chariton	1,426	Pike	2,677
Cole	1,028	Ralls	1,684
Cooper	3,483	Ray	1,789
Franklin	1,928	Saline	1,176
Gasconade	1,174	St. Charles	4,058
Howard	7,321	Ste. Genevieve	3,181
Jefferson	1,838	St. Louis	8,190
*Lillard	1,340	Washington	3,741
Lincoln	1,674	Wayne	1,614
Madison	1,907		

The total vote of the State at the congressional election in August 1822, was 9,914. The first revising session of the legislature was held in 1824–5. Previous to its assembling, the entire code had been revised with great care by Henry S. Geyer, speaker of the house of representatives, and Rufus Pettibone, one of the judges of the supreme court, who had been appointed for the purpose. Very few changes in the revision of these distinguished citizens were made by the general assembly, and

*Afterwards changed to Lafayette.

the laws were published in two volumes by authority of an act passed Feb. 11th, 1825.

THE FIRST STEAMBOATS.

The first steamboat which ascended the Mississippi above the mouth of the Ohio was the *Gen. Pike*, Capt. Jacob Read, which landed in St. Louis at the foot of Market street August 2d, 1817, and was hailed by the citizens with demonstrations of joy. The next was the *Constitution*, Capt. R. T. Guyard, which arrived Oct. 2d, 1817. There were several arrivals during the year 1818. The *Independence*, Capt. Nelson, from Louisville, Ky., was the pioneer steamboat in the navigation of the Missouri, and the first to enter that stream. She left St. Louis May 15th, 1819, and arrived at Franklin, Howard County, on May 28th, occasioning the wildest excitement and the greatest joy among the people. A public meeting was at once called to celebrate the event, at which toasts were offered and speeches delivered. Capt. Asa Morgan was president, and Dr. N. Hutchinson vice-president of the meeting. The *Independence* continued her voyage to Old Chariton, now an abandoned town a short distance above Glasgow, returned to Franklin on the 3d of June, and took freight for Louisville.

In 1818 the Government of the United States projected the celebrated Yellowstone expedition, the objects of which were to ascertain whether the Missouri river was navigable by steamboats, and to establish a line of forts from its mouth to the Yellowstone. The expedition started from Plattsburg, New York, in 1818, under command of Col. Henry Atkinson. Gen. Nathan Ranney, now a well known citizen of St. Louis, was an attaché of this expedition; also Capt. Wm. D. Hubbell, of Columbia, Missouri. It arrived at Pittsburg in the spring of 1819, where Col. S. H. Long, topographical engineer of the United States Army had constructed the *Western Engineer*, a small steamer to be used by him and his scientific corps in pioneering the expedition to the mouth of the Yellowstone. The boat was a small one with a stern wheel, and only sufficient capacity to transport the instruments, stores and baggage of the corps of engineers. Its steam was discharged through the red mouth of a huge metallic serpent, with forked tongue, projecting from the boat's prow. The Indians on the shores of the river were greatly excited and alarmed by the presence of this huge water-monster, and believed it was carried on the back of a serpent and propelled by the "Great Spirit."

This boat arrived at St. Louis June 8th, 1819, and on the 21st of the same month, in company with the Government steamers *Expedition*, Capt. Craig, *Thomas Jefferson*, Capt. Orfort, and *R. M. Johnson*, Capt. Colfax, and 9 keel boats,* left on their long and perilous voyage. Their

*The keel boats had been fitted out with wheels and masts by Aaron Sutton, the father of Richard D. Sutton, now a well known citizen of St. Louis.

entrance into the mouth of the Missouri river was signalized by music, waking the echoes of the forest wilds, and by the streaming of flags in the breeze.

It was the intention, out of respect to ex-President Jefferson, who had done so much to acquire Louisiana, to award the honor of the first entrance to the steamer bearing his name, but an accident to her machinery caused a temporary delay, and therefore the entry was made by the *Expedition*, which slowly steamed her way to Fort Belle Fountain, situated about 4 miles up the river.

Afterwards they proceeded on their voyage; the *Jefferson*, however, some distance up the river, being wrecked and lost.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR

was inaugurated in Illinois by Black Hawk, an Indian brave—not a chief—who from sheer revenge for fancied wrongs, organized a band from the Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebagoes, who had made common cause with the British in the War of 1812.

The proximity of these hostilities to the Missouri frontier caused Gov. John Miller to adopt precautionary measures to avert the calamities of an invasion which seemed imminent. Therefore, in May 1832 he ordered Maj. Gen. Richard Gentry, of Columbia, Missouri, (of whom James S. Rollins, Caleb S. Stone and Calvin L. Perry were aids-de-camp,) to raise without delay one thousand mounted volunteers for the defense of the frontiers of the State, to be held in readiness to start at a moment's warning.

Accordingly, on the 29th of May, 1832, orders were issued by Gen. Gentry to Brigadier-Generals Benjamin Miens, commanding the 7th, Jonathan Riggs, 8th, and Jessee T. Wood, 9th brigade, 3d division, to raise the required quota,—the first raised four hundred, and each of the latter three hundred men—and each "to keep in readiness a horse with the necessary equipment, and a rifle in good order, with an ample supply of ammunition," etc.

Five companies were at once raised in Boone County and others in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls and Monroe.

Two of them, Capt. John Jamison's, of Callaway, and Capt. David M. Hickman's, of Boone, in July 1832 were mustered into service for 30 days, and placed under command of Maj. Thomas W. Conyers, with orders to march to the mouth of the Des Moines, and to range from thence to the head waters of Salt River, and on towards the main Chariton. This detachment, accompanied by Gen. Gentry in person, at once took up the line of march for the northern frontier; arrived at Palmyra July 10th, and at Fort Pike 5 days afterward. This fort was

built by Capt. Mace, of the "Volunteer Rangers," and was situated 10 miles from the mouth of the Des Moines in what is now Clark County.

Finding "the wars and rumors of wars" much exaggerated, and that no hostile Indians had crossed into Missouri, Gen. Gentry ordered work to be discontinued on Fort Matson, 65 miles from Fort Pike and within 8 miles of the Chariton, and left for Columbia where he arrived on the 19th of July. Maj. Conyers' detachment was left at Fort Pike, with (to quote Gen. Gentry's report to the Governor), "something like 40 barrels of flour, 2 hogsheads of bacon, 4 barrels of whisky and 100 bushels of corn."

On August 5th, Maj. Conyers' command was relieved by two other companies under Capt. Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing of Callaway. Col. Austin A. King marched the detachment to Fort Pike, and conducted those who were relieved to their homes. Maj. Conyers was retained in command of the fort. In September the Indian troubles having seemingly subsided, all the troops on the northern frontier were mustered out of service, and thus ended the Black Hawk War in Missouri. But it did not thus or at this time end in Illinois. On Aug. 29, 1833, Black Hawk was captured by two Winnebagoes and delivered to the U. S. officers at Prairie du Chien.

THE FLORIDA WAR

Grew out of the opposition of the Seminole Indians to their removal by the United States west of the Mississippi. One of the last regular battles and most signal victories of this conflict, occurred on O-kee-cho-bee, in the southern part of Florida, on Dec. 25th, 1837. A regiment of Missouri Volunteers, raised chiefly in Boone and other central counties, and commanded by Col. Richard Gentry, of Columbia, participated in the bloody scenes of that day. Col. Gentry was killed while gallantly leading his men. His body was afterwards recovered, and buried by the United States at Jefferson Barracks, and a suitable monument erected to his memory.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1845.

At the August election of 1845, sixty-six members were chosen by the people to a convention to remodel the constitution. Representation under the old constitution, which allowed each county at least one representative, and limited the whole number to one hundred members in the lower branch of the General Assembly, had become very unequal. Chiefly to remedy this irregularity, but at the same time for other purposes, the convention was called.

It convened at Jefferson City, on November 17th, 1845, and organized by the election of Robert W. Wells as president; Claiborne F. Jackson, vice-president; and R. Walker, secretary.

Some of the most able and distinguished men of the State were members of this body. The whole organic law was reviewed and in many material respects remodeled. The convention adopted—ayes 49, nays 13—a new constitution, and submitted it to the people, and adjourned *sine die* January 14th, 1846. During the canvass it was very generally discussed by the newspapers and candidates, and finally, at the August election, rejected by about 9,000 majority, the whole number of votes cast being about 60,000.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The annexation of Texas was the alleged cause of the declaration of war by Mexico against the United States in April 1846. This was soon followed by a counter-declaration by the American Congress, that "a state of war exists between Mexico and the United States." Soon after this counter-declaration, the Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande in strong force, headed by their famous Generals Arista and Ampudia, and on the 8th and 9th of May, at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, were met and repulsed with great slaughter by Gen. Taylor, of the "Army of Occupation." This fact created great excitement in St. Louis and the surrounding country. Volunteers flocked to the standard of the United States, and the "St. Louis Legion," a military organization under command of Col. A. R. Easton, quickly prepared for the field of action. In the meantime supplies were being raised for them by liberal subscriptions all over the city. At a public meeting, Col. J. B. Brant subscribed $1,000, and James H. Lucas, Bryan Mullanphy, Benjamin Stickney and many others made generous additions to the amount already donated. In a few days the "Legion" departed for the seat of war, under the command of Col. Easton; prior, however, to the final farewells, they received a grand public ovation, which clearly demonstrated the deep interest of all the citizens in their welfare.

About the middle of May, Gov. Edwards of Missouri called for volunteers to join the "Army of the West,"—an expedition to Santa Fé—under command of Gen. Stephen W. Kearney. Corps of mounted volunteers were speedily organized, and early in June began to arrive at Fort Leavenworth, the appointed rendezvous. By the 18th of the month, the full complement of companies to compose the first regiment having arrived from the counties of Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway, an election was held, which resulted in the choice of Alexander W. Doniphan, colonel; C. F. Ruff, lieutenant-colonel; and Wm. Gilpin, major.

The battalion of light artillery from St. Louis was commanded by Captains R. A. Weightman and A. W. Fischer, with Major M. L. Clark as its field officer; battalions of infantry from Platte and Cole Counties commanded by Captains Murphy and W. Z. Augney, respectively;

"Laclede Rangers," from St. Louis, Capt. Thomas B. Hudson—in all, 1,658 men, 16 pieces of ordnance (12 six-pounders and 4 twelve-pound howitzers), under the command of Gen. Kearney. We cannot follow this command through the great solitudes between Fort Leavenworth and Santa Fé, which place it reached on August 18th; nor in its heroic and successful descent upon Chihuahua under the command of Col. Doniphan,—Gen. Kearney having left for the Pacific coast. Suffice to say that the battles of Brazito, Sacramento and Chihuahua will ever be remembered in history for the valor displayed by the "Army of the West" from Missouri.

Early in the summer of 1846, Hon. Sterling Price, a member of Congress from Missouri, resigned, and was designated by President Polk to command another regiment of Volunteers from Missouri, to reinforce the "Army of the West." This force consisted of a full mounted regiment, one mounted extra battalion, and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry. The complement of men was soon raised, consisting of companies from the counties of Boone, Benton, Carroll, Chariton, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis; and about the first of August rendezvoused at Fort Leavenworth. Notwithstanding the President had named Sterling Price as a suitable commander of this (the 2d) regiment, many of the volunteers thought if he commanded at all, it ought to be by virtue of their free suffrages, choosing him as Colonel. An election was accordingly held. Sterling Price was elected Colonel, and D. D. Mitchell, Lieutenant-Colonel.

With this force, Col. Price took up the line of march for Santa Fé, over the same route pursued by Kearney and Doniphan, and on September 28th, three days after Gen. Kearney's departure for California, arrived in very feeble health.

In August, Gov. Edwards made another requisition for one thousand men, to consist of infantry, to be ready to march close in the rear of Col. Price's command. It was raised in an incredibly short time, and chose Major Daugherty, of Clay, for Colonel, but before the receipt of marching orders, the President countermanded the order under which the force was mustered.

THE LATE CIVIL WAR.

Missouri did not escape the bitter discussions which preceded the late Civil War. These related to the institution of slavery, the rights of the States under the Constitution, and our relations to the Federal Union. Several of the southern States having passed ordinances of secession, and Missouri being a border slave State, our people were precipitated by rapidly occurring events into serious divisions and excitement; and Missouri was so deeply involved in the troubles in Kansas, that the subject of the conflict between the North and South was developed in this State

almost at the very beginning of the movement. In alluding to this subject, and as expressing what he believed to be the true policy of the State, Governor R. M. Stewart, in his valedictory on the 3d of January, 1861, said: "Our people would feel more sympathy with the movement had it not originated among those who, like ourselves, have suffered severe losses and constant annoyance from the interference and depredations of outsiders. Missouri will hold to the Union so long as it is worth the effort to preserve it. She cannot be frightened by the past unfriendly legislation of the North, or dragooned into secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme South."

Governor Jackson, his successor, in his inaugural, on the day following, insisted that Missouri must stand by the other slaveholding States, whatever course they might pursue.

CONVENTION OF 1861--63.

The General Assembly, on Jan. 21st, ordered an election to take place on Feb. 18th, to choose by senatorial districts, 99 members to a convention to "consider the then existing relations between the United States, the people and government of the different States, and the government and people of the State of Missouri; and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the State and the protection of its institutions, as shall appear to them to be demanded." The election of Union men as delegates, by a large majority, showed clearly that the public sentiment had settled in hostility to secession, and in favor of a continuance of Missouri within the Union.

The convention assembled Feb. 28th, at the court-house in Jefferson City, the Legislature then occupying the State House. Sterling Price and Robert Wilson were elected president and vice-president. The convention after a short and stormy session, having transacted but little business, on March 4th, adjourned to St. Louis.

There—63 ayes to 53 nays—the convention consented to hear from Mr. Glenn, a commissioner from the State of Georgia, who submitted the articles of secession adopted by his State, and earnestly urged Missouri to join the Southern Confederacy A large number of citizens were present, in the lobby, who made demonstrations of displeasure and dissatisfaction, which the President found it impossible to suppress. On the next day, a committee from the convention waited on Mr. Glenn, stating that "Missouri emphatically declined to share the honors of secession." The convention, on March 19th, passed a resolution—89 ayes to 1 nay—declaring, "there is no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union." Afterwards, the following resolution was adopted—yeas 86, nays 6: "That the convention cherishes an earnest desire to prevent civil war, and that this would be promoted by the withdrawal of the Federal troops from those forts

where there is danger of collision, and that the convention recommend this policy." After appointing seven delegates to the proposed Border State Convention, this body adjourned, March 22d, until the 3rd Monday in December, subject however, to be convened at an earlier day and different place, by the committee on Federal Relations.

The convention adjourned amid great events, and during the pendency of others of still graver magnitude. Soon after its adjournment, Fort Sumter was fired upon, and President Lincoln made a requisition for 75,000 troops. The country, north and south, was on the eve of civil war; the collision at Camp Jackson had occurred, followed in a few weeks by the battle of Boonville.

In the Legislature a resolution was passed, 62 to 42, declaring it inexpedient for that body to take any steps for a National Convention to propose any amendments to the Constitution, thus dissenting from the recommendation of the State convention. The Governor, in a message in April, declaring his policy to be in favor of peace, urged the president of the convention not to convene that body for the consideration of a secession ordinance, and expressed himself in favor of retaining the present status of the State, leaving it to time and circumstances as they might arise, to determine the best course for Missouri to pursue.

While the military bill was pending, the news of the surrender of Camp Jackson was announced in the Legislature, a panic ensued, and the military bill was passed at once, creating a fund for arming and equipping the militia—appropriating all the money in the Treasury, as well as that to be received from the assessments for 1860-61, and the proceeds of the moneys levied for other purposes, except a sufficiency to carry on the State government and support its penal and benevolent institutions. The Governor was authorized to purchase arms and munitions of war. Every able-bodied man was made subject to military duty, and required by oath to obey only the Governor, who was made commander-in-chief.

Unexampled and wide-spread excitement pervaded the State; and in the midst of threatened perils and impending war, the convention was called by a majority of the committee to meet at Jefferson City, on the 22d of July. It declared the office of president vacant, and elected Robert Wilson to occupy that position. Among other acts, it passed an ordinance (56 to 25) declaring the office of Governor, Lieut. Governor and Secretary of State vacant; and elected Hamilton R. Gamble, Governor; Willard P. Hall, Lieut. Governor; and Mordecai Oliver, Secretary of State; and on the 31st, the ninth day of its session, adjourned.

It met at St. Louis, Oct. 10th, 1861, and adjourned on the 18th; and at Jefferson City, June 2d, 1862, and adjourned on the 14th. June 15th, 1863, it met at Jefferson City, and adjourned *sine die* July 1st.

The acts and ordinances of this body, although not very voluminous or

great in number, were of the gravest importance. Great and serious divisions existed among the people of Missouri during the war, and large armies on both sides were often within her borders, between whom bloody battles were fought, the memory whereof is too vivid in the minds of all to require recital here.

CONVENTION OF 1865.

On Feb. 13th, 1864, the General Assembly passed an act authorizing the call of a convention "to consider such amendments to the constitution of the State as might be by it deemed necessary for the emancipation of slaves; to preserve in purity the elective franchise to loyal citizens, and for the promotion of the public good." This convention was composed of sixty-six members, and met in St. Louis on January 6th, 1865, and was organized by the election of Arnold Krekel president.

The ordinance emancipating the slaves in the State was passed by this convention on January 11th—ayes 60, nays 4—and took effect imme diately.

After adopting—ayes 38, noes 13—a new constitution very materially changing the old one, and passing an ordinance submitting it to the vote of the people in June following, the convention, on the 10th of April, adjourned *sine die*.

Among the marked changes in the constitution submitted, were:

Sections prohibiting any religious society from owning, if in the country, more than 5 acres of land, and if in a town or city, more than one acre; also rendering void all legacies and devises to any minister or religious teacher as such, and to any religious society.

Sections establishing an "Oath of Loyalty," and declaring that no person who did not take the oath could vote, or hold any State, county or municipal office, or act as a teacher in any school, or preach, or solemnize marriage, or practice law.

A section that carries with it the taxing of churches, cemeteries. etc.

A section specially designed to prevent the State from furnishing further railroad aid.

An educational qualification for suffrage as follows:

After the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, every person who was not a qualified voter prior to that time, shall in addition to the other qualifications required, be able to read and write, in order to become a qualified voter; unless his inability to read and write shall be the result of a physical debility.

On the 1st of July, 1865, Governor Fletcher made proclamation of the adoption of the constitution by the people—for it, 43,670, against it, 41,808—and that instrument, with the exception of a few amendments since adopted, is now the organic law of the commonwealth of Missouri.

CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT,

Name and Area of the territory formerly associated with, and now comprising the State of Missouri, together with a complete list of the Governors and Members of Congress.

By Capt. J. P. Cadman, A. M., St. Louis.

UNDER THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

April 9th, 1682, Robert Cavalier de La Salle took formal possession of the country near the mouth of the Mississippi in the name of the King of France, and gave the new province the title of

Louisiana. By this act France claimed dominion over nearly the entire Valley of the Mississippi. By treaty with England Feb. 10th, 1763, France relinquished her claim to the country lying east of the Mississippi River.

The Province of Louisiana from that time till about 1776, contained an estimated area of 1,160,577 square miles. Its chief officer was styled "Governor of the Province of Louisiana," with official residence from 1698 to 1701 at Fort Biloxi, near New Orleans, and from 1701 to 1723 at Mobile, when it was again located at New Orleans, where it remained without further change.

COMMANDANT.

April 9th, 1682, Robert Cavalier de La Salle.

GOVERNORS.

1698–July 22, 1701—Sauvolle.
July 22, 1701–May 17, 1713—Bienville.
May 17, 1713–1717—Lamothe Cadillac.
March 9, 1717–1718—De l'Epinay.
March 9, 1718–Jan. 16, 1724—Bienville.
Jan. 16, 1724–1726—Boisbriant.
1726–1733—Périer.
1733–May 10, 1743—Bienville.
May 10, 1743–Feb. 9, 1753—Marquis de Vaudreuil.*
Feb. 9, 1753–June 29, 1763—Kerlerec.
June 29, 1763–Feb. 4, 1765—M. D'Abbadie.
Feb. 1765—M. Aubry, acting governor.

The Province of Upper Louisiana (sometimes called Illinois) embraced nearly all the province of Louisiana, except that part lying south of what is now the State of Arkansas. Capital, St. Louis.

COMMANDANT.

July 17, 1765 to May 20, 1770—Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, *de facto.*

*From an original document in the possession of Hon. Wilson Primm, we learn that Vaudreuil was also Captain of Marines and Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

UNDER THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

On November 3d, 1762, France ceded Louisiana to Spain, but the Spanish authorities did not take possession of Upper Louisiana till May 20th, 1770. The chief officer was styled "Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Louisiana." Capital, St. Louis.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.*

May 20, 1770–May 19, 1775 — Pedro Piernas.
May 19, 1775–June 17, 1778—Francisco Cruzat.
June 17, 1778–June 8, 1780—Fernando De Leyba.
June 8, 1780–Sept. 24, 1780—Silvio Francisco de Cartabona, acting.
Sept. 24, 1780–Nov. 27, 1787—Francisco Cruzat.
Nov. 27, 1787–July 21, 1792—Manuel Perez.
July 21, 1792–Aug. 29, 1799 — Zenon Trudeau.
Aug. 29, 1799–March 9, 1804—Carlos Dehault Delassus.

UNDER FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

By treaty of Oct. 1st, 1800, ratified March 21st, 1801, Spain retroceded Louisiana to France, but Upper Louisiana was not transferred until March 9th, 1804, at St. Louis.

AGENT AND COMMISSIONER.

March 9, 1804–March 10, 1804—Amos Stoddard.†

UNDER U. S. GOVERNMENT.

On April 30th, 1803, France ceded the province of Louisiana to the United States, but Upper Louisiana was not transferred until March 10th, 1804, at St. Louis. From the latter date until Oct. 1st, 1804, the executive was styled "acting civil commandant of the province of Upper Louisiana," and had "the powers and prerogatives of a Spanish lieutenant-governor."

COMMANDANT.

March 10, 1804–October 1, 1804—Capt. Amos Stoddard.

The District of Louisiana was the name from Oct. 1st, 1804, to March 3d, 1805, given by Congress to all that part of the territory purchased by the United States from France, except that portion lying south of what is now the State of Arkansas. The area of the "District of Louisiana" was about 1,122,975 square miles, and embraced what is now known as the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Oregon and the largest parts of Kansas and Minnesota, also the Territories of Washington, Montana, Idaho, Dacotah and parts of Wyoming,

*Compiled from *Livre Terrien.*

†Capt. Stoddard had, on Jan. 12th, 1804, been appointed temporarily agent and commissioner of the French Republic; in that capacity he received the province from Delassus March 9th, and on the following day delivered it to himself for the United States. Capt. Stoddard received it on behalf of the United States, by authority derived from Wm. C. C. Claiborne, Governor of Mississippi, who, by act of Congress, was *ex-officio* governor of the new purchase.

Colorado and Indian. The government of this immense territory was assigned temporarily to the officers of the Territory of Indiana, the capital of which was then Vincennes.

GOVERNOR.

Oct. 1, 1804–March 3, 1805—William Henry Harrison.

The Territory of Louisiana was erected by Congress March 3d, 1805, with the same limits as the District of Louisiana. It had a governor and two judges of the superior court, and the three constituted the legislature. Capital, St. Louis. This organization continued till Dec. 7th, 1812.

GOVERNORS.

March 3, 1805, to 1806—James Wilkinson.
Last part of 1806—Joseph Brown, secretary and acting-governor.
May, 1807–Oct., 1807—Frederick Bates, secretary and acting-governor.
1807–Sept. 1809—Meriwether Lewis.
Sept., 1809–Sept. 19, 1810—Fred. Bates, secretary and acting-governor.
Sept. 19, 1810–Nov. 29, 1812—Benjamin Howard.
Nov. 29, 1812–Dec. 7, 1812—Fred. Bates, secretary and acting-governor.

The Territory of Missouri was erected by act of Congress approved June 4th, to take effect December 7th, 1812, and had the same limits, government and capital as the Territory of Louisiana. It was entitled to one delegate in Congress. The County of St. Charles, formed under this organization, and being defined as all that part of the territory lying north of the Missouri River and west of the Mississippi, stretching off to the Pacific Ocean and the British Possessions, must have been one of the largest counties ever formed in America. The Territory of Missouri continued its organization till Sept. 19th, 1820.

DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.—Edward Hempstead, from Dec. 7th, 1812 to 1814; Rufus Easton, from 1814 to 1816; and John Scott, from 1816 to 1820.

GOVERNORS.

Dec. 7, 1812–July, 1813—Fred. Bates, secretary and acting-governor.
July, 1813–1820—William Clark.

The State of Missouri, as organized in conformity with the act of Congress passed March 6th, 1820, comprised an area of 62,182 square miles. The convention, to frame a State constitution, met in St. Louis on July 19th, 1820. The State officers assumed their duties Sept. 19th, and the first State legislature convened Sept. 28th, 1820. By joint resolution of Congress, March 2, 1821, the admission of the State was further provided for, and by proclamation of August 10th, 1821, Missouri was admitted as a State. By act of Congress June 7th, 1836, which took effect by proclamation March 28th, 1837, the western boundary of the State was extended to include the "Platte Purchase," area 3,168 square miles. Present area of the State 65,350 square miles. The capital of the State was at St. Louis until November 1st, 1821, at St. Charles from 1821 to October 1st, 1826, and since the latter date at Jefferson City.

GOVERNORS.

1820—Alexander McNair.
1824—Frederick Bates—Deceased.
1825—Abraham J. Williams—*vice* Bates.
1826—John Miller—*vice* Bates.
1828—John Miller.
1832—Daniel Dunklin—Resigned; appointed surveyor-general U. S.
1836—Lilburn W. Boggs—*vice* Dunklin.
1836—Lilburn W. Boggs.
1840—Thos. Reynolds—Died 1844.
1844—M. M. Marmaduke—*vice* Reynolds.
1844—John C. Edwards.
1848—Austin A. King.
1852—Sterling Price.
1856—Trusten Polk—Resigned.
1857—Hancock Jackson—*vice* Polk.
1857—Robert M. Stewart—*vice* Polk.
1860—C. F. Jackson—Office vacated by ordinance.
1861—Hamilton R. Gamble—*vice* Jackson; Gov. Gamble died January 31, 1864.
1864—Willard P. Hall—*vice* Gamble.
1864—Thos. C. Fletcher.
1868—Joseph W. McClurg.
1870—B. Gratz Brown.
1872—Silas Woodson.

SENATORS.

1820—Thos. Hart Benton.
1820—David Barton.
1824—David Barton.
1826—Thos. Hart Benton.
1830—Alexander Buckner—Died in 1833.
1832—Thos. Hart Benton.
1833—Lewis Field Linn—*vice* Buckner.
1836—Lewis Field Linn.
1838—Thos. Hart Benton.
1842—Lewis Field Linn—Died 1843.
1843—David R. Atchison—*vice* Linn.
1844—David R. Atchison.
1844—Thos. Hart Benton.
1849—David R. Atchison.
1851—Henry S. Geyer.
1857—James S. Green.
1857—Trusten Polk.
1861—Waldo Porter Johnson.
1862—Robert Wilson.
1863—B. Gratz Brown.
1863—John B. Henderson.
1867—Chas. D. Drake—Resigned 1870.
1869—Carl Schurz.
1870—Daniel F. Jewett—*vice* Drake.
1871—Francis P. Blair, Jr.
1873—Lewis V. Bogy.

REPRESENTATIVES.

CONG.	YEAR.	NAMES.
17th,	1820—	John Scott.
18th,	1822—	John Scott.
19th,	1824—	John Scott.
20th,	1826—	Edward Bates.
21st,	1828—	Spencer Pettis.
22d,	1830—	Spencer Pettis—Died 1831.
22d,	1831—	Wm. H. Ashley—*vice* Pettis.
23d,	1832—	Wm. H. Ashley.
23d,	1832—	John Bull.
24th,	1834—	Wm. H. Ashley.
24th,	1834—	Albert G. Harrison.
25th,	1836—	Albert G. Harrison.
25th,	1836—	John Miller.
26th,	1838—	A. G. Harrison—Died 1839.
26th,	1838—	John Miller.
26th,	1839—	J. Jameson—*vice* Harrison.
27th,	1840—	John Miller.
27th,	1840—	John C. Edwards.
28th,	1842—	James M. Hughes.
28th,	1842—	James H. Relfe.
28th,	1842—	John Jameson.
28th,	1842—	James B. Bowlin.
28th,	1842—	Gustavus M. Brown.
29th,	1844—	James B. Bowlin.
29th,	1844—	James H. Relfe.
29th,	1844—	Sterling Price—Resigned.
29th,	1844—	John S. Phelps.
29th,	1844—	Leonard H. Sims.
29th,	1846—	Wm. McDaniel—*vice* Price.
30th,	1846—	Jas. B. Bowlin, 1st district.
30th,	1846—	John Jameson, 2d district.
30th,	1846—	James S. Green, 3d district.
30th,	1846—	Willard P. Hall, 4th district.
30th,	1846—	John S. Phelps, 5th district.
31st,	1848—	James B. Bowlin, 1st district.
31st,	1848—	Wm. V. N. Bay, 2d district.
31st,	1848—	James S. Green, 3d district.
31st,	1848—	Willard P. Hall, 4th district.
31st,	1848—	John S. Phelps, 5th district.
32d,	1850—	John F. Darby, 1st district.
32d,	1850—	Gilchrist Porter, 2d district.
32d,	1850—	John G. Miller, 3d district.
32d,	1850—	Willard P. Hall, 4th district.
32d,	1850—	John S. Phelps, 5th district.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

CONG.	YEAR.	NAMES.
33d,	1852—	Thos. H. Benton, 1st district.
33d,	1852—	Alfred W. Lamb, 2d district.
33d,	1852—	John G. Miller, 3d district.
33d,	1852—	Mordecai Oliver, 4th district.
33d,	1852—	John S. Phelps, 5th district.
33d,	1852—	James I. Lindley.
33d,	1852—	Samuel Caruthers.
34th,	1854—	L. M. Kennett, 1st district.
34th,	1854—	Gilchrist Porter, 2d district.
34th,	1854—	James I. Lindley, 3d district.
34th,	1854—	Mordecai Oliver, 4th district.
34th,	1854—	John G. Miller, 5th district; died 1855.
34th,	1854—	John S. Phelps, 6th district.
34th,	1854—	Sam'l Caruthers, 7th district.
34th,	1855—	Thomas P. Aken, 5th dist.; *vice* Miller, deceased.
35th,	1856—	Francis P. Blair, Jr., 1st dist.
35th,	1856—	T. L. Anderson, 2d district.
35th,	1856—	James S. Green, 3d district; U. S. Senator, 1857.
35th,	1856—	James Craig, 4th district.
35th,	1856—	James H. Woodson, 5th dist.
35th,	1856—	John S. Phelps, 6th district.
35th,	1856—	Sam'l Caruthers, 7th district.
35th,	1857—	John B. Clark, 3d district, *vice* Green.
36th,	1858—	J. Richard Barrett, 1st district; declared not elected.
36th,	1858—	Thos. L. Anderson, 2d dist.
36th,	1858—	John B. Clark, 3d district.
36th,	1858—	James Craig, 4th district.
36th,	1858—	James H. Woodson, 5th dist.
36th,	1858—	John S. Phelps, 6th district.
36th,	1858—	John W. Noell, 7th district.
36th,	1860—	Francis P. Blair, Jr., 1st dist.; resigned.
36th,	1860—	J. Richard Barrett, 1st dist.; *vice* Blair, resigned.
37th,	1860—	Francis P. Blair, Jr., 1st dist.
37th,	1860—	James S. Rollins, 2d district.
37th,	1860—	John B. Clark, 3d district; expelled.
37th,	1860—	E. H. Norton, 4th district.
37th,	1860—	John W. Reid, 5th district; expelled.
37th,	1860—	John S. Phelps, 6th district.
37th,	1860—	John W. Noell, 7th district.
37th,	1862—	Wm. A. Hall, 3d district, *vice* Clark, expelled.
37th,	1862—	Thomas L. Price, 5th dist.; *vice* Reid, expelled.
38th,	1862—	Francis P. Blair, Jr., 1st dist.
38th,	1862—	Henry T. Blow, 2d district.
38th,	1862—	John W. Noell, 3d district; died 1863.
38th,	1862—	Semphronius S. Boyd, 4th district.
38th,	1862—	Joseph W. McClurg, 5th dist.
38th,	1862—	Austin A. King, 6th district.
38th,	1862—	Benj. F. Loan, 7th district.
38th,	1862—	Wm. A. Hall, 8th district.
38th,	1862—	John S. Rollins, 9th district.
38th,	1863—	John G. Scott, 3d district, *vice* Noell, deceased.
39th,	1864—	John Hogan, 1st district.
39th,	1864—	Henry T. Blow, 2d district.
39th,	1864—	Thos. E. Noell, 3d district.
39th,	1864—	John R. Kelsoe, 4th district.
39th,	1864—	Joseph W. McClurg, 5 dist.
39th,	1864—	Robt. T. Van Horn, 6th dist.
39th,	1864—	Benj. F. Loan, 7th district.
39th,	1864—	John F. Benjamin, 8th dist.
39th,	1864—	Geo. W. Anderson, 9th dist.
40th,	1866—	Wm. A. Pile, 1st district.
40th,	1866—	C. A. Newcombe, 2d district.
40th,	1866—	Thos. E. Noell, 3d district; deceased.
40th,	1866—	J. J. Gravely, 4th district.
40th,	1866—	Joseph W. McClurg, 5 dist.; resigned.
40th,	1866—	Robert T. Van Horn, 6th dist.
40th,	1866—	Benj. F. Loan, 7th district.
40th,	1866—	John F. Benjamin, 8th dist.
40th,	1866—	Geo. W. Anderson, 9th dist.
40th,	1866—	James R. McCormack, 3d dist.; *vice* Noell, dec'd.
40th,	1867—	John H. Stover, 5th district; *vice* McClurg, resigned.
41st,	1868—	Erastus Wells, 1st district.
41st,	1868—	G. A. Finkelnburg, 2d dist.
41st,	1868—	J. R. McCormack, 3d dist.
41st,	1868—	S. H. Boyd, 4th district.
41st,	1868—	Samuel S. Burdett, 5th dist.
41st,	1868—	Robt. T. Van Horn, 6th dist.
41st,	1868—	Joel F. Asper, 7th dist.
41st,	1868—	John F. Benjamin, 8th dist.
41st,	1868—	David P. Dyer, 9th district.
42d,	1870—	Erastus Wells, 1st district.
42d,	1870—	G. A. Finkelnburg, 2d dist.
42d,	1870—	J. R. McCormack, 3d dist.
42d,	1870—	H. E. Havens, 4th district.
42d,	1870—	Samuel S. Burdett, 5th dist.
42d,	1870—	A. Comingo, 6th district.
42d,	1870—	Isaac C. Parker, 7th district.
42d,	1870—	Jas. G. Blair, 8th district.
42d,	1870—	Andrew King, 9th district.
43d,	1872—	E. O. Stanard, 1st district.
43d,	1872—	Erastus Wells, 2d district.
43d,	1872—	W. H. Stone, 3d district.
43d,	1872—	Robt. A. Hatcher, 4th dist.
43d,	1872—	Richard P. Bland, 5th dist.
43d,	1872—	Harrison E. Havens, 6th dist.
43d,	1872—	Thos. T. Crittenden, 7th dist.
43d,	1872—	Abram Comingo, 8th dist.
43d,	1872—	Isaac C. Parker, 9th district.
43d,	1872—	Ira B. Hyde, 10th district.
43d,	1872—	John B. Clark, Jr., 11th dist.
43d,	1872—	John M. Glover, 12th dist.
43d,	1872—	A. H. Buckner, 13th dist.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The United States census of 1870 gives the following general statistics of churches for Missouri: Total number of church organizations, 3,229; edifices, 2,082; sittings, 691,520, and value of property, $9,709,358.

Baptist.*—The first Baptist Church organized in what is now the State of Missouri, was founded near the present site of Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, in 1806, under the labors of Rev. D. Green.

The growth of the denomination has been marked. It has gone steadily on in its increase until now it marshals a great host, and it is still rapidly enlarging in number and advancing in intelligence and general thrift.

The Annual of the Baptist General Association of Missouri, for 1873, gives the following statistics: 63 District Associations (into which the General Association is divided); 1,327 churches; 1,047 ordained ministers; 83,803 members. About two-thirds of these churches have houses of worship with an aggregate value of $1,120,000. There are Baptist houses of worship in every county in the State, and Baptist ministers in every county with, perhaps, one exception.

Rev. S. W. Marston, D.D., Missionary Secretary of the Missouri Baptist Sunday School Convention, in his report for 1871, gives the following summary: 806 Sunday Schools in the State; 6,247 teachers; 48,261 scholars.

The Bible and Publication Society, with headquarters in Philadelphia, has a branch house in St. Louis, under the management of Rev. G. J. Johnson, D.D., which has become one of the chief book establishments of the State.

The Baptist periodicals of the State are the *Central Baptist*, St. Louis, by Messrs. Luther & Teasdale, and edited by Rev. J. H. Luther, D.D.; and *Ford's Repository*, of St. Louis, edited and published by Rev. S. H. Ford, LL. D.

The Baptist seats of learning in Missouri are:—

William Jewell College, Liberty. 109 students and 6 professors.
Stephens College, Columbia. Rev. E. S. Dulin, D.D., LL. D., president.
Mt. Pleasant College, Huntsville. Rev. J. W. Terrell, A. M., president.
Baptist Female College, Lexington. Prof. A. F. Fleet, A. M., president.
La Grange College, La Grange. Rev. J. F. Cook, LL.D., president.
Baptist College, Louisiana. Rev. J. D. Biggs, A.M., president.
Liberty Female College, Liberty, in charge of Miss Emerson.

*By Rev. A. H. Burlingham, D.D., Pastor Second Baptist Church, St. Louis.

St. Louis Seminary for Young Ladies, Jennings Station. B. T. Blewett, A.M., president.

Fairview Female Seminary, Jackson. Rev. J. Reid, A.M., president.

Boonville Seminary for Young Ladies. Rev. G. W. Rogers, A.M., president.

North Grand River College, Edinburg, Grundy County.

Ingleside Academy, Palmyra. Mrs. P. A. Baird, principal.

Christian.—This is one of the largest denominations in Missouri. We copy the following statistics from the U. S. census of 1870, for Missouri: Number of organizations, 394; edifices, 229; sittings, 68,545; and value of church property, $514,700.

The literary institutions of the denomination are:

Christian College, Columbia, Boone County, which was chartered in 1851, and is a flourishing school for young ladies. J. K. Rogers, president.

Christian University, Canton, Lewis County. Value of property, $50,000. Prof. B. H. Smith, president.

Woodland College, Independence, Jackson County. Prof. A. W. Buckner, principal.

Christian Orphan Asylum, Camden Point, Platte County. Prof. R. A. Broadhurst, in charge.

The publications of this denomination in Missouri are, *The Christian*, 302, n. Main street, St. Louis, J. H. Garrison, editor-in-chief. From this office are also issued *The Little Watchman*, L. H. Dowling, editor; *The Little Sower*, W. W. Dowling, editor, and the *Morning Watch*.

Congregational.*—The following are the approximate statistics in 1874:

The first Trinitarian Congregational Church was organized in St. Louis, in 1852, Rev. T. M. Post, D.D., pastor. The church in Hannibal was organized in 1859. In 1864–5, fifteen churches were organized in towns along the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.

The statistics for 1874 are as follows: Number of churches, 68; ministers and pastors, 53; church members, about 3,430; parish expenses (including building churches) in 1873, $34,675; benevolent contributions, $5,426; churches organized in 1873–4.

There are five District Associations: Hannibal Association, Rev. W. H. Hiles, register; Kansas City Association, Rev. F. G. Shonell, register; Kidder Association, Rev. O. Brown, register; Springfield Association, Rev. G. H. Ashley, register; St. Louis Association, Rev. Charles Peabody, register.

There are two Colleges: Thayer College at Kidder, Rev. Samuel D. Cochran, professor, has a fine building, and a large endowment of land in the vicinity, and has been in successful operation two years.

*By Rev. C. L. Goodell, Pastor Pilgrim Congregational Church, and Hon. S. B. Kellogg, St. Louis.

The other, Drury College, is located at Springfield, Rev. N. J. Morrison, president. It is in successful operation.

Episcopal.*—The first service of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Missouri, was held October 24th, and Christ Church, St. Louis, was organized as a parish November 1st, 1819. The Rev. John Ward, previously of Lexington, Kentucky, was the first minister. Six persons united in the first service.

The following are the statistics of the denominations for 1874: Number of communicants, 4,548; ministers, 49; church buildings, 48; Sunday schools, 55; scholars, 3,470; teachers, 444. The denomination controls 4 schools, with 200 scholars and 13 teachers. There are church building in 29 counties; ministers resident in 22; and churches organized in 56.

The contributions of this diocese for 1873 were as follows: For Diocesan missions, $3,588; other missions, $2,501; to Episcopal fund, $1,087; by Sunday schools, $1,944; charitable purposes, $4,032; alms, $2,261; salaries and assessments, $45,669; parish purposes, $62,258; miscellaneous purposes, $67,181; total, $190,522. The Diocese of Missouri is conterminous with the State of Missouri.

Friends.—The census of 1870 gives the following statistics of this denomination in Missouri: Number of organizations and edifices, 2; sittings, 500; value of property, $2,000.

Israelite.†—There is scarcely a county in the State of Missouri, where not at least one dozen of Jewish families are settled. Jefferson City, Sedalia, Springfield, Rolla, Washington, Macon City, Louisiana, Hannibal and different other places have wealthy, influential Jewish citizens, but too few in numbers to form independent religious communities. Only in St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City have they established congregations, Sabbath schools, houses of worship and institutions of charity.

The oldest Hebrew congregation in Missouri was organized in 1838, in St. Louis. The following summary gives an approximate statement of the congregations in Missouri:

In St. Louis—Four congregations, 270 members, 4 ministers, 3 houses of worship, value of property, $225,000, 3 Sabbath schools, 6 teachers, and 265 scholars.

In Kansas City—Two congregations, 80 members, 2 ministers, 2 houses of worship, 2 Sabbath schools, 2 teachers, and 75 scholars.

In St. Joseph—One congregation, 45 members, 1 minister, 1 house of worship, 1 Sabbath school, 1 teacher and 50 scholars.

Total—Seven congregations, 495 members, 7 ministers, 6 houses of worship, 6 Sabbath schools, 9 teachers, and 390 scholars.

* By the Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Missouri.

† By Rev. Dr. S. H. Sonneschein, Rabbi of Temple of the Gates of Truth, St. Louis.

Evangelical Lutheran.*—The first Lutheran Church organized in the State of Missouri was founded in St. Louis in 1839.

The following are the statistics of the denomination for 1874:

Number of ordained ministers in Missouri, 70; Lutheran churches, 85; congregations, 85; parochial schools, 125.

The Lutheran educational institutions of the State are:

Concordia College in St. Louis—Theological students, 200.

High School in St. Louis—Scholars, 75.

The charitable institutions are: Lutheran Hospital and Asylum in St. Louis; Lutheran Orphan Home in St. Louis County.

At St. Louis are also located the Lutheran Central Bible Society and the Lutheran Book Concern of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States.

The following Lutheran periodicals are published in St. Louis: *Der Lutheraner* (semi-monthly), *Die Abendschule* (semi-monthly), *Lehre und Wehre* (monthly), *Evangel. Luth. Schulblatt* (monthly).

German Evangelical.†—The Evangelical Synod of the West presents the following statistics for Missouri: Number of churches, 40; communing members, 7,000; clergymen, 40; Sunday schools, 40; teachers, 400; Sunday school children, 4,200; parochial schools, 32; scholars, 3,300; value of church property, $440,000; of school property, $160,000; total church and school property, $600,000. The *Friedensbote* is the name of a newspaper published under the patronage of this denomination in Missouri. Evangelical Missouri College is the theological seat of learning of this Synod, and is located in Warren county.

Methodist Episcopal Church.‡—The Methodist Episcopal Church in Missouri dates from an early period in the history of the State. Indeed, several societies were formed before it became a State, and these were a part of the old Illinois Conference.

When the separation of 1844-45 took place, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South was formed, the societies in Missouri were broken up, with few exceptions, and the members either joined the M. E. Ch. South or remained unable to effect a reorganization until 1848, when the Missouri Conference resumed its sessions. These were held annually until the late Civil War, when preachers and members were driven from nearly all the stations and circuits, and the membership was reduced to almost a nominal figure, so that reports could not indicate the facts. There were probably less than 3,000 in actual fellowship in 1861 and 1862.

In May, 1862, the General Conference added Arkansas to the Missouri Conference, and it bore the name of "The Missouri and Arkansas Con-

* By Rev. C. F. W. Walther, President of Concordia College, St. Louis.

† By Rev. Ernest Roos, Pastor of St. Peter's German Evangelical Church, St. Louis.

‡ By Rev. Thomas Bowman, Bishop, and B. Stinson, Esq., Assistant Editor *Central Christian Advocate*.

ference," until 1868, when the Conference was divided—the societies north of the Missouri River retaining the old name, Missouri Conference. The societies south of the river in Missouri, and those in Arkansas, were formed into "The St. Louis Conference."

In May, 1872, the societies in Missouri south of the river became the St. Louis Conference, those in Arkansas, the Arkansas Conference.

The number of members in the Missouri Conference, which includes Missouri north of the Missouri River, in 1873 and 1874 was 14,625; of probationers, 4,063; and of local preachers, 186. The church property is valued at $291,425, including 121 churches, value $272,400, and 36 parsonages, valued at $19,025. The number of Sunday schools was 203; of officers and teachers, 1,790; and of scholars, 10,675.

The St. Louis Conference, including Missouri south of the Missouri River, reports for 1873-74, 13,544 members, 2,609 probationers, and 193 local preachers. Its church property is valued at $509,785—having 124 churches, value 466,385; and 37 parsonages, value $43,400; Sunday schools, 122; officers and teachers, 1,198; scholars, 9,616—giving a total for the State of Missouri as follows: Members, 28,169; probationers, 6,672; local preachers, 379; value of church property, $801,210—including 245 churches valued at $738,785, and 73 parsonages valued at $62,425; number of Sunday schools, 325; officers and teachers in Sunday schools, 2,898; scholars in Sunday schools, 20,291.

There are several flourishing schools and colleges in the State under the patronage of the Church, the principal of which are Lewis College, Glasgow; Johnson College, Macon City; and Carleton Institute, in Southeast Missouri.

The Western Book Depository is doing a large business in St. Louis—Hitchcock & Walden, agents, who also publish the *Central Christian Advocate*, a weekly journal of church news. The editor is appointed by the General Conference, which meets quadrennially, and which will meet in St. Louis in 1876. The present editor is Benj. St. James Fry, D.D.; B. Stinson, assistant.

New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian).—The census of 1870 gives the following statistics of this denomination in Missouri: Organizations, 4; edifices, 3: sittings, 1,000; value of property, $22,500.

Presbyterian.*—The Synod of Missouri is conterminous with the limits of the State and is in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States of America. It was first organized by order of the General Assembly, in October, A. D., 1832. It has several times in its history been divided, and other large and flourishing Synods have been formed out of it. It is now composed of six Presbyteries: Osage, Ozark, Palmyra, Platte, Potosi and St. Louis, with

*By Rev. S. J. Niccolls, D D., Pastor Second Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, and Rev. J. W. Allen, District Secretary of Home Missions, St. Louis.

10,000 members, 220 churches, and 140 ministers. The growth of the membership has been rapid during the past 7 or 8 years.

The Synod has under its care Lindenwood Female College, located at St. Charles. Rev. J. H. Nixon, D.D., president.

The Presbyterian Board of Publication, with headquarters in Philadelphia, has a Depository in St. Louis in charge of Rev. Robert Irwin, District Superintendent of colporterage.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church* was organized in Tennessee, Feb. 4th, 1810, with 3 ordained ministers. The denomination is confined to the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific slope. The general statistics of the church for the United States are approximately as follows: 1 general assembly, 24 synods, 104 presbyteries, and about 135,000 members; 3 universities, several colleges, and numerous academies and high schools. The first congregation in Missouri was organized in 1820. The statistics of the denomination in this State are as follows: 3 synods, 13 presbyteries, 155 ordained ministers, 50 licensed preachers, and 48 candidates preparing for the ministry; 340 congregations, 18,000 members, 10,000 persons in Sunday school; value of church property, $262,000; 4 academies and high schools. The denomination controls McGee College (Macon County), which contains 11 professors and 273 students, with Rev. J. B. Mitchell, D.D., President.

The periodicals of the State are the *Cumberland Presbyterian* (weekly), Rev. J. R. Brown, D.D., editor, Messrs. Brown & Perrin, publishers, St. Louis. Also by the same, the *Ladies Pearl* (monthly); the *McGee College Record*, (semi-annually,) in the interest of McGee College, by Rev. J. B. Mitchell, D.D., and others. The General Assembly has a Board of Missions that holds its meetings in St. Louis.

Old School Presbyterian.†—The first Presbyterian sermon in St. Louis, after the cession of the territory to the United States, was preached November 6th, 1814, by Rev. Daniel Smith, of Bennington, Vermont, who in company with Rev. S. J. Mills, of Carringford, Connecticut, was sent hither by the Bible and Missionary Society of New England and Philadelphia. The first baptism by a Presbyterian minister in St. Louis, was administered March 3rd, 1816, by Rev. Gideon Blackburn, of Nashville, Tennessee. The late Mrs. Mortimer Kennett was one of the children then baptized. The Lord's Supper was administered by Rev. T. Flint for the first time in St. Louis, to members of this denomination, Sunday July 21st, 1816. The first Presbyterian Church west of the Mississippi River, was organized August 3d, 1816, as the Bellevue Church, at Caledonia, Washington County. Bonhomme Church, St. Louis County, was organized October 4th, 1816. First Presbyterian Church, St. Louis,

* By Rev. J. E. Sharp, Pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Kansas City, and Hon. R. C. Ewing, Judge of the Criminal Court, Jackson County.

† By Rev. R. P. Farris, D.D., editor of the "Old School Presbyterian."

was organized November 23d, 1817. St. Charles Presbyterian Church was organized August 30th, 1818.

The Old School Presbyterian Synod of Missouri consisted, in 1872, of 6 Presbyteries, 90 ministers, 130 churches, 8,000 communicants, 600 Sunday school teachers, 6,000 Sunday school scholars.

Westminster College, at Fulton, under the patronage of this denomination, has 6 professors, 100 students, and $100,000 endowment.

The Old School Presbyterian (weekly), is published in St. Louis by Charles B. Cox. Its editor is Robert P. Farris.

United Presbyterian.*—This denomination has 1 Presbytery, organized at Warrensburg in 1867, consisting of 11 congregations which are principally in Jackson, Johnson, Cass and Bates Counties. The denomination has 7 ministers located in the State, and all the congregations have comfortable houses of worship. Lincoln College, located at Greenwood, Mo., was founded Sept. 1st, 1869, under the patronage of this denomination, and is an excellent and flourishiug institution. It has a library of one thousand volumes, and property valued at about $5,000.

The Reformed Church in the U. S. (late German Reform.)—The census of 1870 gives the following statistics of this denomination in Missouri: Organizations, 11; edifices, 9; sittings 1,900; value of property, $16,900.

Roman Catholic.†—The archives of the archdiocese of St. Louis, place the date of the building of the first Catholic church in the city of St. Louis in 1770. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Mr. Gibault, a native of France. Bishop Dubourg, of New Orleans, had then charge of Upper and Lower Louisiana, and more than once visited St. Louis. St. Louis was erected into an Episcopal See in 1826. Rt. Rev. Joseph Rosati was the first Bishop of St. Louis. There are now, in 1874, two Catholic Sees in the State of Missouri: the Archdiocese of St. Louis, and the Diocese of St. Joseph. Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, assisted by Rt. Rev. Patrick John Ryan, his coadjutor, consecrated in April 1872, governs the archdiocese of St. Louis. Rt. Rev. John Hogan governs the Diocese of St. Joseph.

The *Catholic Almanac* of 1874, shows the following prosperous condition of the Catholic Church in this State:

The archdiocese of St. Louis contains: Churches, 187; in course of erection, 10; chapels and stations, 40; priests, 213; clerical students, 48. The literary institutions for young men are: 1 university, 2 colleges and 1 academy; religious orders of men, 7; female academies and convents, 9; hospitals, 4; orphan asylums, 4; number of orphans, 1,000; benevolent and charitable institutions, 6; religious orders of women, 36; Catholic population, about 250,000.

* By Rev. Randall Ross, President of Lincoln College, Greenwood.
† By Rev. Wm. Walsh, Pastor St. Bridget's Church, St. Louis.

Besides the above religious and literary institutions, there are about 100 Catholic parish schools attached to the churches of the archdiocese, educating not less than 25,000 children of both sexes. These schools are under the direction of the Catholic clergy, whose congregations build and support them. The teachers are generally religious, and receive but small salaries. There are Sunday schools in all the churches, attended by the children of the parish schools, and all others who desire religious instruction.

The diocese of St. Joseph contains: Churches, 24; missions and chapels, 23; priests, 17; colleges, academies and parish schools, 30; Catholic population, about 16,000.

These figures give the following summary for the State of Missouri: Churches, 211; in course of erection, 10; chapels, missions and stations, 63; priests, 230; clerical students, 48; literary institutions, including universities, colleges, academies and parish schools, 134; female academies and convents, 9; religious orders of men, 7; hospitals, 4; orphan asylums, 4; number of orphans, 1,000; benevolent and charitable institutions, 6; religious orders of women, 36; Catholic population, about 266,000.

The value of the church and school property in this State is about $4,000,000. It must be admitted that this Church has done much for Christian education, and to bestow charity upon the distressed. There are two excellent Catholic book stores in St. Louis, one in charge of P. Fox, and the other in charge of F. Saler; also two Catholic newspapers, the *Western Watchman* (weekly), English, and the *Herald Des Glaubens* (weekly), German. There are two very valuable libraries in the archdiocese, one, the Diocesan Library, attached to St. John's Church, St. Louis, and the other attached to the St. Louis University. There is a very excellent library at the Christian Brothers' College, and a circulating library attached to most of the Catholic churches of the city of St. Louis.

The literary institutions of the denomination are as follows:

Theological Seminary, St. Vincent's, Cape Girardeau. Very Rev. A. Verrinna, C. M., president.

St. Louis University, St. Louis. Rev. J. G. Zealand, S. J., president.

Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis. Bro. James, director.

Saint Patrick's Academy, St. Louis. Bro. Nicholas, director.

Convent and Academy of the Visitation, St. Louis, for young ladies, in charge of the Sisters of the Visitation.

Convent and Academy of the Sisters of Saint Joseph, Hannibal.

Convent and Academy of the Sacred Heart, for young ladies, to which is attached a day-school in the old convent, St. Louis.

Saint Joseph's Convent and Academy, South St. Louis—lately Carondelet—under the Sisters of Saint Joseph.

Convent and Academy of the Sisters of Loretto, Florissant.

Convent and Academy of the Sisters of Loretto, Cape Girardeau.

Ursuline Convent and Academy, St. Louis.

Academy and Convent of the Sacred Heart, St. Charles, in charge of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart.

Convent and Academy of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Ste. Genevieve.

Convent and Academy of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Kansas City.

Unitarian.*—In St. Louis the First Unitarian Church (the Church of the Messiah,) was organized in 1834 by Rev. W. G. Eliot, who remained its pastor for 37 years. The Second Church (Church of the Unity,) was established in 1868, under Rev. J. C. Learned, its present pastor. A "Free School and Mission House," for reception and education of destitute children, has been supported by the above churches for thirty-five years. The first free day school in Missouri was established by the Church of the Messiah. There are twelve or fifteen other Unitarian churches in Missouri, but the statistics have not been received.

German Independent Evangelical Protestant Union, or United Church.†—The first society of this Union was founded in 1834 in St. Louis. Revs. Wall and Picker were the pioneers of this work. With the increase of German population of St. Louis and Missouri, many new societies with similar views were formed, but remained all isolated from each other until 1869, when a number of ministers and laymen from several of these societies formed a Union (*Verein*) in St. Louis. Since then three annual conventions of delegates have been held. The *Protestantischen Zeitblätter*, in Cincinnati, is at present the outward organ of the Evangelical Protestant Union of the West.

United Brethren in Christ.—The census of 1870, gives the following statistics of this denomination in Missouri: Number of organizations, 38; edifices, 20; sittings, 5,800, and value of property $32,000.

Universalist.—The census of 1870 gives the following statistics of this denomination in Missouri: Number of organizations, 5; edifices, 2; sittings, 1,300, and value of property, $8,300.

M. E. Church South.‡—The first preaching by Methodist or any Protestant minister in what is now the State of Missouri, was by Rev. John Clark, who resided in the American Bottom, where now stands the city of Alton, and occasionally crossed the river and preached to a settlement of Americans near Florissant of St. Louis County. He was a local, or lay preacher.

The first regularly appointed Methodist preacher in Missouri was Rev. John Travis, who received an appointment from Bishop Asbury in 1806. He formed two circuits, and at the end of the year returned one

* By Rev. John Snyder, Pastor of the First Unitarian Church, St. Louis.

† By Rev Dr. J G. Eberhard, Pastor of Church of "Holy Ghost," St. Louis.

‡ By Rev. D. R. McAnally, D. D., Editor *St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

hundred members. These circuits were called "Missouri" and "Maremac," and at the Conference of 1807, Jesse Walker was sent to supply the first, and Edmund Wilcox the latter.

From this time preachers were regularly appointed and worked to 1820, at which time there were in Missouri 21 traveling preachers, and 2,079 members. In 1821, Methodism proper was introduced into St. Louis by Rev. Jesse Walker, who, that year, secured the erection of a small house of worship on the corner of what is now Fourth and Myrtle streets, and returned 127 members.

The interests of the church have been carried forward steadily from the first, and the statistical reports for 1873 show in the M. E. Church South 604 preachers, (253 traveling and 351 local), 46,786 members, 401 churches; estimated value, $936,585; 50 parsonages; estimated value, $88,500.

The General Conference of 1850 made arrangements for the establishing of a publishing house in St. Louis, and in 1851 the *St. Louis Christian Advocate* (weekly), under the editorial management of D. R. McAnally, who, with an intermission of four years, has continued to edit it to the present. There is also published at the same house a quarterly called the *Southern Review*, edited by A. T. Bledsoe, LL.D. The house has issued tens of thousands of religious books, pamphlets and tracts, besides thousands that were issued for others in the regular way of business. Among the institutions of learning in Missouri, under the patronage of the Church, are:

Saint Charles College, founded in 1835.

Central College, Fayette, founded in 1852.

Arcadia College, at Arcadia, founded in 1843.

Pritchett Institute, Glasgow; Bellevue Collegiate Institute, Caledonia.

Shelby High School, Shelbyville; Macon High School, Bloomington.

Monticello High School, Monticello; Charleston High School, Charleston; Central Female College, Lexington; Howard Female College, Fayette; with others of less note.

CLIMATOLOGY.

By George Engelmann, M. D., St. Louis.

The climate of a country is the result of its geographical position and its topographical configuration. Missouri, in the center of that part of the great North American Continent which extends from the Rocky Mountains eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, constituting a great plain, so to say, unprotected by mountain ranges, unmodified by the proximity of oceans and their currents, largely partakes of and typically exemplifies the "continental climate," i. e., a climate of extremes, extremes in heat and cold, moisture and drought.

Missouri is a great undulating region extending from the 36th to the 41st degree of north latitude, and between the 12th and 19th degree of longitude west of Washington, rising from its eastern border, on the winding course of the Mississippi River, toward the west and northwest, from less than 300 feet to 1,200 or 1,400 feet above the ocean; open towards the Gulf of Mexico, 500 miles distant; open toward the northern country at the sources of the Mississippi and the Arctic regions, open eastward through the Ohio Valley to the Alleghany Ranges, and open westward through the Missouri Valley toward the Rocky Mountains; well watered by the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and their affluents.

The altitude above the sea on the Mississippi River rises from only about 275 feet near the southeast corner of the State, to 445 feet on its northeast corner. On the Missouri River, it rises from near 400 feet at its mouth to over 1,000 feet at the northwest corner of the State. The inland portion on these points lies from 50 to 200 feet higher than the low water-mark of the rivers, and on the water-sheds of their affluents it is from 400 to 600 feet higher yet, while the elevation of the Ozark Hills, in the south-eastern and southern parts of the State, stretching from Pilot Knob south-southwestward, amounts to several hundred feet more, just enough to influence the climate locally, but not sufficient to bear on that of the whole State.

The principal elements of the climate of a country are its *temperature* and its *moisture*. They influence and condition the existence and prosperity of organic life and the well-being of the human family. But these elements are to be considered not only in their averages, but even more so in their extremes; for the extremes, more than the means, establish the capability for, and the geographical limits of many productions. Unfortunately, we have an extended series of meteorological observations only of St. Louis. In 8 or 10 other stations throughout the State, observations have been made by private individuals, mostly for the Smithsonian

Institution, but their results have only been partially made available. The signal service of the U. S. army, established in 1871, has only one station in Missouri, at St. Louis, but the results of the stations at Cairo on our south-eastern border, at Keokuk, near the north-eastern angle, and Leavenworth on the western line, give us important data, which will become more valuable as they extend over a longer series of years.

My records, embracing a period of nearly 40 years, give the mean temperature of the city of St. Louis 55°5 F., with a variation in different years from 53°4 to 58°o, and with a range between extremes from —23°o to + 104°o. Comparative observations prove that these temperatures are peculiar to the built-up, paved and almost vegetation-less *city*, and that in the *country*, even in the immediate neighborhood, the temperature is on an average 2 degrees lower, while in certain localities and under certain influences of wind and moisture, it may differ occasionally as much as 8 or 10 degrees. We are, therefore, justified in assuming for the country near St. Louis, a mean temperature of 53 degrees.

The mean temperature of the seasons varies even more than that of the whole year. Our winters, taken in the usually assumed meteorological sense, from the first of December to the last of February, have in the city an average temperature of 33°3, and may be estimated for the surrounding country at 32°, but they vary in different seasons between 25° (winter of 1855-56 and 1872-73), and 40° (winter of 1844–1845). Our summers (from June 1st to Aug. 31st) have in the city a mean temperature of 76°8, and are calculated to reach in the country 75° ; ranging between the coolest summer of 71°5 mean temperature (1835, 1839 and 1848), and the warmest of 80° mean temperature (1838, 1850, and especially 1854). The following table gives the exact data for the city:

	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Whole Year.
Mean Temperature	33°6	55°4	76°8	56°3	55°6
Highest Means	40°4	62°2	80°1	60°5	58°2
Lowest Means	26°4	48°6	72°o	51°3	53°4
Range of Mean Temperatures	14°o	13°6	8°1	9°2	4°8
Range of Highest Temperatures	49° : 81°	85° : 97°	93° : 104°	82° : 102°	93° : 104°
Amount of Range	32°	12°	11°	10°	11°
Range of Lowest Temperatures	—23°+10°	0° : 28°	43° : 57°	—1° : 28°	—23° : 10°
Amount of Range	33°	28°	14°	29°	33°
Absolute Range of Temperatures	104°	97°	61°	103°	127°

This table contains some novel but practically quite important features, which require explanation. It indicates that the lowest temperature in our St. Louis winters may not fall below + 10°, or it may fall as low as —23° ; it ranges between + 10° and —23° ; thus in the same season we reach always a temperature of at least 49°, but it may rise to 81°. Then, our summer heat sometimes does not exceed 93°, but may rise to 104°, while it never falls below 43°, but sometimes not below 57°. The table further shows that mean temperatures of winter and spring are the most variable, that in different years they may vary as much as 14° and

13.6°, while those of summer and autumn vary only 8° and 9° in different seasons; and in the whole year as much as nearly 5°. The last line gives the actually observed range of temperatures, (not of a single year, but of the series of nearly forty years,) for winter and autumn 104° and 103°, for spring 97°, and for summer only 61°, but for the whole year as much as 127°. Doubtless these numbers, expressing the range of temperatures, will be considerably exceeded in the western and especially north-western parts of the State, when exact observations have been continued for a number of years. The extreme daily ranges of temperature amount, in winter and spring, sometimes to 56°, while in summer and fall they do not exceed 40°, but usually amount to about 20° in clear weather.

The Diagram No. II exhibits, in a graphic shape, the conditions of temperature in every month of the year at St. Louis. The central curve represents the mean temperature of every month, as it rises from January to July, and gradually falls again to December. The shaded band shows the limits within which the means of every month may range. The upper margin gives the highest mean, and the lower one the lowest mean found for each month in the years, through which the observations were carried on. It will be noticed that the band is broadest, the extremes are farthest apart, the range is greatest, from January to April, and narrowest, the range least, from June to September. The uppermost and the lowest curves (above and below the shaded band) represent the actually observed highest and lowest temperatures of each month. A glance at the diagram shows that the range of temperature was found greatest from October to April, and least from June to August. May and September exhibit an intermediate condition.

The last frosts in spring occur between March 13th and May 2d, on an average about April 5th; and the earliest autumnal frosts set in between October 4th and November 26th, on an average about October 27th; the period between these two terms extends in different years, from 184 to 252 days, on an average 205 days. In the south-east part of the State these limits of the freezing point will, of course, be much wider apart: and in the north-west they are narrowed down considerably. Our spring opens in March, though in some favored seasons vegetation breaks through its wintry bounds already in the latter part of February, while in a few very late springs it can hardly be said to have fairly commenced before the middle of April. The progress of vegetable development can best be appreciated by the observation of common wild or cultivated trees and shrubs. It is of course well known that different varieties, especially of the cultivated trees, blossom at slightly different periods, that soil and exposure have considerable influence on the flowering time, and that even the age of a tree is not without its effect. We must therefore, in instituting such observations, take an

average of many trees in a neighborhood, or confine ourselves to certain individual trees, comparing their development in different seasons. Thus we find that the first in bloom is the alder and the hazel, next—not rarely retarded by intervening cold spells—the soft or silver-leaf maple; our common white elm blooms a few days after this, between February 24th and April 15th, on an average March 19th. During the next following days roses, syringas, gooseberries, and many other bushes, and the weeping willows show their young leaves. About two weeks after the elm—between March 18th and April 25th, on an average about April 2d—the peach trees open their first blossoms, and are one week later in full bloom. Plum and pear trees, and sweet cherries blossom about the same time, or a few days later, and then the sour cherries and the glory of our rich woods, the redbuds, get into bloom. Between March 21st and May 1st, (mean April 14th), the early apple trees begin to bloom; and between March 28th and May 10th (mean April 20th) they may be said to be in full bloom. Syringas flower about the same time, crab apples five to eight days later, and a few days after them the quince bushes. The acacia, or black locust, native of our south-eastern border and cultivated everywhere about farms and in towns, begins to bloom between April 11th and May 23d, on an average May 1st, and six to ten days later is in its fullest fragrant glory. Ripening strawberries and cherries, and blooming roses closely follow it, and the catalpa, a very irregular bloomer, comes in full development generally between two and three weeks after the acacia.

The maturity and harvest of winter wheat immediately succeeds the catalpa bloom, between June 10th and July 1st, usually about June 20th.

The two seasons of 1842 and 1843 well represented the extremes, the former having exhibited the earliest and the latter about the latest vegetable development, within the last 40 years, in this neighborhood, the difference embracing a period of five to seven weeks.

The average temperature of a State of the extent of Missouri must necessarily vary considerably from that of the country about St. Louis; it recedes as we approach the more elevated plains of the West and of the North. The mean summer temperature varies but little throughout the State. In the summer of 1873, the mean temperature in the south-east was found only ½ degree higher than that of the north-east, and the difference between St. Louis and the west was even less. The winter temperatures, however, show a wide range, as the isothermal lines on the map approximately indicate. The Signal Service observations for 1872-73 show the winter in the south-east (Cairo) to have been 4° warmer than about St. Louis, and 11° warmer than in the north-eastern corner of the State (Keokuk), and 3° warmer in St. Louis than on the western border (Leavenworth), the greater difference naturally occuring on the north and south line, the lesser, but quite perceptible one, in the

east and west directions. In spring, the difference was found to amount to over 6° between the south-eastern and north-eastern, and only 1½° between the eastern and western parts of the State. The difference of the mean temperature of the autumnal season, in the different parts of the State, is intermediate between the difference which exists in summer and that which is found in spring; for we observe a diminution over 4° from south to north, and over 2° from east to west.

The mean temperature of the south-eastern part of the State is 2½ to 3° higher than at St. Louis, and 5½° higher than in the north-eastern angle; and the mean temperature of Leavenworth and the adjacent parts of Missouri, is fully 2° less than that of the region about St. Louis.

In connection with our winter temperature, it must be mentioned tnat the Mississippi at St. Louis freezes over about once in four or five years, partly, no doubt, in consequence of the heavy ice floating down from the North, and it then remains closed for one or two or even four or six weeks, sometimes passable for the heaviest teams. Our river has been known to close as early as the first week in December, and, in other years, to open as late as the last week in February, while the running ice may impede or interrupt navigation between the end of November and the end of February, sometimes as low down as the south-east corner of the State; the river is said, however, never to freeze over below Cape Girardeau.

The Missouri River is sometimes closed in the latter part of November, and has been known to remain firmly bridged over into the first week of March.

The climate of Missouri is on the whole a dry one, with strong evaporation and an atmosphere but rarely overloaded with moisture. The average amount of vapor, or rather dissolved water, in the atmosphere, the relative humidity, is only 66 (66 per cent. of complete saturation), 72 in winter, 59 in spring, 66 in summer, and 68 in autumn. Thus, spring proves to have the driest atmosphere, and April (56) more than any other month, which, by the way, is perfectly compatible with the considerable fall of rain which we often notice in spring.

We enjoy in Missouri an unusual amount of fair weather. Our autumnal season is celebrated for it, and also in the other parts of the year fair weather and bright sunshine prevail to the great benefit of organized life and the well-being of the human family.

	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Whole Year.
Clear or nearly clear days	30	33	40	40	143
Partially clear and variable days.	39	47	48	39	173
Days when the sun remains obscured....	21	12	4	12	49

Meteorologists have still another method to express the same facts, by rating the clear sky as 0, and the overcast one as 10, with the intermedi-

ate numbers designating the intermediate grades of cloudiness. After this method, we find the five months from November to March rated between 5 and 5½; April, May and October between 4 and 5; June till September between 3½ and 4; and the whole average year at 4½ of proportional cloudiness.

The average annual rainfall, including the melted snow, in St. Louis, is 41 inches, but varies considerably in different years; it has been as low as 25 and as high as 68 inches. Our regular rainy season extends from the middle of April to the middle of July, comprising the latter part of spring and the earlier part of summer. This, however, often suffers exceptions, as in our latitude the seasons are not so distinctly marked as nearer the tropics.

RAINFALL.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Whole Year.
Average rainfall in inches	7	12	13	9	41
Highest	16	21	32	20	68
Lowest	2	5	5	3	25

In the low south-eastern part of the State, the annual rainfall is somewhat higher than at St. Louis, while westward and especially north-westward, it diminishes to not more than 28 inches.

The accompanying map exhibits the areas of greater and lesser rainfall (44 inches south and south-eastward, to 28 inches northward) taken from the carefully prepared "Tables and Results of the Precipitation of Rain and Snow, digested by Ch. A. Schott," for the Smithsonian Institution, based on the best and most extensive observations obtainable.

Our Diagram No. III exhibits the monthly means and extremes of the rainfall, as observed here in 35 years. It will be seen from it that the average quantity is least in January and February, increases till June, is much less in July and August, and from September to December is only somewhat higher than in January and February. March to August comprises our wet, and September to February our dry season. The extremes vary excessively, as the same diagram shows, the upper line giving the highest observed in each month, and the lower line the lowest amount collected. It will be seen that in every month, rain to the amount of nearly 8 inches or more *may* fall in St. Louis; only January has never given as much as 5 inches. In May and December, we have had as much as about 11 inches; and in June, even 17. That was in the year 1858, when, in that month, several extremely heavy but quite local rains descended, amounting to 6 or even 7 inches in a single day.

The Diagram further exhibits by the lower line, the least amount of rain for each month. Only in November it ever reached zero; August to October, it sometimes amounted to a small fraction of an inch; in every other month, except May, it was occasionally less than one inch; in May only, it amounted to less than 2 inches.

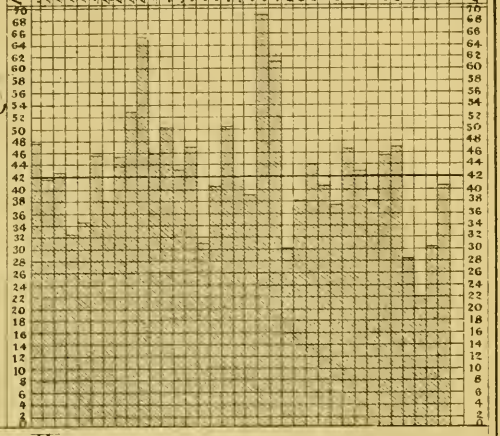
The Signal Service observations find the annual quantity of rain in 1872-73 to have been about 2 inches less in Keokuk than in Leavenworth, and 2⅓ inches more in Cairo than in St. Louis; whilst the difference between St. Louis and Keokuk amounted to over 10 inches, the maximum of 41½ inches in Cairo, and the minimum in this area which includes our State, in Keokuk, of nearly 29 inches.

DIAGRAMS
illustrating the
CLIMATE of ST. LOUIS,
by
GEO. ENGELMANN, M.D.

Constructed and engraved expressly for
CAMPBELL'S GAZETTEER OF MISSOURI.

I.

ANNUAL RAIN FALL (INCLUDING MELTED SNOW) FROM 1839 TO 1874.

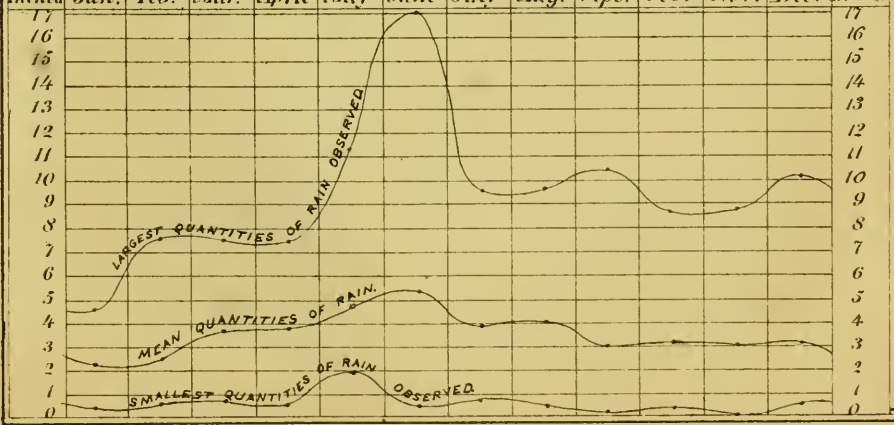


II.

MEAN & EXTREME TEMPERATURES OBSERVED, 1835 TO 1873.

III.

MEAN & EXTREME QUANTITIES OF RAIN (INCLUDING MELTED SNOW) OBSERVED, 1839 TO 1873.



The winter rains were twice as heavy in Cairo as on the 3 other stations, but less in Keokuk than either St. Louis or Leavenworth. The spring rains were very nearly equal in 3 stations; in Keokuk, however, only about ¾ of the quantity of the others was observed. The summer rains were heavier in St. Louis and Keokuk than in Cairo and Leavenworth; and the autumnal rains were neaarly equally distributed, with a little less at the northern station. In Cairo, the greatest quantity of rain fell in the winter and spring; in St. Louis, in spring and summer; in Leavenworth, in spring; and in Keokuk, in summer.

The Diagram No. I exhibits the amount of rain observed in St. Louis in every year from 1839 to 1873. It shows at a glance the years of drought (1842, 1843, 1853, 1860, 1870, 1871, and 1872), and those of excessive rains (1847, 1848, and principally, 1858 and 1859). It is seen that in the year of our great flood, 1844, the local rains in St. Louis did not reach much above the average; the flood came from the confluents of the Missouri, especially the Kansas River. It is further seen, that the law of compensation is noticeable only in a longer series of years; we may pick out 2 to even 7 years in succession, above the average, or 2 to 4 consecutive years below the average. It is true that the three years from 1870–72, and especially the year 1871, were excessively dry, but to conclude from this observation, that our climate is undergoing an essential change, is very short-sighted and quite erroneous. Moreover, Mr. Schott's discussions, alluded to above, which embrace the observations made for a much longer series of years, and over almost the whole of North America (Mexico excepted), give the positive assurance that at least for a century, the climate has not changed, or the amount of rain on an average diminished.

Our summer rains mostly descend with great abundance and in a comparatively short time, so that the average 13 inches of summer rain falls in 70 hours, distributed over 24 days, while the 7 inches of winter rain (and snow) descend in 160 hours and on 22 days. The days on which it rains vary between 68 and 115 in the year. On the average we have 92 days in the year, on which it rains. Our rains last from a fraction of an hour to a few hours, and very rarely extend through the 24 hours.

Snow is rather scarce in our climate, and rarely continually covers the ground for more than a few days or a week, but it has been known to fall about St. Louis as early as October 5, and as late as April 16. In some years it amounted, when melted, to 5½ inches, in others to only one half inch; the average is about 2⅓ inches.

Our rivers rise generally between April and June, principally in consequence of the heaviness of our spring and summer rains, and much less from the thawing of snows in the north-western plains and mountains—to which, commonly, our floods are ascribed. The Mississippi at St. Louis rises sometimes not more than 20 or 25 feet, but occasionally (1844) as much as 42 feet, above low water-mark, while in the fall and winter months the rivers are quite low.

The atmospherical pressure (indicated by the stage of the barometer) is with us in summer more uniform and regular than on the Atlantic coast, while in winter it fluctuates considerably, and often very rapidly. The average barometrical pressure is highest in January, falls till May, and gradually rises again till January; it is most variable from November to March, and least so from June to August.

The barometrical indications perfectly correspond with the winds;

these are more moderate here in the interior than on the Atlantic coast, but winter storms from the West and Northwest are not rare, and extend over the whole country, traveling from the Rocky Mountains across the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic coast in about two days. During the winter season, westerly winds prevail scarcely more than south-easterly ones, while during the warmer months, from May to October, south-easterly ones largely predominate over all others.

Thunderstorms are frequent in spring, (on an average 14) and especially in summer (20), principally from May to July; they occur much rarer in autumn (7), and in winter (2). In the warmer seasons they are sometimes accompanied by short but violent tornadoes, which invariably, like most thunderstorms, come from the south-west, and sometimes do considerable damage. Violent hailstorms have prevailed in some seasons and some localities, while others have been rather free from their injurious visitations.

The native vegetation which covers the surface of our State results from the climatological conditions above enumerated, and thus permits us to judge of and mark these conditions. In the south-eastern corner of the State, marked on the map as being blessed with the warmest temperature and the greatest moisture, we find the cypress and the cane in the predominating low grounds, and the Spanish oak, mixed with more northern oaks and hickories on the slopes. Besides corn and tobacco, cotton is a staple product of this district. West and north of this region we find the broad belt of timbered lands of the State, which sends its spurs up the river valleys. The characteristic trees in the wide river bottoms are, the cottonwood and the sycamore, the elm and black walnut, the pecan, the hackberry and the honey locust, with very few oaks. The smaller river and creek bottoms, and the slopes of their bluffs, are the favorite localities for the linden, the mulberry, the black birch, the buckeye, the silver maple, while on the fertile hills the sugar maple abounds, with the red oak and several species of hickory. The rolling uplands are characterized by numerous oaks, prominent among which are the white, post and black oaks, and the different hickories. Wheat, corn, hemp and tobacco are the staples of this district, distributed according to the fertility of the soil.

The only pine woods in the State (yellow pine, *Pinus mitis*), are found where the Silurian formation furnishes a sufficiency of silicious material; they occupy a belt south of the Missouri River, extending in a south-western direction along the Ozark Hills.

West and north-west of the timbered region spread the great prairies, covered with native grasses, interspersed with numerous flowering herbs, especially of the aster and sunflower tribes; even here some timber is generally found in the valleys along the water courses, and sometimes on the ridges. They furnish excellent wheat and corn lands.

THE LEAD DEPOSITS.

By R. O. Thompson, M. E., St. Louis.

Perhaps there is no country of equal area on the globe that possesses one-half the extent and variety in lead deposits that Missouri can justly claim. The lead veins, lodes and disseminations of this State are not confined to narrow, definite localities, nor do they occur at remote distances from one another.

The deposition of the lead ores did not occur at one time nor, indeed, in one geological epoch. The lithological character of the veinous mines, and the associate mineral contents of the same have been somewhat determined. The extent, dip and thickness of the lead deposits have not been fully ascertained, though they have been developed sufficiently to show that their range is much more extensive than in any other of the lead-bearing regions of the world.

We find galena in Missouri occurring in ferruginous clay that becomes jointed; or separating in distinct masses, quite regular in form when taken out and partially dried. We also find lead in regular cubes in gravel beds or with cherty masses in the clays associated with the same. These cubes in some localities show the action of attrition, while in others they are entirely unworn. Throughout large districts lead is found in the carboniferous rocks, but perhaps the greater portion is obtained from the magnesian rocks of the Lower Silurian, and in one or two localities galena has been discovered in the rocks of the Azoic period. At Dugal's on the Tom Suck, in Reynolds County, lead is found in a disseminated condition in the porphyry.

One mile east of Annapolis in Iron County, lead is found in a compact, fine grained, dark brown sandstone in a regularly disseminated condition. This deposition, however, must have been after the elevation of the azoic rock, as its strata rest upon or are lapped up against an extensive dyke of porphyry on the southeast.

The great disseminated lead region of the State, so far as known, occupies about one-half of the northern portion of Madison and the same amount of land in St. Francois County. There is no mistaking the character of this galeniferous formation, or confounding it with that of any other yet discovered in Missouri. At Mine LaMotte, St. Joe, Mine à Jo and at the Fox Mines, as well as at the Captain Shaw lands, this grand dissemination has been clearly determined to exist as one belt and conforming to one system of sedimentary deposition. There are many localities between the points named where the members of the

Lower Silurian rock have been elevated, presenting disseminated galena with the same unmistakable forms and associations.

The topographical character of the disseminated belt is a succession of elevations, valleys, and in several localities, considerable hills or small mountains. The elevations in the region of the Fox Mines, 2 miles west of Fredericktown, present a dark reddish porphyry cropping out from their summits and scatterd along their sides. Further down, and near the bottom of the valleys, also in many places lapping the porphyrys are the second sandstone and third magnesian limestone. Over the greater part of the disseminated lead region indicated, the rocks will be found to carry the same lithological character as those already named, and over none of this region have we observed rocks of a later geological age than the Lower Silurian, but let it not be inferred that these formations are uniform throughout this district, for, at the Fox Mines the second sandstone is entirely wanting, its place being occupied by 12 feet of a hard, brownish, crystalline silico-magnesian limestone, in which are found the organic remains of *Orthis*, *Straparollus* and other forms. That a clear and comprehensive idea of this formation and association may be had, we present the measurement of a shaft 50 feet deep, made from the bottom upward: First came 20 feet of hard, bluish-gray, silico-magnesian limestone, in which was disseminated galena with sulphuret of nickel, cobalt, copper and sulphuret of iron; above this are 9 feet of hard, dark-brown, irregularly crystallized limestone with large masses of sulphuret of iron scattered through which are traces of nickel; next 2 feet of compact, hard, bluish-white magnesian limestone, containing 29 per cent. of lead with many regular cubes of galena coated with cobalt occurring in little openings; then 12 feet of brownish-gray compact magnesian limestone; then 7 feet of clay and alumina, in which are broken masses of sandstone, chert and limestone.

In the bottom of this shaft a drill was sunk through the 3d magnesian limestone which is of a uniform character. After boring 138 feet, the drill penetrated the 3d sandstone.

There are several localities in this metalliferous belt where slates are found carrying the richest disseminations of lead yet discovered; in this the lines of deposition can be plainly traced.

It is not difficult to determine the physical progress, active force and manner of the consolidation of these strata. The deposition of galena and silver in the porphyry at Dugal's Mine, in Reynolds County, presents all the characteristics of a sedimentary formation. The lead found here enters the magnesian limestone series, which covers a large portion of the porphyry hill, and contains silver sufficient to class it as argentiferous.

The Azoic rocks in this region, when the great Silurian System began to be formed, were so many islands, their heads only elevated above the vast sedimentary sea. The bed upon which the limestones and sandstones

were deposited, consisted of the weatherings of the Azoic rocks, which naturally sought the valleys and became a base for the sedimentary rock.

This boundless sea held in solution lime, magnesia, alumina, manganese, lead, copper, cobalt, nickel, iron and other mineral substances. In this chemical condition gases were evolved and the work of formation commenced. The two gases forming the great creative power and aiding solidification, were carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen; the former seeking its affinity in lime and forming limestone; the sulphur in the latter naturally combining with the other metals, forming sulphates or sulphurets. The work of deposition and solidification being in harmony, it is easy to understand how these minerals exist in a disseminated condition in these rocks.

The slates that we find so rich in galena, presenting the myriad forms of *Lingula*, must also have been formed in the Silurian Age. The distribution among the magnesian limestones of these decomposing slates, can be most easily accounted for: The decomposed feldspar produced by the weathering of the porphyry, became in its change a silicate of alumina; and the sulphur combining with the lead, disseminated the same in the slate as readily as in the limestone.

We have been thus explicit in describing this formation, because this lead dissemination is the only one known to exist, and is the source from which millions of pounds of lead annually reach our markets to be merged into various commercial forms.

The region just described, and which is known as the Mine LaMotte district, was discovered about 1720 by LaMotte and Renault. It was not, however, until this territory was ceded to Spain, that any considerable mining for lead was done in this part of Missouri. Mine à Breton, was discovered by M. Le Breton, and a general excitement ran through all the Spanish settlements of the territory.

Moses Austin of Virgina secured from the Spanish Government a large grant of land near Potosi, and sunk the first regular shaft upon the lode of mineral found going down in an opening in the magnesian limestone. After taking out large quantities of lead, he, in 1789, erected the first reverberatory furnace for the reduction of lead ever built in America.

In some portions of Ste. Genevieve, Jefferson and other south-eastern counties, lead has been found in the carboniferous rocks, but not in any considerable quantity. It is in the magnesian limestone only that paying quantities have been developed. In all the region named we find crystallyzed cubes of galena in the "tallow clay" occurring as "float"; and usually in the immediate vicinity, the openings in the second and third magnesian limestone are filled with cubes of galena, clay, sulphate of baryta, calc spar, sulphuret of zinc or black jack, and the silicate of zinc. The minerals named usually occur as a gangue for the lead, and the baryta and sulphuret of zinc in amorphous forms. The vertical posi-

tion of the mineral in these fissures or openings, often "pinches" up, and the mineral is lost, but the "fault" is soon run, the lode again found, and the lead struck with the same gangue as before. In Franklin County, and also in Washington and Jefferson, galena is found in ferruginous clay and coarse gravel, often associated with small masses of brown hematite iron and the sulphuret of iron. Sometimes the openings in the limestone do not present well defined walls, the lead and other substances lying in small cavities or pockets. The most noted of the Franklin County mines are the Virginia, Mt. Hope, Golconda, Evans, Skewes, Elliott, Darby, Patton, Massey, Berthold, Gravelly, Enloe and Hamilton. The first mentioned has produced by far the greater portion of lead from this section.

A New York company purchased the Virginia mines in 1873, and made extensive preparations for work, erecting a large furnace and iron warehouse before any ore was raised. But little judgment was used in sinking for the lead, and the results have not been at all satisfactory. When this and the other mines were abandoned years ago, water was, in almost every instance, the cause. The richer and more extensive deposits probably lie beneath the lowest shafts sunk.

Passing into Jefferson and Washington Counties, the geological formation does not differ materially from that of the lead region in Franklin, although the associations are in some instances quite different. At the Webster Mines the silicate and carbonate of zinc are found always accompanying the lead. At the Vallé Mines, silicate of zinc and baryta occur as well as hematite iron ore. The great Mammoth Mine was a succession of caves, in which millions of pounds of lead were found adhering to the sides and roof, and on the bottom with clay and baryta. The Sandy, Tarpley, Edging, Yankee, Miller and many other diggings are well known, though now producing but little lead.

The Frumet or Sinstein Mines are the most productive that have ever been opened in Jefferson County, and are now producing 107 pigs of lead a day, also large quantities of zinc ore. The Jenner's tract with mine of the same name is near by, and is thought to be as extensive and rich in ore as the former. The mines belonging to Dr. Dyer have attracted considerable attention from the richness of the ore and the presence of silver in the same. The Darby Diggings, on the Benton claim, are valuable mines, but the galena is so mixed with baryta that crushing and separating is necessary to secure the lead in a condition for reduction.

In Washington, lead-mining has been carried on for a greater length of time uninterruptedly, and more acres of land have been dug over that have produced lead than in any other county in the State. The galena has been usually found in the gravel and clay overlying the magnesian rocks, and in a few instances assumes a lode form in fissures of the same.

At the mines of the Memphis Lead Company, south-east of Potosi, are found small cubes of lead disseminated through a hard geodic limestone, in which sulphate of baryta and silicate of zinc are in association. At Mine à Reed the lead follows a well-defined fissure in the second magnesian limestone, occurring in flattened masses or depressed cubes with laminar structure; but all resting upon their *edges* in the fissure. These, with the Harris and one or two others, are mines of recent discovery. Old Mines, Cannon, Scott, Bellefontaine, Austin, Burts, Layton, Cook, Elliott, Shore, Old Ditch, Turkey Hill, Richwoods and more than a hundred other mines are too well known to need here any detailed history. The lead production of this county is not nearly as large as it was between the years 1841 and 1854, but in some localities renewed energy is supplanting that lethargy which has held the lead-mining people of this rich galeniferous region in almost complete inactivity.

In St. François County, lead deposits which bear no relation to the grand system of dissemination at the St. Joe Mines, Capt. Shaw's Mines, Mine à Jo, etc., are found in the ferruginous clay and gravel, but these clay diggings, with but two or three exceptions, are not now worked to any great extent, though they have produced many millions of pounds in past years.

Over portions of Madison County considerable lead is found in the clay; but is not profitable working when compared with the richness and quantity of the celebrated Mine LaMotte region in the same county.

Several localities in Iron County show a good prospect for lead.

In Wayne, Carter, Reynolds and Crawford lead has been found, and in the eastern portion of the last named county considerable was mined a few years ago. Wherever it has been found in Wayne County it is invariably associated with the carbonates of copper and heavy spar, and lies in the magnesian limestone or in the drift above those rocks; there is evidence of extensive deposits here. In Carter County, near Brushy Creek and some of the tributaries of Current River, the writer has seen several small exposures of galena, but no developments have yet been made. In Reynolds lead is found, as before stated, in porphyry and limestone, and in one or two localities, in the clay and cherty mass overlying the limestone.

Ste. Genevieve County has a deposit of lead known as the Avon Mines on Mineral Fork, where mining and smelting has been prosecuted for many years. In this vicinity lead has also been found as "float" in several places. At the Avon Mines the mineral in the second sandstone, which rests here upon the third magnesian limestone, is scattered or disseminated through the same in almost horizontal strata. With the one, hematite iron ore and yellow ochre are found as well as in other portions of the sandstone in which the lead does not exist. Perry County

presents many localities where lead has been mined: Rozier, Horn's and Vallé's may be mentioned, but there are no considerable deposits now known there. The lead has invariably been found in the clay openings of the third magnesian limestone.

Lead exists in the small streams in several places in the western parts of Cape Girardeau County.

In the twelve counties named, we may safely estimate that 2,000 square miles are underlaid with lead, upon which territory can be found almost anywhere, either in the clay, gravel openings, or in a diseminated condition. The lead production of this portion of the State, though on the increase, is not one-tenth what it would be could capital and skilled labor be made to understand its galeniferous wealth.

What has been termed the central lead district of the State comprises the counties of Cole, Cooper, Moniteau, Morgan, Miller, Benton, Maries, Camden and Osage, and here again a marked difference is observed in formation and association.

The galena is first discovered in isolated cubes scattered through a joint or tallow clay of a yellowish color. Where there has been no disturbance of the strata a silico crystalline magnesian limestone, answering to the second magnesian limestone of Swallow, is found immediately beneath the clay holding the masses of galena. In one or two localities the third magnesian limestone approaches very near the surface. Along the Moreau the exposures of the magnesian or calciferous sandrock series are more favorably presented for identification. Crossing from Brazito to Centertown, a ridge with outcroppings of the second sandstone is traceable for miles; in many places overlaid with cotton rock. In two localities the cotton rock or first magnesian limestone has been found to carry galena in paying quantities. At the Pioneer Mines, known as the Scott Mines, as well as at Barber's and a dozen other places in the vicinity, galena occurs in the clay but a few inches below the surface. Large masses of lead in crystallized cubes are found in the clay at a depth of from 6 to 8 feet, when masses of broken cotton rock, sandstone, chert, and conglomerate were met with, and galena in sheets from 2 to 8 inches thick sandwiched between the masses, associated with sulphate of baryta and tallow clay. There is no regularity to the clip, inclination or association, until the regular beds of second magnesian limestone are reached. Here the galena passes into large openings in the rock, and becomes disseminated in the edges of the walls as well as completely mixed with the baryta.

In Cole County the lead is uniformly met with in the joint clays, cherty conglomerate, finally assuming the vein and lode form in the magnesian limestone series. In this region lead is more uniformly found where surface exposures are met with, than in any other part of the State. In two shafts that have been sunk nearly 100 feet in the rock, the

third magnesian limestone has been struck; and in it, the richer deposits of lead. Near Locust Mound, in the western part of the county, lead is found in magnesian limestone passing down between well defined walls, and held by a gangue of baryta, calc spar and brown hematite iron in the form of "pipe ore." It is a most singular and interesting formation and association. The galena and baryta are formed into round bale-like masses, with the pieces of pipe iron stuck through them in all directions. The "Old Circle," 3 or 4 miles distant, was discovered several years ago, and more than 3,000,000 pounds of lead mined; but the water came in, the war began and operations ceased. In the same locality a number of other shafts were sunk and worked for a time profitably, but all or nearly all were abandoned on account of the water. For the past three years, the lead development of Cole County has been more to the north-western corner, passing into Moniteau and Cooper Counties. In the former, several valuable mines have been opened. The West Diggings have been extensively developed and proved rich. The mineral is found in connected cubes in limestone rock containing a large percentage of magnesia. It lies in lodes and pockets in the openings, filled up with a dark red clay. This lead seems to have been slightly oxydized upon the outside of the masses of cubes, and sand sprinkled upon it, while in a condition to fasten the particles of silex firmly upon it; thereby presenting a rough appearance, but yielding a large per cent. of lead. In Cooper County, lead has been found in several places, but not in any very considerable quantity. Near Otterville there have been two leads, probably paying ones, opened. In Osage, lead has been found in five places; but none of these deposits are worked at present. Maries County has produced but little lead; though the Carter & Hunsucker Mines, 7 miles south of Shiler's Ferry, have yielded considerable galena of excellent quality. The lead was discovered in a horizontal lode running along the surface of the ground, and resting in an opening in the second magnesian limestone. Lead has been found 13 miles west of Vienna, but associated with sulphuret of iron, and so impure as to be almost worthless for reduction. Many new discoveries were made during the winter of 1873, none of which have been fully developed.

Camden possesses considerable deposits of lead, and in the vicinity of Linn Creek a number of mines have been successfully worked, and new developments are yielding large quantities of mineral. Lead has also been found in many localities along the Little and Big Niangua, and as the entire northern portion of the county is underlaid with the magnesian limestone formation, it may be discovered in many places where its existence has never been suspected. Miller County is particularly rich in galeniferous ore. The whole county is underlaid with the 3d magnesian limestone, as can be plainly seen along the Osage River and the Gravois and Saline Creeks. Lead is often met with in the loose cherty

mass covering the surface, and in the tough, impervious clay, also in veins, lodes and pockets, or isolated masses in the limestone. Paying lead has been found north of the Osage River in Miller County. On the Gravois, Big and Little Saline and Bush Creeks, rich lead deposits have been opened. The Fox, Walker, Mt. Pleasant and Saline Diggings have yielded millions of pounds of lead in the past 4 years; the mines now worked in the county are paying well.

Benton County contains a number of lead deposits, the most important being the Cole Cany Mines. There are 2 or 3 well-defined small vertical veins observable in the 2d magnesian limestone. Lead has been found as a "float" in many localities. The lead mines of Benton are now unworked.

Morgan County, like Washington, can boast of having lead in every township, either as "clay mineral," "float" or in veins, lodes, pockets and caves. The magnesian limestone series of Morgan, in which the lead ores now are or have all existed, are the most complete and well defined of any in Missouri. The 1st magnesian saccharoidal, 2d magnesian, 2d sandstone, 3d magnesian limestone, 3d sandstone, and 4th magnesian limestone have all been exposed. From the association that we have met with in this county, there is no question but lead or galena will be found in all the magnesian rocks of the series, and the most extensive deposits thus far developed have been found in the 2d and 3d magnesian limestone. The most extensive deposits of lead in Morgan have been found south of the center of the county, yet in the north-western part are several well known lodes that could be worked at a large profit. On Lake Creek are 2 lodes opening up in the bottom of the creek, that have not been worked on account of the water. On the Swickerath Farm there are over a dozen places where lead has been mined with profit. The Bond Mines, O'Brien's and a number of others have been worked a long time. The first of these is situated on a small tributary of the Gravois about 2½ miles from the Osage. Mineral was first found here in the clay and among the loose chert and conglomerate covering the surface. Going down to the 2d magnesian limestone, openings or crevices were found filled with clay baryta and lead in irregularly formed cubes or masses. These lodes are quite regular, and give more and richer ore as they are followed down into the 3d magnesian limestone. There seems to be a region here, representing more than a thousand acres where lead is everywhere found by digging a few feet. The Indian Creek Mines have yielded considerable lead, usually found in veins or lodes, with calc spar as a gangue. On the head waters of the Big Gravois a large number of rich paying mines have been opened, among them the Coffin Spring Mines, Ferguson, Buffalo and New Granby. South and east of these are the Gray Horse Diggings, Brushy, O'Brien and New Joplin Mines, all lying a little west of the Main Gravois and Hume's Mill,

while on the East Fork of the Gravois and a very little east of Versailles are the rich and profitable African Diggings, Gum Spring, Moorland and Wyan Spring Mines, besides several others belonging to the Granby Company. The Kelley Mines, Gabrielle Diggings, Doffe and Rock Ford Mines and hundreds of others have been and are being successfully worked. A region covering 12 by 18 miles in Morgan County seems to be almost entirely underlaid with lead. Upon Buffalo, Gravois and Haw Creeks are numerous well-defined veins occurring in the 2d and 3d magnesian limestone. These veins were discovered by finding disconnected masses of galena in the clay and cherty mass above. The lead deposits of this county, like others in the district, are but little developed, and when deeper mining is done the region will be found much richer than is now anticipated.

The southern lead region of the State comprises the counties of Pulaski, Laclede, Texas, Wright, Webster, Douglas, Ozark and Christian. The mineral deposits of this region may be said to be almost wholly undeveloped, very little practical mining having been done. The galeniferous deposits remain almost untouched, save a limited development of the surface ores, and in one or two instances where, by deeper mining, the mineral has been reached in the rock formation. The lead-bearing portion of this region lies wholly in the Ozark Mountain range. The rock formation is entirely magnesian in character, with one or two exceptions, where the Azoic rocks have been elevated close to the surface.

In Pulaski County lead has been discovered in several localities. Laclede County has a number of lead deposits, one or two of which could be worked profitably, but the lack of capital has prevented any satisfactory development. About 11 miles from Lebanon, the county seat, a lead deposit is now being worked, where the ore is found in a disseminated condition in the soft magnesian limestone.

In the south-western portion of Texas County, along the head waters of the Gasconade River, considerable deposits of lead are known to exist. Several mines have been partially opened, but whenever the rock was reached, the parties mining not having the capital to proceed, invariably abandoned the prospect and looked for another surface deposit. Wright has a number of lead mines almost unworked, which are located in the south-eastern portion of the county, and are a continuation of the deposits in Texas County. Considerable work has been done in some shafts, and a deposit of lead has been found in a cave from which several thousand pounds have been taken, the lode being followed down in a shaft inside the cave. The lead carries, as a gangue, calc spar, sulphuret of zinc and sulphuret of baryta. Further operations have been stopped by want of capital.

In Douglas County, near the eastern line, and near Swan Creek, are considerable deposits of galena which are entirely unworked.

Ozark County has a number of lead deposits almost entirely undeveloped. On the Little Fork of White River, near the northern portion of the county, are several localities quite rich in lead. A little south of Gainesville, on a tributary of White River, very rich lead deposits are known to exist. In all these mines, or wherever lead is found zinc almost invariably accompanies the same.

In Christian County, T. 26 N., R. 19 W., and T. 27, same range, is a large lead-bearing section. Over both these townships lead can be picked up in many places, where denuding agencies have uncovered it. Much of the region above described is quite distant from any means of transportation, a fact which has, to some extent, retarded the development of the deposits.

The western lead district comprises Hickory, Dallas, Polk, St. Clair, Cedar and Dade Counties.

In Hickory County quite extensive mining has been carried on for two or three years, the largest deposits having been found near Hermitage. In the northern portion of the county, and along the Pomme de Terre River, lead occurs as "float" and in the rock formation. In two or three places the lead is found to fill openings in the Archimedes limestone. All the more prominent lodes, however, are found in the second magnesian limestone, with a deposit occurring in the third. The lead deposits of Hickory County are richer than any other in this district, and are also more fully developed.

Dallas County has a few deposits of lead, but no developments have been made sufficient to determine their extent.

Float lead has been found in various localities in Polk County.

In St. Clair County the galeniferous deposits are in the second sandstone and in the ferruginous clay with chert, conglomerate and gravel.

Cedar County presents a deposit of lead, copper and antimony in a closely defined vein in the lower carboniferous limestone that lies below the coal of that region. Galena is found in the clay and gravel, but no mines are being worked in the county.

In Dade a considerable quantity of galena has been found in the south-eastern corner of the county, but the old prospects are entirely unworked.

The south-west lead district of Missouri comprises the counties of Jasper, Newton, Lawrence, Stone, Barry and McDonald. The two counties first named, in 1873 produced more than one-half of the pig lead of Missouri, and may well be proud of their immense deposits of galeniferous wealth.

The geology of the lead-bearing portions of Jasper and Newton Counties shows unmistakably a later formation than that of any other portion described. Over a country of more than 25 miles from east to west, by 30 miles from north to south, are the exposures of the Archi-

medes limestone, the mounds and elevations being capped with ferruginous sandstone, which in some localities becomes almost micaceous in character, though it does not entirely lose its character of deposition. At Twin Groves, Pilot Grove, Diamond Grove, near Smithfield, and in many other localities this sandstone may be seen in a weathered condition upon the elevations; and southward from these points sandstone rock is sometimes exposed, though the Archimedes limestone is more generally presented. Nearly all the lead deposits of the region are followed from their cherty or clay beds, down into the sub-carboniferous rock. The exposures met with in a number of shafts, drifts, wells and cuts, of this Archimedes limestone, show variableness of character, but there are enough organic remains to determine its character.

At Leadville the Archimedes limestone comes to the surface as immense beds of chert or flint, and in this limestone are geodic masses set with beautiful crystals of calc spar; and in one instance filled with crystallized quartz. In others were small modified cubes of galena and crystallized sulphuret of zinc.

At Mr. Snapp's, 2 miles south, a well sunk 18 feet through this limestone shows thin strata of bituminous shale. At Grove Creek and many other mining localities this brown or blue shale is met with in great abundance, and with it coal of a poor character, and bitumen in small nodules, are found.

The thickness of the Archimedes limestone, which is here nearly filled with organic remains, is very variable over this entire district. Its greatest thickness is about 200 feet, and its thinnest beds are not more than 28 feet. In more than 150 shafts examined, galena, sulphuret of zinc, calamine, calcite, sulphuret of iron, sulphate of baryta, sulphate of iron and carbonate of lead and magnesia were observed, all combined or differently associated in each.

Over the whole region—bottom-lands, prairies and timbered lands,—galena is met with in the clay, in loose cherty beds, or exposed by the action of water in ravines and in the beds of the streams. To account for the presence of lead in the clay and debris is not a difficult matter. The rock formation that once held the lead has disintegrated and become a portion of the soil, setting free the lead, which from its specific gravity sunk deep into the plastic clay.

At Minersville there are some very peculiar formations. The lead is found in masses of various sizes before reaching the rock formation, but in small quantities compared with other localities. Over quite an extent of territory, whenever the Archimedes limestone is reached, lead is found, usually in openings as well as in regular lodes in this rock. In many cases there is no clay in association with the lead which is closely surrounded with the wall rock. In a shaft nearly due north of the furnaces is a most remarkable lode, which for nearly 50 feet in the solid

limestone has gone down solidly filled with cubes of galena and sulphuret of zinc, some of which masses present such a variation that we denominate them elongated lamellar, distorted cubes; the front face is more evenly modified, while the posterior portions are warped into irregular bands. Portions of these masses show beautifully associated prismatic colors, always more brilliant where the bands are most distorted or the cubes most modified. Many of the cubes from 3 to 4 inches square, have small modified cubes half sunk into and almost covering one of their sides. These little attached cubes are most brilliantly polished, the face of the main cube presenting an indented appearance, and all is formed as evenly as the finest mosaic work. Many of these cubes are as evenly coated with sulphuret of zinc, as if done with the hand of an artist. In some instances this coated surface is finely dotted with little crystals of the silicate of zinc, others are evenly covered with angular particles of silex. Large crystals of the sulphuret of zinc are found attached to much of the lead, or occurring in the same lode, of a beautiful orange green color, at whose bases a great number of smaller ones are piled in a very regular manner; the upper point presenting a half formed pyramid, and each point exposed by the receding of the outer one toward the base, the points and facets of all being polished as bright as the finest steel. These remarkable crystalline forms are often resting on cubes of lead; and again small modified lead cubes are thickly attached to the base of the zinc crystals or half way up their sides. These mineral masses go down in the lode very regularly, the rock holding all tightly, and no other mineral showing itself. From this and other shafts of similar and various characters, millions of tons of lead have been mined, and the prospect of permanency is more assured now than 10 years ago.

A little south-west of Minersville, there are a number of shafts that show remarkable forms of crystallization and decomposition; from 4 to 6 feet below the surface, a loose cherty mass of rock is found, in which are masses of partially oxidized lead associated with green carbonate of copper and little drops or nodules of asphaltum. Regular cube spaces are found where the sulphuret of lead has been changed to an oxide, and can be taken out in the form of white lead. The largest body of lead ever found in one solid, unbroken mass, the weight being over 7 tons, was taken out during 1873 at this point. Over this entire region, covering more than 3 square miles, there are unmistakable indications of lead deposits.

The Leadville diggings west of Minersville occupy about 4 square miles; Davis & Murphy and the Granby Co. are the principal operators. Thompson & McConnell have several tracts of valuable lead lands in the vicinity, which are soon to be developed.

At the Horse Shoe diggings, in this vicinity, 6 or 7 feet of lead have

been found beneath the cap rock. All along the ravines and creeks and out on the rolling prairie lead is found almost everywhere. A shaft now 94 feet is being sunk, to reach a second deposit believed to exist beneath the one extensively worked.

The celebrated Stephens diggings are located on a creek 2½ miles s. w. Moffat & Sargeant are the principal operators, though Davis & Murphy and others are engaged in mining here. In several shallow shafts lead was found over quite an extent of country.

On the Walkinshaw land occurs a remarkable deposit of lead. It is neither a vein nor a lode, but rather a vast underground chamber filled with very fine galena associated with which were chert, clay and black jack. At Lone Elm large quantities of lead have been raised, and the greater the depth reached the better the prospects, though at these mines, as well as at Leadville, water comes in rapidly. From here to Joplin, lead has been found in almost every instance where a ten foot shaft has been sunk.

The Joplin mines proper are located on the Moon Range, which is about 1,400 feet long, and runs west down to Joplin Creek. Large quantities of lead have been mined here at a depth of from 30 to 68 feet, the deposits occurring in vaults that seem to connect with one another under the entire range.

The main Joplin valley is also the main mining district of the region. These lands occupy the Joplin valley, and lie across Joplin Creek. Over these lands, at from 4 to 60 feet, lead has been found in immense quantities. A number of companies are working these lands, and millions of pounds of lead are mined monthly. Connecting East Joplin and West Joplin, and adjoining the Moon Range, are 120 acres, called the Porter lands, and on a portion of this are the well known Swindle diggings. The mineral is found associated with zinc blende in large quantities, and occurs in two well defined lodes or veins; one above the other below a cap rock of Archimedes limestone. Several fortunes have been made from the development of these lands, and still at the lower depths reached rich returns await and reward the miner.

The 220 acre Pitcher tract, and some 1,400 acres owned by other parties higher up on Joplin Creek, are thought to contain mineral in paying quantities. The Jasper Mining Co., Hutton & Harlan, and Workizer & Temple are working these lands with varied success.

The Paxton lands represent 160 acres running up to the northern portion of West Joplin, and the Lone Elm lands lie along it on the north. The same mineral formation that exists at the latter mine is found on this tract.

South of these lands are located the Byre and Murphy lands or diggings, comprising 120 acres, and lead has been found on every shaft sunk. But here the presence of an immense volume of water almost

discourages the attempt at anything but surface mining. Lead has been found in several shafts at the Taylor diggings 2½ miles east of Joplin. At the Thurman Mines 4 miles south-east of Joplin, the lead is found in clay openings, and has, in times past, been mined with profit. The Cornwall Mines, including the Cotton Hill, Clay, Corn, College, Sandstone and other diggings; Mundic, Dry Bone and Potter, in sandstone peculiar to the locality, were opened by Corn & Thompson, and in all of them paying lead has been found. Grove Creek Mines, 8 miles east of Joplin, are producing many thousand pounds of mineral weekly. The mining is yet quite shallow, and in no instance has a shaft been sunk through the cap rock of Archimedes limestone to determine the extent of the deposits. The silicate and sulphuret of zinc are associated with ore mined, and in several of the shafts the presence of lead in a disseminated condition is apparent.

The Cedar Creek Mines are producing some lead, but will pay the miner better when worked for the silicate of zinc which they contain. There are also lead mines on Shoal and Short Creeks, besides the old Mosely Mines and many others that have been worked with varied success.

There is an extensive region rich in lead and zinc, lying between Turkey and Center Creeks, that is attracting attention, as rich strikes are being made, and the deposits have the character of permanency.

The mines of Granby have been so well known for years, that they will not need a description. The Granby Co. own and control about 3,600 acres of land in and about Granby in Newton County. The greater mining operations are located on section six. The mineral is a sulphuret of lead and silicate of zinc, but there is also here the largest deposit of carbonate of lead to be found in the country, and furnaces for the reduction of such ore are running at Granby.

In the many years that have passed millions of pounds of lead were taken from these lands, and at this time, under the management of the Hon. H. T. Blow, the Granby Co. is more successful in mining from the same grounds, than at any time in its history. The other counties named in this district have produced but little lead. As elsewhere over the magnesian lead-bearing portion of the State, galena has been found as "float" and followed to clay openings in the rock formation. The counties of Ozark, Douglas and McDonald will be found to contain extensive deposits of lead.

The figures showing the pig lead production of Missouri for 1872 and 1873, will be of the utmost importance to establish Missouri as the great lead-bearing territory of the United States.

The production for 1872 was as follows: Jasper County, 6,000,000 lbs.; Newton County, 3,300,000 lbs.; Mine LaMotte, 3,200,000 lbs.; St. Joe, 2,400,000 lbs.; Central Missouri Mines, 1,360,000 lbs.; Washington

County and other portions of the State not enumerated above, 4,000,000 lbs.; total for 1872, 20,320,000 lbs. These figures are rather under than over the amounts, as we have used only round numbers of thousands, while many districts exceed the sum named.

A careful review of the mining operations in the State,—using exact figures where obtainable, and carefully considered estimates where figures were refused, (which was the case with some large operators,) shows a total product for 1873 of about 25,000,000 pounds of lead for Missouri. Much of this increase is due to the extended mining operations in Central and the increased yield of lead in South-western Missouri.

THE IRON DEPOSITS.

By R. O. Thompson, M. E., St. Louis.

In the mining, shipping, smelting and manufacturing of the ores of iron in our State, there is perhaps more capital invested and more labor employed, than any other one metal industry, if not more than all others.

The iron ores of Missouri are red hematite, red oxide, specular, brown hematite or limonite, hydrous oxide, oxidulous or magnetic, and spathic or carbonate of iron. Besides these, there are found almost every other character and condition of iron formation known, but they cannot be made useful in the production of iron, and will not here be described. The specular ores, magnetic, manganiferous and silicious specular oxide ores, are found in the lower Silurian rocks, in the porphyries of the Palæozoic age, in the granites, and in the boulder, drift and clays of a very late period. Any lengthy theorizing in regard to the various iron formations, will not be indulged in.

Where the ore occurs in veins or lodes in the older rocks, it was deposited there by igneous action and force, in the manner of an injection. It was forced into the rents and openings in a fluid form and there crystallized. There are other localities where the formation was made by steam carrying the gaseous matter to its present beds, where it slowly solidified.

The silicious specular oxide of Pilot Knob, Cedar Mountain, and one other deposit, in and below regular porphyry dykes, lying in beds or strata, must have been deposited by a system of replacement. There is every

convincing evidence that some chemical agency was at work and destroyed the porphyry in a very gradual manner, and the space the porphyritic slates occupied, became filled with iron. There is every proof that these iron formations are greatly modified and lithologically characterized by the rock formation in which, or with which, they are formed.

The limonite ore deposits of the State occur in the second sandstone, on the second magnesian limestone, third magnesian limestone, in the shales of the Silurian period, and in the lower carboniferous rocks.

They were formed by the action of water, infiltration and segregation. A portion are in their regular beds, others have been moved by denuding forces, while others still, have been so associated with elements of change that they are highly hydrated.

The red hematites are found in the carboniferous rocks, subcarboniferous, and in strata or beds in clay and chert. They were deposited in the beds in which they are found, and have often been infiltrated into the sandstones that present such marked ferruginous characters.

Spathic iron ores of the State are found in beds of limonite and hematite and with specular ores; but these ores are generally found in the banks of the west and central portion of the State. The carbonates or spathic ores are usually found in disturbed banks, with many associations of broken masses of chert, lime and sandstone, baryta, iron pyrites and calc spar, which clearly establishes their deposition, or formation, or metamorphism to have taken place after the general disturbance of the bed or deposit.

Speculation, however, has little to do with determining the extent, value and utilization of our iron deposits. While many in Missouri have been speculating upon formation and association, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, and other States have been developing, mining, smelting and manufacturing.

Iron Mountain is the greatest exposure of specular iron yet discovered. It is the result of igneous action, and is the purest mass or body of ore known. The work of years has only just uncovered the massive columns of specular ore that seems to pass down through the porphyry and granites, to the source of its existence. The region about, so covered with the ore debris, is being cleaned up, and the specular ore chips that are being shipped by thousands of tons, will last many years longer. The broken masses have the same general color and quality as the vein ore of Iron Mountain. The fresh fracture presents a light gray, tinged distinctly with blue. The crystallization is often coarse, presenting an irregular fracture. All the ore is more or less magnetic; the streak is a bright cherry red, and possesses the hardness of 6. Analysis shows it to contain from 65 to 69 per cent. of metallic iron.

The ore of Shepherd Mountain is called a magnetite. In some portions of the veins, it shows itself to be granular, brown in color, and to

have a clear black streak. Other portions present all the qualities of a specular ore. In portions of the specular, as well as magnetite, beautiful crystals of micaceous ore are found. The streak of the specular and micaceous is a dark red; the hardness about 5, with 64 to 67 per cent. of metallic iron. The magnetic qualities of this ore are quite variable, usually the strongest at or near the surface, but this is not the case in all the veins. The ore of Shepherd Mountain is superior to any yet developed in Missouri, not quite as rich as that of Iron Mountain, but so uniform in character, and devoid of sulphur and phosphoric acid, that it may be classed as superior to that, or any other ore that we have.

The ore of Pilot Knob is fine grained, very light bluish gray in color, and with a hardness representing 6, with a luster sub-metallic. There is a most undoubted stratification to the deposition, occurring as before indicated. The ore of Pilot Knob gives 53 to 60 per cent. metallic iron, and is almost free from all deleterious substances. The ore below the slate seam is much the best, and should all be mined and kept separate, as it does not contain more than 5 to 12 per cent. of silica, while the poorer ores show sometimes as high as 40 per cent. There have been more than 200,000 surface feet of ore determined to exist here; the depth of the deposit has probably not yet been reached.

The Scotia Iron Banks are most remarkable formations. They are located on the Maramec River, in Crawford County, and have been worked a number of years, supplying the Scotia Iron Works with ore and also shipping quantities to the East. Here the specular ore is a deep, steel-gray color, and with a metallic luster. The crystals are fine and quite regular in uniformity. This ore is found in the shape of small to immense boulders, resting in soft red hematites, that have been produced by the disintegration of the specular ores. These boulders contain a great number of small cavities in which the ore has assumed botryoidal forms; and upon these, peroxide iron crystallizations are so formed, that a most gorgeous show of prismatic colors is presented. The hardness of this ore is about 6; the soft red ore in which it occurs not more than 2½.

In these banks, there are some carbonates and ochraceous ores, but not in any quantity to deteriorate or materially change the character of the other ores. Many of the boulders present a soft, red mass with a blue specular kernel in the center. This ore is found to be slightly magnetic, and gives 58 to 69 per cent. metallic iron.

The Iron Ridge ores are very much of the same character as those of Scotia, specular boulders imbedded in soft, red hematite make up the deposit. Some portions of the specular ore masses are remarkably metallic in luster, while others are a dull, dark, grayish red. In this ore, the most complete and convincing evidences are at hand to substantiate the theory

of these red hematites being changed ores from the speculars. In many cases a portion of the boulders will show little cavities filled or lined with red ore; and upon either sides, faint lines running out into the specular mass, presenting the first change to a red hematite. In the boulders are frequently cavities filled with masses of crystallized quartz, sometimes presenting very fair amethysts.

Some of the ores are soft oxides mixed with white and yellow clays. In the same mass we have seen carbonate of iron in process of formation, and in large crystals fully formed. It seems very probable that carbonic acid has here combined with the protoxide of iron, after the specular ore became changed, and by the combination the carbonate of iron is formed. These mines are near the line of the A. & P. R. R., in Crawford County, and afford thousands of tons weekly, as freight to that road. The ores from Iron Ridge that occur as boulders, are very uniform in character, showing about 60 per cent. of metallic iron.

These two deposits have been worked a number of years, and their quality and permanency fully established. These banks have been very perceptibly disturbed, the masses of specular ore being much broken up and disintegrated. The rock formation is a hard sandstone, with portions seemingly softened by the action that disturbed the ore beds.

Lewis Mountain iron bank is situated in Iron County near Arcadia, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W. The hill is filled with porphyry, the vein of ore is about four feet thick and is hard, blue specular iron. This formation indicates most plainly that the ore is a replacement, and now occupies the place of porphyry. Over the elevation, there are scattered boulders of specular ore of the same character as that filling the vein. But little development has been made to aid us in a correct judgment of the extent of the deposit.

Buford Mountain, Iron County, contains a bed of specular ore that possesses highly manganiferous qualities. The ores were originally formed in porphyry, but it is now decomposed. This is an extensive deposit and can be most economically worked.

The mines of Hogan Mountain are on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W. The rock enclosure is a quartz-like porphyry of a red color. Some portions of the hill or mountain show decomposed porphyry. The ore is found in pockets or chambers, many of which have been developed.

The ore is specular, of micaceous structure and of good quality, coarsely crystalline. This ore gives 50 to 59 per cent. metallic iron.

The Shut-in, Russell, Ackhurst, Culbertson and Big Bogy Mountain banks are all located in Iron County, and exist in porphyry. These ores are all specular. Those of Ackhurst's bank are also manganiferous.

Cedar Hill ore is a grayish, hard specular, without any magnetic qualities, and with a sub-metallic luster. It contains silica in about the proportion that Pilot Knob ore does, and lies in porphyry that is clearly

stratified. It has not been sufficiently developed to establish an opinion as to its extent. It gives 65 per cent. of metallic iron.

The Maramec bank is 6 miles south of St. James, Phelps County. The ores found in this deposit are specular and red hematite. They occur in the second sandstone, that lies above and below the ore beds. In the beds are cherty masses that have been metamorphosed and are red and green in color. After the deposition of this ore, there must have been a considerable disturbance, as the ore and rock mass are much broken, and the sandstone is often impregnated with iron, and upon the other the action of heat is plainly discernable. The specular ore of this mine is of a clear, bright, gray color, close and compact, with a hardness representing 6, and carrying 62 per cent. metallic iron. This bank has been worked for more than 20 years, and the ore yield is yet liberal in supply.

The Benton Creek bank is situated in Crawford County, on a creek of that name. The hill on which this bank is located shows a great amount of brown hematite and specular boulders upon the outside. The occurrence of the bedded ore is in the second sandstone, which shows an important disturbance, the sandstone dipping to the center of the elevation. The ores are also very much broken up, but compacted by the central dip given the hill by the disturbance. Across the elevation there is a large dyke of specular ore of most excellent quality. The center of this elevation is no doubt a mass of very fine specular ore, in which will be found red hematite.

Simmons Mountain, one-half mile south of Salem, Dent County, is about 100 feet high, and covers nearly 40 acres. The second sandstone is the country rock, and at the summit is uncovered, and mixed with specular and brown ores. Down the elevation larger masses of ore are met with, that have the appearance of being drifts from the main deposit higher up. Shafts have been sunk in this elevation, determining more than 30 feet of solid ore. The ore is a splendid close, compact, brilliant specular, very hard and free from deleterious substances. The ores of this mountain do not show near as much metamorphism as many of the other banks in the second sandstone of this region. The ore is quite strongly magnetic, and gives a bright red streak. Pretty extensive mining operations are now being carried on in this deposit. It is one of the largest specular iron deposits (Iron Mountain alone excepted,) that is known in the State.

The Taylor bank, about 8 miles north of Salem, has a considerable deposit of brown hematite; at or near the foot of the elevation the specular ores present themselves in considerable quantity. The hill shows a very marked disturbance, with an extensive depression at the summit. Several hundred feet square ore of the best quality is known to exist. I regard this deposit as a most extensive one. The central portion of the

elevation will be found to hold an immense quantity of ore lying in sandstone, and reaching down to the third magnesian limestone. The brown hematites that occupy the higher ground, I am persuaded, have no relation to the specular ores below.

The Pomeroy bank is about 3 miles north of Salem; the ore is first discovered upon the west side of an elevation 140 feet high. The ore is first found in clay and chert, and like the Taylor, has brown ore high up the elevation. Farther down the hill the second sandstone is in place, and the center of the elevation is probably an immense storehouse of specular ore.

Beaver Creek bank is situated about 5½ miles south-west of Rolla, in Phelps County. The A. & P. R. R. company have built a branch road to the mines, affording good facilities for the transportation of ore from this as well as other deposits in this region. The geology of the hill in which the ores of Beaver Creek are located, presents the second sandstone as true walls, with linings of ferruginous clay and chert. The body of one seems to be immense, and the work already done fully confirms the highest anticipations of its owners. The ore is a heavy specular, changing to a red hematite.

The Thurmond bank north and east of Stanton, on the A. & P. R. R., about ¾ of a mile from the road, lies pretty well upon the south side of a sharp hill, with hematite and red ore down almost to the ravine to the south. A number of holes have been dug, in all of which brown and red, specular and ochraceous ores are found. A shaft was sunk here a number of years ago for copper, and nearly 40 feet of red hematite, oxide and specular ore was passed through. There seems to be a large body of ore here, but it has been most unmistakably disturbed.

The Cherry Valley banks, east of Steelville, are considerable deposits of specular ore in the second sandstone. Large quantities of specular ore cover several hundred feet of the hills upon the surface, and occupy the center of the elevations. The banks seem to be entirely undisturbed and must be accepted as important deposits.

Steelville bank, 2 miles west of Steelville, is a very disturbed deposit. The ore is presented in the shape of soft red hematite, with masses of specular ore, in no regular beds or formation. The disturbance has evidently entirely removed the ore from its former bed, and the sandstone in which the deposition took place is not to be found.

The Arnold bank, near Benton Creek, Dent County, has large quantities of specular ore scattered over the hill. Shafts sunk to gain an intelligence of the extent of the bank, have struck ore at the foot of the elevation; but this may only be the mass of ore removed by the marked disturbance the elevation has undergone. The hill is composed of a solid boulder-like sandstone, often seamed with iron ore.

The Orchard bank, at Salem, shows the hill to be made up of yellow and

red sandstones, impregnated with iron. The hill is somewhat flattened, upon which considerable specular ore is found, of small sized fragments. These have been broken up, and the source whence they came, has not been discovered.

Santee & Clark's bank is situated on the east side of Dry Fork River, about 4 miles from St. James, in Phelps County.

The ore is specular and red hematite, and is found very irregular in a high elevation capped with sandstone and third magnesian limestone in sight towards the river. The ore is associated with chert, clay and other substances, that leave us to regard it as a removed deposit.

The Buckland bank, in Phelps County, shows considerable soft red hematite and specular ore. (The ore is very much mixed up with debris, and shows well known character of a general disturbance.)

Kelley banks No. 1 and No. 2 are in Phelps County. No. 1 is in second sandstone, very little disturbed. The ore is a heavy, pure specular of good quality. No. 2 is also in sandstone, with clay chert and carbonate of iron. The deposit is very irregular; up the elevation a large mass of brown ore is found; while farther down, the specular ore rests in beds of debris showing a marked disturbance.

At Taylor's bank, near Rolla, the ore is found in clay and sandstone. The soft red ore is found in a bed almost isolated from the specular, and with it, as well as with the specular boulders, the carbonate of iron is found in considerable quantity. We are inclined to the opinion, that the true body of ore of this deposit has not yet been reached.

The Fitzwater bank in Dent County, Anderson, Carson, Reuben Smith and Ganter, situated in Crawford County, are very much the same in lithological character. The ores are specular boulders that overlie the sandstones, and very probably will be found to occupy irregular beds in the elevations, and possibly pass down through the sandstones.

Ferguson bank in Crawford County, presents fully 8 feet of depth in specular and red ores, the surface covered with specular boulders.

At Smith's banks, 1 and 2, Phelps County, the elevations are covered with a great quantity of small masses of specular ore, and shafts sunk disclose red paint ore with the specular boulders. In No. 1, the ore in many places has crystallized in the pipe form. The true body of ore in both these banks has probably not yet been struck

At Primrose bank, in Washington County, a number of shafts sunk fail to reach the main body of ore that the surface boulders indicate is there, from their occurrence in a depression on the elevation.

The Jameson bank, 3 miles south of Salem, is upon a high elevation, where sunken places show considerable quantities of specular ore. Upon the eastern slope of the elevation, a great quantity of ore is scattered upon the surface. The deposit, wherever it has been situated, has been broken up and removed, as the scattered associates indicate.

The Zeigler bank, east of Salem, shows specular ore upon the surface, but is not associated with sandstone, as are many others we have described. We regard this bank as a very promising one. There are also several other important banks in Crawford County, among which we may name Buckland, Dovey, Isabella, Clark and Card banks.

Some of the most extensive red hematite banks in the State are located in Franklin County. Along the Bourbeuse, upon the lands of Gen. L. B. Parsons, there are 13 exposures of fine red hematite iron ore. In another place there is presented a large deposit of red hematite, undeveloped, but no doubt quite extensive.

One mile and a half from Dry Branch Station, on the A. & P. R. R., is an elevation, capped at the summit with saccharoidal sandstone, beneath which there is a vast body of red and specular ore. The red hematite however predominates, and is remarkably pure and free from sulphur or other deleterious substances. The sinking of a number of shafts upon this hill reaches the deposit in several places, in all of which the red hematite shows itself to be the prevailing ore. This ore will be found to work well with the hard speculars and ores of the silicious character, like Pilot Knob.

The Kerr bank, situated 2½ miles n. w. of St. Clair Station, is a large deposit of brown and red ore. A number of shafts have been sunk upon the hill occupying 50 or 60 acres, and ore struck in most of them. A drift has been run in at the base of the hill, and several feet in thickness of red hematite exposed. Here has been found a large deposit of spathic ore in most beautiful crystallization.

Adjoining this on the west, is a bank where shafts sunk 38 feet, have gone down all the way in solid red hematite, with boulders of blue specular ore. This is a very important iron deposit, and can be worked with profit from the first shipment of ore.

In the vicinity of Stanton, on the A. & P. R. R., are 13 exposures of red hematite iron ore

In Gasconade County, 3 miles west of Japan Post Office, there is a considerable deposit of red hematite. Masses of ore are found over the surface, mixed with boulders of saccharoidal sandstone. Upon the hill north and west, ore again presents itself, coming out from the boulder sandstone, as it occurs a half mile away.

The Shaft Hill bank, in Callaway County, is a quite extensive red hematite deposit. The ore occurs all around a considerable elevation upon the surface, in the form of loose boulders. The ore in the hill, where it has been struck by shafts sunk, shows complete lines of stratification, and is about four feet thick.

The Dun, Knight and Bloomfield banks, Callaway County, are all of like character.

The Henderson bank in Callaway County, and some half dozen others

of very much the same exposures, are banks that have been very much disturbed, and their permanency of character is by no means assured.

The Parker, Brown and Miller banks in Henry County, and the Marmaduke, Gover and Collins banks in St. Clair County, are all exposures that have not been developed. They lie in sandstone, much of which is highly impregnated with iron.

In Miller, Maries, Cole and Camden Counties, there are a number of red hematite banks of considerable promise.

The Chenoz bank in Wayne County, is a very large deposit of red hematite; within a circuit of five miles, there are a number of very promising exposures, but all unworked.

In Bollinger, Stoddard and Butler Counties, along the line of the Ill., Mo. & Texas R. R., there are a number of red hematite banks of considerable promise.

In the northern portion of Texas and Wright Counties, are some half dozen promising red ore banks as yet unworked.

There are banks of red hematite in Morgan, Benton, Cedar and Laclede Counties; their values yet being undetermined.

The red ores are found in 21 counties of the State, and many of them of great commercial value when known. The brown hematite, or limonite iron ores of Missouri, extend over a greater extent of country, than all the others combined. They are found scattered over 94 counties of the State, and in 31 determined to exist in immense quantities. By much the most extensive belt containing those ores, is that of south-east and south Missouri. The counties of Ste. Genevieve, Madison, St. François, Cape Girardeau, Bollinger, Wayne, Stoddard, Washington, Reynolds, Shannon, Carter and Ripley, are the ones where the greatest exposures of these ores are met with.

There are a great number of foot-hills in Cape Girardeau, Bollinger, Stoddard, Butler and Wayne Counties, that break away southward from the Ozark range. Many of these hills are largely made up of brown hematite iron ore.

The Brown, Snyder, Loufsy, Tucker and a hundred other deposits of like character, do not require separate description. These ores occur upon the magnesian limestone series, and the greater portion of them are entirely undisturbed. In most cases they are quite irregular, not having stratified forms, or resting in true beds, but filling small to large cavities in the limestones. The Duck Creek and Indian Ford deposits seem to be in strata to some extent.

The Loufsy bank is situated 1 mile from Castorville, on the I. M. & T. R. W. There are more than 2,000 tons of fine brown hematite ore in sight, from the top of the hill to its base; the masses that will weigh 10 to 30 tons partly exposed, while the whole hill is so ferruginous that vegetation has scarcely secured a foothold upon it.

At Cornwall Station, on the St. L., I. M. & S. R. W., the Ford bank presents a very large bank of limonite ore. This has been quite extensively mined, and has furnished a large amount of good ore.

The Lutz, Francis, Bess, and many other banks in Bollinger County, are of the same character. The ores occur in mammillary and botryoidal forms—all irregular. Many times yellow ochre is found in considerable quantities associated in the ore bed.

In Wayne County, there are over 70 different limonite ore banks—the Crane, Ford, Clarkson, Williamson and Hulse being fair representatives.

In Miller, Maries, Camden, Cole, Moniteau and Callaway Counties, there are very extensive limonite banks. In Morgan, Benton, St. Clair, Cedar, Hickory and Vernon Counties, considerable brown hematite has been found. In Franklin, Gasconade, Phelps, Crawford, Laclede, Christian, Webster and Green Counties, large limontie beds have been found. In the Moselle region very large deposits have been opened and worked for many years. In Osage County there are a number of promising brown ore banks, as well as fine specular and red hematite.

It is needless to go over the various banks and describe them in detail; their lithological character is much the same, and they have ore enough to run 100 furnaces for 1,000 years. More could not be desired, without an appearance of too much solicitude for posterity, who would be too far removed to appreciate our good wishes.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

By Prof. G. C. Swallow, M.D., LL.D.

I—Topography*; II—Geology; III—Mines and Useful Minerals; IV—Rivers and Springs; V—Prairies; VI—Timber; VII—Soils.

II. GEOLOGY.

The stratified rocks of Missouri belong to the following divisions: I—Quaternary; II—Tertiary; III—Cretaceous (?); IV—Carboniferous; V—Devonian; VI—Silurian; VII—Azoic.

The rocks of these divisions will be examined in their order from the top, down.

I—Quaternary.—When it is remembered that these formations contain the entire geological record of all the cycles from the end of the Tertiary period to the present time, and that their economical value is greater than that of all the other formations combined, I shall need no apology for entering somewhat into detail in recording the phenomena they present.

The Quaternary or Post Tertiary system comprises the Drift and all the deposits above it—all the strata included in the Alluvium and Diluvium of former authors. There are, within this period, four distinct and well marked formations in this State, which we have thus named in the order of their stratigraphical position:

Alluvium, 30 feet thick; Bottom Prairie, 35 feet thick; Bluff, 200 feet thick; Drift, 155 feet thick. All of the latest deposits—all that have been formed since the present order of things commenced upon our continent—are included in the

Alluvium.—The deposits observed in the State, belonging to this formation, are, *Soils, Pebbles and Sand, Clays, Vegetable Mold or Humus, Bog Iron Ore, Calcareous Tufa, Stalactites and Stalagmites, Marls.*

Soils are a well known mixture of various comminuted and decomposed mineral substances, combined and mingled with decayed vegetable and animal remains, all comprising those ingredients peculiarly adapted to the nourishment of the vegetable kingdom. But the soils of Missouri are made up by the mingling of organic matter with the comminuted marls, clays and sands of the Quaternary Deposits, which cover nearly all parts of the State with a vast abundance of the very best materials for their rapid formation. Hence the soils of the State are very

*For Topography see page 651.—Ed.

deep and wonderfully productive, save in those limited localities where the materials of the Quaternary Strata are unusually coarse, or entirely wanting.

Pebbles and Sand. Many of our streams abound in water-worn pebbles, which constitute their beds, and form bars along their margins and across their channels. These pebbles were derived from the drift and the harder portions of the adjacent rocks. They vary in size according to the transporting power of the streams in which they are found.

The economical value of these pebbles for roads and streets, and the obstruction they often present to navigation, as in the Osage, give them unusual importance in our geology. The Osage, Gasconade, Niangua, Marais Des Cygnes, Sac and Spring Rivers of the South, and the Salt, South and North Fabius and Chariton of the North, all furnish good and abundant examples of those deposits which have been formed by the action of those streams.

Sand is the most abundant material in the alluvial bottoms of the great rivers in the State. Vast quantities of it are constantly borne along by the irresistible current of the Missouri. Its whirling, rolling, turbulent waters form of it extensive bars in incredibly short periods, which they again wear away, often still more rapidly than they were formed. These sand-bars, so common in this stream, frequently extend along its bed several miles, with a breadth varying from one to five or six furlongs, and limited in thickness only by the depth of the water. A slight fall in the river leaves these vast sand-beds dry, when their surfaces are soon covered by a growth of weeds, interspersed with young willows, cotton-wood and sycamores. The fickle stream, however, seldom leaves these sand-beds to a long repose, but returns to its old channel by a rapid removal of their loose materials.

At high stages of water, both the Missouri and Mississippi overflow their low bottoms, and leave deposits of a grayish-brown, or a grayish-yellow sand, similar to that in the sand-bars mentioned above. The thickness of these beds, depends upon the height and continuance of the overflowing waters, varying from a mere perceptible stratum to several feet.

Clays. These are dark bluish-gray, argillaceous strata, rendered more or less impure by fine silicious, calcareous and decomposed organic matter. When the floods of the Mississippi and the Missouri subside, the lagoons, sloughs, and lakes are left full of turbid water. The coarser materials soon settle into a stratum of sand, but the finer particles more gradually subside, and form the silico-calcareous clays of their alluvial bottoms. Thus, after each flood, new strata of sand and clay are deposited, until the lakes and sloughs are silted up.

Then to sustain vegetable life, the decay of the annual growth, and of the foreign matter which falls or floats into these waters, forms a stratum

of humus over the beds of clay and sand, previously deposited by the floods and still waters; and each succeeding annual crop of vegetable matter gives another stratum of humus. In time, these shallow waters became mere marshes, where a rank vegetation rapidly formed thick beds of vegetable mold, for the support of the magnificent forests which now occupy the sites of those ancient lakes and sloughs. Such is the structure of the vast alluvial plains bordering the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

The bottom of the Missouri, from the Iowa line to its mouth, presents an area of 3,500 square miles; about 2,000 square miles may be set down as alluvium, while the river, "bottom prairies" and lakes, occupy the remainder. The Missisippi Bottom in Missouri, occupies about 4,300 square miles. Thus the alluvial bottoms of our two great rivers alone, give some 4,000,000 acres of land based upon these strata of sands, clays, marls and humus. And the quantity is constantly increasing by the silting up of the sloughs and lakes, as above described. The soil formed upon these alluvial beds is deep, light and rich almost beyond comparison.

Bottom Prairie.—This important formation, in many respects, resembles that of the *alluvial bottoms* above described, with which it has usually been confounded by geologists; though agriculturalists have made a distinction. There are, however, important differences: 1st. The stratification in the prairie is much more uniform, and more regularly extended over wide areas. 2d. In the prairie formation, the strata are not so distinct, nor are they so purely silicious or argillaceous. 3d. It was evidently formed by agencies operating over the entire bottoms, whose action was more uniform and quiet, and continued uninterrupted through longer periods than those now forming the alluvial deposits in the same bottoms. 4th. Where these two formations meet, one can usually trace out the line of demarcation. Either the strata of the prairie pass under those of the alluvium, or are cut off and replaced by them. 5th. The alluvial bottom is continually increased at the expense of the prairie, through the action of the rivers. The current is constantly cutting away the prairie, forming new channels, and filling up the old ones with drift and silt. 6th. No causes now in operation could, at the present level of the country, produce a formation of such extent and uniform structure as the bottom prairie. Several facts show it to be distinct from, and newer than, the bluff. Its composition, structure and position, are entirely different, and in many places the bottom prairie rests non-conformally upon the bluff, as at St. Joseph, and the mouth of the Big Nemaha.

This formation, like the last, is made up of sands, clays, vegetable mold, variously interstratified. The sand in the upper part is fine and yellowish-brown, like that of the Missouri sand-bars; but the lower beds

are more purely silicious. The clays are usually dark, bluish-brown and marly, with more or less sand and humus intermingled. The humus or vegetable mold has a brownish or black color; when wet it is somewhat plastic, and slightly tenacious; when dry, it is brittle, and breaks into angular fragments, and can be easily reduced to an impalpable powder. These beds of humus were evidently formed by the growth and decay of plants in the localities where they are found. This formation is confined to the bottoms of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and is more abundant and better characterized on the former. The bottom prairie is about half as extensive as the alluvial bottoms above described, and sustains a soil of equal fertility. This estimate will give us about 1,500,000 acres of these vastly rich savannas, all prepared by nature for the plow. Their agricultural capacities are scarcely inferior to any lands in the world. The organic remains of the bottom prairie, are numerous and well preserved. All the shells of the bluff, save the *Helicina occulta*, have been found in it. The remains of the mastodon have been found in it; and many trees and other plants, all of living species.

The scenery in the alluvial bottom and the bottom prairie is well represented in Section 2 and Plate 12 of my Geological Report.

Bluff.—This formation rests upon the drift, as is obvious whenever the two formations are well developed. In many places, as at St. Joseph and at the mouth of the Big Nemeha, it is seen dipping beneath the beds of the bottom prairie. The bluff formation rests upon the ridges and river bluffs, and descends along their slopes to the lowest valleys. Thus, while the bottom prairie occupies a higher geological horizon, the bluff is usually several hundred feet above it in the topographical. This formation, when well developed, usually presents a fine pulverulent, obsoletely stratified mass of light-grayish buff, silicious and slightly indurated marl. Its color is usually variegated with deeper brown stains of oxide of iron. The bluff above St. Joseph exhibits an exposure of it 140 feet thick, presenting its usual characteristic features. When but sparingly developed, it generally becomes more argillaceous, and assumes a deeper brown or red color, as on the railroad south of Palmyra, where it is a dark brick-red tinged with purple. In some places the ferruginous and calcareous matter increases, and we find concretions of marl and iron-stone, either disseminated through or arranged in horizontal belts. At other places, it has made more arenaceous matter, and is much more decidedly stratified.

So far as my own observations extend, this formation caps all the bluffs of the Missouri, from Fort Union to its mouth, and those of the Mississippi from Dubuque to the mouth of the Ohio. It forms the upper stratum beneath the soil of all the high lands, both timber and prairie, of all the counties north of the Osage and Missouri, and also St. Louis and the other Mississippi counties on the south.

Its greatest development in this State, is in the counties on the Missouri River from the Iowa line to Boonville; but thence to St. Louis it is not so thick. In some places it is 200 feet thick. At St. Joseph it is 140; at Boonville, 100; and at St. Louis, in St. George's Quarry, and the Big Mound, it was about 50 feet; while its greatest observed thickness in Marion County was only 30 feet.

The fossils of the bluff are very numerous and interesting. I have collected from it, of the *Mammalia*, two teeth of the *Elephas primigenius*, the jaw bone of the *Castor fiber Americana*, a molar of a *Ruminant*, and the incisor of a *Squirrel;* of the *Mollusca*, seventeen species of the genus *Helix*, eight of *Limnea*, eight of *Physa*, three of *Pupa*, four *Planorbis*, 6 *Succinnea*, and one each of the genera *Valvata*, *Amnicola*, *Helicina*, and *Cyclas*, besides some others not determined.

These *lacustrine*, *fluviatile*, *amphibious* and *land* species indicate a deposit formed in a fresh-water lake, surrounded by land and fed by rivers.

I have been thus minute in my examinations of the bluff, the bottom prairie, and the alluvial formations, both on account of their vast importance to our agricultural interests, and the comparative little attention geologists have given to them. It is to this formation that the central Mississippi and southern Missouri valleys owe their preëminence in agriculture. Where it is best developed in western Missouri, the soil is inferior to none in the country.

The scenery presented by the bluff formation is at once unique and beautiful, and gives character to nearly all the best landscapes on the Lower Missouri.

Drift.—This formation lies directly beneath the bluff, and rests upon the various members of the Palæozoic series, as they successively come to the surface. In this formation there appear three distinct deposits:—

Altered Drift, as it may be called, frequently appears in the banks of the Missouri River. These strata of sand and pebbles seem to be the finer materials of the drift, removed and rearranged by aqueous agencies subsequent to the Drift period, and prior to the formation of the bluff. The pebbles are from all the varieties of rocks found in the true drift, but are comparatively small.

The Boulder formation, as it was left distributed by those powerful and widely extended agencies, which formed that deposit of the northern hemisphere. It is a heterogeneous stratum of sand, gravel and boulders, all water-worn fragments of the older rocks. A large part is from the Igneous and Metamorphic rocks, in place at the north, and the remainder from the Palæozoic strata, upon which they rest. The Metamorphic and Igneous rocks must have come from the northern localities of those strata, the nearest of which is on the St. Peter's River, about three hundred miles north of St. Joseph. But the Palæozoic fragments are

usually from localities near where they rest, as shown by the fossils they contain, and are as *completely rounded* as those from more distant points.

Some of these beds, as in St. Louis County, contain scarcely any pebbles from foreign rocks; but nearly all are rounded portions of the underlying strata. The largest boulders observed in Missouri are five or six feet in diameter. They are usually granite and Metamorphic sandstone.

Boulder Clay.—In northern Missouri, the Boulder formation just described often rests upon a bed of bluish or brown sandy clay, through which pebbles of various sizes, are disseminated in greater or less abundance. In some localities this deposit becomes a pure white pipe-clay.

The Altered Drift has been observed more frequently in the north-western part of the State, and is often twenty-five or thirty feet thick. The Boulder formation abounds in all parts of the State north of the Missouri, and exists in small quantities as far south as the Osage and Maramec. Its thickness is very variable, from one to forty-five feet. Its development is greater, the boulders larger, and those of a foreign origin more numerous, towards the north. Its thickness varies from one to fifty feet. The Boulder clay is also most abundant in the northern part of the State, and is, in some places, more than one hundred feet thick.

I have seen no fossils in this deposit, save a few logs in the Altered Drift of the Missouri. Some of these are still sound, and burn quite well when dry, as we have proved by building our camp fires with them on several occasions. There are other deposits, particularly in the middle and southern parts of this State, which are not genuine drift; and yet they bear a greater resemblance to that than to any other formation, and occupy precisely the same stratigraphical position.

II.—Tertiary.—There is a formation made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, and a variety of fine and coarse sands, extending along the bluffs, and skirting the bottoms, from Commerce, in Scott County, westward to Stoddard, and thence south to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas.

The *iron ore* of these beds is very abundant, and exceedingly valuable. The Spathic ore has been found in no other locality in south-eastern Missouri, so that the large quantity and excellent quality of these beds will render them very valuable for the various purposes to which this ore is peculiarly adapted.

The *white sand* of these beds will be very valuable for glass-making, and for the composition of mortars and cements. The *clays* are well adapted to the manufacture of pottery and stoneware.

III.—Cretaceous. (?) — Beneath the Tertiary beds above described in the bluffs of the Mississippi above Commerce, the following strata were observed: No. 1, 13 feet, argillaceous variegated sandstone; No. 2, 20 feet, soft bluish-brown sandy slate, containing large quantities

of iron pyrites; No. 3, 25 feet, whitish-brown impure sandstone, banded with purple and pink; No. 4, 45 feet, slate, like No. 2; No. 5, 45 feet, fine white silicious clay, interstratified with white flint more or less spotted, and banded with pink and purple; No. 6, 10 feet, purple, red and blue clays;—the entire thickness is 158 feet.

These beds are very much disturbed, fractured, upheaved and tilted, so as to form various faults and axes, anticlinal and synclinal; while the strata above described as Tertiary, are in their natural position, and rest nonformably upon these beds.

These facts show the occurrence of great disturbances subsequent to the deposition of these beds, and anterior to the formation of the strata above.

We have no clue to the age of these rocks, save that they are older than the Tertiary beds above, and newer than the Trenton limestone below. They somewhat resemble some Cretaceous beds found in several places on this part of the continent; and these facts have led me to the inquiry, whether they are Cretaceous. Our future investigation may show their true position.

We have observed no fossils in these rocks.

IV.—Carboniferous.—This system presents two important divisions: Upper Carboniferous, or *Coal-Measures;* Lower Carboniferous, or *Mountain Limestone.*

The Coal-Measures are made up of numerous strata of sandstones, limestones, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores and coals. We have observed about 2,000 feet of these coal-measures, containing numerous beds of iron ore, and at least eight or ten beds of good workable coal.

These rocks, with the accompanying beds of coal and iron, cover an area of more than twenty-seven thousand square miles in Missouri.*

The geological map, accompanying, shows the division between the great body of the coal-measures, on the north-west, from the older rocks on the south-east. Besides the large body of coal-measures on the north-west side of this line, there are extensive beds in Cole, Moniteau, St. Charles, St. Louis and Callaway Counties. The common bituminous and cannel coals are the only varieties of this mineral observed. These exist in vast quantities—one might almost say inexhaustible.

The fossils are numerous and interesting. So far as our observations extend in Missouri, the *Fusulina cylindrica, Spirifer cameratus, S. planoconvexa, S. hemplicata, S. Kentuckensis, Productus splendens, P. æquicostatus, P. Nebrascencis, P. Wabashensis, P. Calhounanus, Chonetesmesoloba, C. Parva, C. Smithi, Myalina subquadrata, Allorisma regularis, A. terminalis, Leda arata, Pleurotomaria sphaerulata, Campophyllum torquium,* and *Chætetes milleporaceus* are confined to, and very character-

* The Missouri coal basin is one of the largest in the known world. Besides the 27,000 square miles in Missouri, there are in Nebraska at least 10,000 square miles; in Kansas, 12,000; in Iowa, according to Dr. Owen, 20,000; in Illinois, 30,000; making, in all, at least 100,000 square miles.

istic of, the coal-measures. The discovery of the fact that these fossils are confined to the coal-measures, has enabled us to point out the existence of the coal-measures, and the coal beds contained in them, over an area of many thousand miles, where some geologists had supposed no coal measures and no coal existed.

In the Lower Carboniferous rock we have observed *Upper Archimedes Limestone*, 200 feet; *Ferruginous Sandstone*, 195 feet; *Middle Archimedes Limestone*, 50 feet; *St. Louis Limestone*, 250 feet; *Oolitic Limestone*, 25 feet; *Lower Archimedes Limestone*, 350 feet; *Encrinital Limestone*, 500 feet.

The Upper Archimedes Limestone is developed in Ste. Genevieve County and contains the following fossils: *Productus cora*, *P. elegans*, *Spirifer Leidyi*, *S. incrassatus* (*?*), *S. spinosus*, *S. lineatus* (*?*), *Spirigera hirsuta*, *Athyris subtilita*, *Atrypa serpentina*, *Orthis umbraculum* (*?*), *Fenestella lyra*, *F. swallvana*, *F. Meekana*, *Pentremites pyriformis*, *P. sulcatus*, *Agassizocrinus dactyliformis*, and *Poteriocrinus occidentalis*.

The *Ferruginous Sandstone* is variable in its lithological characters. In some portions it is very white and saccharoidal; in others, fine, impure particles are disseminated through the mass, and the color becomes a dirty brown; and in a few localities, as near Fulton, Callaway County, it is a coarse conglomerate. But generally, when well developed, it is a coarse-grained, heavy bedded, friable sandstone, colored with various shades of brown, red and purple, as it appears in the bluffs near Salt Creek, Sulphur Springs, some two miles west of Osceola; or clouded with yellow and red, as on Turkey Creek, in Cedar County. The upper part is more regularly stratified and finer grained, contains more argillaceous matter, and has a light-brown yellowish-gray or cream color. It is very soft when quarried, and may then be dressed for building purposes; but exposure renders it much harder and more durable. This sandstone contains large quantities of oxides of iron, brown and red hematites, which, in many places, form extensive beds of excellent ore. The large quantities of iron in this sandstone have led me to give it the provisional name, *Ferruginous Sandstone.* It is found skirting the eastern borders of the coal-measures, from the mouth of the Des Moines to McDonald County.

The *St. Louis Limestone* is made up of hard crystalline, and compact, gray and blue, somewhat cherty limestones, interstratified with thin partings of blue shale. Its stratigraphical position is between the Ferruginous Sandstone and the Archimedes limestone, as seen near the Des Moines, and near the first tunnel on the Pacific Railroad. It is found in Clark and Lewis Counties, but attains its greatest development in St. Louis, from which the name is derived. The most characteristic fossils yet described, are, *Palæchinus multipora*, *Lithostrotion Canadense*, *Echinocrinus Nerei*, *Poteriocrinus longidactylus*, and *Atrypa lingulata*.

The *Lower Archimedes Limestone.* In this formation are included the "*Arenaceous* bed," the "*Warsaw* or *second Archimedes Limestone*," the "*Magnesian Limestone*," the "*Geode bed*," and the "*Keokuk* or *Lower Archimedes Limestone*" of Prof. Hall's section, and the lead-bearing rocks of south-western Missouri, which, though different from any of the above beds, are more nearly allied to them than to the Encrinital limestone below. All of the above beds are easily recognized in Missouri, save, perhaps, the Warsaw limestone, which is but imperfectly represented in our north-eastern counties, where the "Keokuk limestone," the "Geode beds" and the Magnesian limestone, are well developed. The most characteristic fossils described, are *Fenestella Wortheniì* (*?*), *F. Owenanæ*, *Agaricocrinus Tuberosus*, *Actinocunus Humboldtii*, *Spirifer incrassatus* (*?*), *Orthis Swallovi.*

This formation extends from the north-eastern part of the State to the south-west, in an irregular zone, skirting the eastern border of the Ferruginous Sandstone. The extensive and rich lead deposits of south-western Missouri are partly in this formation. These mines occupy an area of more than one hundred square miles, in the counties of Jasper and Newton.

The *Encrinital Limestone* is at once the most extensive and best characterized of the divisions of the Carboniferous limestone. It is made up of brown, buff, gray and white, coarse, crystalline, heavy bedded limestones. The darker colored, impure varieties prevail near the base, while the lighter and more purely calcareous strata abound in the upper part. It everywhere contains globular, ovoid, and lenticular masses of chert, disseminated or arranged in beds parallel to the lines of stratification. These masses of chert are more abundant in the upper beds; in fact, the upper beds are made up almost exclusively of this mineral. The strata of this formation are frequently intersected by joints resembling the sutures of the cranium. The remains of corals and mollusks are very abundant; some of the strata are made up almost entirely of their exuviæ, especially of the joints and plates of *Crinoideans.* In the south-west, these strata rest upon some 70 or 80 feet of hard, porous and thick-bedded silicious rock, which are included in this formation, as they have more affinities with it than with the Chemung below. There are nine divisions of this formation in Missouri, which are quite well marked by their fossils and lithological characters. The Encrinital limestone extends from Marion County to Greene, forming an irregular zone on the east of the Archimedes beds.

V.—Devonian.—This system contains: CHEMUNG GROUP, HAMILTON GROUP, ONANDAGA LIMESTONE, ORISKANY SANDSTONE.

The Devonian rocks occupy a small area in Marion, Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Saline and Ste. Genevieve Counties; also narrow belts along the carboniferous strata to the south and west.

The Chemung Group presents three formations, very distinct in lithological characters and fossil remains. They have received the following provisional names: *Chouteau Limestone*, 85 feet; *Vermicular Sandstone and Shales*, 75 feet; *Lithographic Limestone*, 125 feet.

The Chouteau Limestone, when fully developed, is in two divisions.

At the top, immediately under the Encrinital limestone, we find some 40 or 50 feet of brownish-gray, earthy, silico-magnesian limestone, in thick beds, which contain disseminated masses of white or limpid calcareous spar. This rock is very uniform in character, and contains but few fossils. Reticulated corals, and Fucoidal markings, like the *Cauda-galli*, are most abundant. In the quarry it is quite soft, but becomes very hard on exposure, and forms a very firm and durable building rock. It is also hydraulic and forms a good cement.

The upper division passes down into a fine, compact, blue or drab, thin-bedded limestone, whose strata are quite irregular and broken. Its fracture is conchoidal, and its structure somewhat concretionary. Some of the beds are filled with a great profusion of most beautiful fossils. In many, the organic substance has been replaced by calcareous spar. The most characteristic are *Spirifer Marionensis*, *Productus Murchisonianus*, *Chonetes ornata*, *Atrypa gregaria*, *A. Occidentalis*, *A. Obscuraplicata*, *Leptaena depressa*, *Avicula Cooperensis*, *Mytilus elongatus*, and several new species of *Trilobites*.

In the north-eastern part of the State, the Chouteau limestone is represented by a few feet of coarse, earthy, crystalline, calcareous rock, like the lower division of the Encrinital limestone, as there developed. There is, indeed, in this part of the State, no change of lithological characters as you pass from the Encrinital limestone to this formation; but the change in the organic remains is both sudden and great.

The Vermicular Sandstone and Shales. The upper part of this formation is usually a buff, or yellowish-brown, fine-grained, pulverulent, argillo-calcareous sandstone. It is usually perforated in all directions with pores, filled with the same materials more highly colored, and less indurated. This portion, when exposed to atmospheric agencies, often disintegrates, and leaves the rock full of winding passages, as if it were worm-eaten.

This formation contains but few fossils, and those are in the upper portions. *Spirifer Marionensis*, *Productus Murchisonianus*, *Chonetes ornata*, *Avicula-circula*, the *Fucoids*, above named, and the *cauda-galli*, are the most numerous. These beds can always be detected by the lithological characters and its peculiar *Fucoids*.

The *Lithographic Limestone* is a pure, fine, compact, even-textured, silicious limestone, breaking rather easily, with a conchoidal fracture, into sharp, angular fragments. Its color varies from a light drab to the lighter shades of buff and blue. It gives a sharp, ringing sound under

the hammer, from which it is called "pot-metal," in some parts of the State. It is regularly stratified in beds varying from 2 to 16 inches in thickness, often presenting, in mural bluffs, all the regularity of masonry, as at Louisiana, on the Mississippi. The beds are intersected by numerous fractures, leaving surfaces covered with beautiful dendritic markings of oxide of iron.

It has but few fossils. The most abundant are *Spirifer Marionensis Cyrtia cuspidatus, Productus Murchisonianus, P. minutus, Proteus Missouriensis, Filictes gracilis,* a *conularia, Fucoides caudagalli,* (*?*) and several large chambered shells. The Chemung rocks extend from Marion County to Greene, along the eastern border of the carboniferous strata.

The HAMILTON GROUP is made up of some 40 feet of blue shales, and 170 feet semi-crystalline limestone, containing *Dalmania Calliteles, Phacops bufo, Spirifer mucronatus, S. sculptilis, S. congesta, Chonetes carinata, Favosites basaltica.*

ONONDAGA LIMESTONE. This formation is usually a coarse gray or buff, crystalline, thick-bedded and cherty limestone, abounding in *Terebratula reticularis, Orthis resupinata, Chonetes nana, Productus subaculeatus, Spirifer euruteines, Phacops bufo, Cyathophyllum rugosum, Emmonsia hemispherica,* and a *Pentamerus,* like *galeatus.*

No formation in Missouri presents such variable and widely different lithological characters as the Onondaga. It is, generally, a coarse, gray, crystalline limestone; often, a somewhat compact, bluish concretionary limestone, containing cavities filled with green matter or calc-spar; in a few places, a white saccharoidal sandstone; in two or three localities, a soft, brown sandstone, and, at Louisiana, a pure white oölite.

The ORISKANY SANDSTONE of Missouri is a light-gray *limestone,* which contains the *Spirifer arenosa, Leptaena depressa,* and several new species of *Spirifer, Chonetes, Illœnus* and *Lichas.*

VI.—Silurian.—Of the UPPER SILURIAN series, we have the following formations: *Lower Helderberg,* 350 feet; *Niagara Group,* 200 feet; *Cape Girardeau Limestone,* 60 feet.

The *Lower Helderberg Group* is made up of buff, gray and reddish, cherty, and argillaceous limestones, blue shales, and dark graptolite slates, *Dalmania tridentifera, Chierurus Missouriensis, Calymene rugosa, Orthis hybrida, O. elegantula,* and several species of *Platyostoma,* are the prevailing fossils.

*Niagara Group.** The upper part of this formation consists of red, yellow, and ash colored shales, with compact limestones, variegated with bands and nodules of chert. *Halysites catenularia, Columnaria inequalis, Calymene Blumenbachii,* and *Caryocrinus ornatus,* are the the most characteristic fossils.

* I am indebted to Dr. Shumard for the information possessed respecting the *Niagara, Lower Helderberg* and *Cape Girardeau Groups,* and the *Oriskany Sandstone*

The *Cape Girardeau Limestone*, occurring on the Mississippi about 1 mile above Cape Girardeau, is a compact, bluish-gray, brittle limestone, with a smooth fracture, in layers from 2 to 6 inches in thickness, with thin argillaceous partings. These strata contain a great many fossils, principally Trilobites and Crinoides. In a slab, 3 x 3 inches, were found four genera of Trilobites, namely: *Cyphaspis Girardeauensis*, *Acidaspis Halli*, *Proteus depressus*, *Asaphus*, *Nov. Sp.* None of the Trilobites have been before mentioned in this country, and, so far as I can ascertain, the species are distinct from European forms. According to Barande, the first three genera occur in the greatest number in the Upper Silurian period, and are very sparingly represented in the Lower Silurian groups. The Crinoids belong mostly to the genera Glyptocrinus, Homocrinus, Tentaculites, and Palæaster; and the shells to Leptaena, Orthis and Turbo—all being of undescribed species.

Lower Silurian.—We have thus far observed ten formations belonging to this series: *Hudson River Group*, 220 feet; *Trenton Limestone*, 360 feet; *Black River and Birds-eye Limestone*, 75 feet; *1st Magnesian Limestone*, 200 feet; *Saccharoidal Sandstone*, 125 feet; *2d Magnesian Limestone*, 230 feet; *2d Sandstone*, 115 feet; *3rd Magnesian Limestone*, 350 feet; *3rd Sandstone*, 60 feet, *4th Magnesian Limestone*, 300 feet.

Hudson River Group.—There are three formations, which we have referred to this group.

1st. Immediately below the Oölite of the Onondaga limestone, in the bluffs both above and below Louisiana, we find some 40 feet of blue, gray and brown, argillaceous, magnesian limestone. The upper part of these shales is in thick beds, presenting a dull, conchoidal fracture, and containing *Asaphus megistos*, and *Calymene senaria*. The lower part of this division becomes more argillaceous, and has several thin beds of bluish-gray, crystalline limestone, intercalated, which contain many fossils of the following species: *Leptæna sericea*, *L. alternata*, *L. planumbona*, *Orthis jugosa*, *O. subquadrata*, and *Rhynconella capax*. There are also strata of calcareo-arenaceous slate, in the same position, filled with remains, which I am unable to distinguish from Prof. Hall's *Palæophycus virgatus*, and another contorted species. There are, also, beds of slate, similar to those above mentioned, at the base of these shales, whose surfaces are covered with great numbers of the *Lingula ancyloidea*.

2d. On the Grassy, 3½ miles north-west of Louisiana, about 60 feet of blue and purple shales are exposed below the beds above described. They contain three species of *Lingula: Lingula quadrata, L. fragilis*, and still another, not named.

3d. Under the 2d division are some twenty feet of argillo-magnesian limestone, similar to that in the 1st division, interstratified with blue shales. *Orthis subquadrata*, *O. jugosa*, *Leptæna alternata*, *Rhynconella capax*, and *Asaphus megistos* are abundant.

These rocks crop out in Ralls, Pike, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties. On the Grassy, a thickness of 120 feet is exposed; and they extend below the surface to an unknown depth.

Trenton Limestone.—The upper part of this formation is made up of thick beds of hard, compact, bluish-gray and drab limestone, variegated with irregular cavities, filled with greenish materials; while the beds below are filled with irregular cylindrical portions, which readily decompose on exposure, and leave the rocks perforated with numerous irregular passages that somewhat resemble those made in timber by the *Toredo navalis*. These beds are exposed between Hannibal and New London, north of Salt River, and near Glencoe, St. Louis County, and are 75 feet thick. Below them are thick strata of impure, coarse, gray and buff, crystalline, magnesian limestone, with many brown, earthy portions, which rapidly disintegrate on exposure to atmospheric influences. This part may be seen in the bluffs of Salt River, 150 feet thick. The lower part is made up of hard, blue and bluish-gray, semi-compact, silico-magnesian limestone, interstratified with light buff and drab, soft and earthy magnesian beds. Fifty feet of these strata crop out at the quarries south of the plank road bridge over Salt River, and on Spencer's Creek in Ralls County. The middle beds sometimes pass into a pure white crystalline marble of great beauty, as at Cape Girardeau and near Glencoe. Fossils are abundant in all parts of the formation. *Leptæna deltoidea, L. Sericea, L. alternata, Orthis pectinella, O. testidudinaria, O. tricenaria, Rhynconella capax, Murchisonia gracilis, M. bellicincta, Receptaculites sulcata,* and *Chaetees lycoperdon* are most common.

Black River and Bird's-Eye Limestones are bluish-gray or dove-colored, compact, brittle limestones, with a smooth conchoidal fracture. The beds vary in thickness from a few inches to several feet. Near the base, the rock is frequently traversed in all directions by vermicular cavities and cells. *Gonioceras anceps, Ormoceras tenuifolium, Cythere sublevis* are the most abundant fossils.

The *1st Magnesian limestone* is developed in many parts of the State. It is usually a gray or buff, crystalline, cherty, silico-magnesian limestone, filled with small, irregular masses of a soft white or greenish-yellow, silicious substance, which rapidly decomposes when exposed, and leaves the rock full of irregular cavities, and covered with rough, projecting points. These rugged, weather-worn strata crop out in the prairies, and cap the picturesque bluffs of the Osage in Benton and the neighboring counties.

These beds often pass into a homogeneous buff or gray crystalline magnesian limestone, which is frequently clouded with blue or pink, and would make a good fire-rock and building stone. At other places the strata become compact, hard and clouded, as above, forming a beautiful and durable marble.

Some of the upper beds are silicious, presenting a porous, semi-transparent, vitreous mass, in which are disseminated numerous small, globular, white, enameled oölitic particles. They are sometimes in regular and contiguous strata; at others, in irregular masses, presenting mammillated and botryoidal and drusy forms of this beautiful mineral. In some parts of Benton and the neighboring counties, these masses left by the denuded strata, literally cover the surface, and render the soil almost valueless for ordinary cultivation. Other strata abound in concretions, or organic forms, which resemble wooden-button molds, with a central aperture and one convex surface. Masses of calcareous spar are quite abundant in the upper beds. The lower part of this formation is made up of thin, regular strata, of a soft, earthy, light-drab or cream-colored silico-argillaceous magnesian limestone, called *cotton rock.*

Above the beds already described, we find, in several places in the State, a succession of hard, silicious, dark bluish-gray, semi-crystalline limestone, interstratified with grayish-drab, earthy, magnesian varieties, all in regular layers, destitute of chert. *Straparollus laevata*, a small variety of *Cythere sublevis*, and a large *Crthoceras*; have been observed in these rocks.

The *Saccharoidal Sandstone* is usually a bed of white friable sandstone slightly tinged with red and brown, which is made up of globular concretions and angular fragments of limpid quartz. It presents very imperfect strata, but somewhat more distinct lines of deposition, variously inclined to the planes of stratification.

This interesting formation has a wide range over the State. Its thickness is very variable, from 1 to 125 feet. At times it thickens very rapidly, so much so as to increase 30 or 40 feet in a few hundred yards. In a bluff about 2 miles north-west of Warsaw, is a very striking illustration of this change of thickness. This sandstone crops out along the bluff, between the 1st and 2d Magnesian limestone, and in a few yards decreases in thickness from 20 feet to 1 foot. Where thinnest it is semi-vitreous, and the line of demarcation between it and the limestone is very distinct. A very large *Orthoceras* is found in this sandstone.

The 2d Magnesian Limestone in lithological character, is very much like the 1st Magnesian limestone, above described.

The 2d Sandstone is usually a brown or yellowish-brown, fine grained sandstone, destinctly stratified in regular beds, varying from 2 to 18 inches in thickness. The surfaces are often ripple-marked and micaceous. It is sometimes quite friable, though generally sufficiently indurated for building purposes. The upper part is often made up of thin strata of light, soft and porous, semi-pulverulent, sandy chert or hornstone, whose cavities are usually lined with limpid crystals of quartz. Fragments of these strata are very abundant in the soil and on the ridges, where this sandstone forms the surface of the rock. It some-

times becomes a pure white, fine-grained, soft sandstone, as on Cedar Creek, in Washington County, in Franklin, and other localities.

The 3d Magnesian Limestone is exposed in the high and picturesque bluffs of the Niangua, in the neighborhood of Bryce's Spring, where the following strata were observed :

No. 1, 50 feet of the 2d Sandstone; No. 2, 80 feet of gray and crystalline silico-magnesian limestone, somewhat clouded with flesh-colored spots and bluish bands; No. 3, 50 feet of blue and white ferruginous chert, interstratified with hard, compact and flesh-colored silicious limestone; No. 4, 190 feet like No. 2, save some beds are hard, compact, buff or flesh-colored silicious limestone; No. 5, 20 feet of light-drab, fine grained crystalline silico-magnesian limestone, often slightly tinged with peach-blossom, and beautifully clouded with darker spots and bands of the same hue or flesh-color. It is distinctly stratified in beds of medium thickness; No. 6, 50 feet like No. 2; No. 7, 30 feet of the 3d Sandstone.

It also covers large areas in the south-east mining region. It is the great mineral-bearing rock of Missouri.

The 3d Sandstone is a white, saccharoidal sandstone, made up of slightly cohering, transparent, globular and angular particles of silex. It shows but little appearance of stratification, yet the well marked lines of deposition, like those of a Missouri sand-bar, indicate its formation in moving water, on the Niangua and Osage.

The *4th Magnesian Limestone* presents more permanent and uniform lithological characters than any other of the Magnesian limestones. It is usually a grayish-buff, coarse-grained, crystalline Magnesian limestone, containing a few crevices filled with less indurated silicious matter. Its thick, uniform beds contain but little chert. The best exposures of this formation are on the Niangua and Osage Rivers.

This *Magnesian Limestone Series* is very interesting, both in its scientific and economical relations. It covers a large portion of southern and south-eastern Missouri, is remarkable for its extensive caves and springs, and contains all the vast deposits of *lead, zinc, copper, cobalt, ores of iron,* and nearly all the marble beds of the State. It indeed contains a large part of all our mineral wealth.

The lower part of the 1st Magnesian limestone, the Saccharoidal sandstone, the 2d Magnesian limestone, the 2d Sandstone, and the upper part of the 3d Magnesian limestone belong, without doubt, to the age of the Calciferous sand-rock; but the remainder of the series, to the Potsdam sandstone.

VII—Azoic Rocks.—Below the Silurian rocks, as above described, we find a series of Silicious and other slates, which contain no remains of organic life. These rocks, therefore, we refer to the so-called *Azoic Age.*

In Pilot Knob we have a good exposition of these Azoic Strata. The lower fossiliferous rocks rest non-conformably on these strata.

Igneous and Metamorphic Rocks.—There is a series of rounded knobs and hills in St. François, Iron, Dent, and the neighboring counties, which are principally made up of *granite*, *porphyry*, *syenite* and *greenstone*. These Igneous and Metamorphic rocks contain some of those wonderful beds of *Specular Iron*, of which Iron and Shepherd Mountains are samples. This iron ore often occurs in regular veins in the porphyry.

HISTORICAL GEOLOGY.

In the short space allotted me, it will be possible to give a mere outline only of the wonderful events, which transpired during the formation of the rocks above described, and the development of our State into its present physical condition.

If we go back to the time when this continent began to emerge from the primeval ocean, the geological record will inform us that Pilot Knob, Shepherd Mountain, and some of the neighboring heights, were among the first portions of land that appeared above the waters. When Pilot Knob became an island, there was an unbroken ocean on all sides, save an island to the north-west, the top of the Black Hills, a larger cluster to the north-east, in New York and Canada, and a small cluster to the south-west.

These islands were formed in the Azoic Seas by the eruptions that forced up the porphyry, granite, the azoic slates and iron beds of Pilot Knob, and the neighboring heights.

In the tranquil cycles which succeeded, the ocean was peopled with innumerable species of *Mollusca*, *Zoöphytes*, *Protozoans* and *Trilobites*. Plants too appeared in the waters. But for some reason these animals were not abundant in the waters about Pilot Knob.

This is what we call the *Age of Mollusks;* and in it were deposited the series of magnesian limestones and sandstones, so largely developed in the southern and eastern portions of the State. In the middle portion of this age, mollusks, with conical shells as large as saw-logs, made their appearance,

Towards the close of this age the higher portions of south-east Missouri became dry land, and the surrounding waters were filled with vast numbers of Corals, Trilobites, bivalve, spiral and conical shells. At the end of the Age of Mollusks, the land emerged as high up the Mississippi as Louisiana, and all that portion of the State colored yellow on the map, became dry land; and the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic were separated by a chain of islands along the line of the Upper Mississippi and the Great Lakes, and the St. Lawrence.

The next period, the Age of Fishes, was characterized by tranquil seas filled with coral reefs, around which sported the primeval fishes. Huge

Nautili spread their sails over the placid waters, and plants clothed the rising continent in green. At the close of this age the Pacific retired a little to the north-west, and left a narrow belt of Devonian rocks along its sinuous shores. These are colored in green on the map.

For many cycles the seas remained tranquil and continued to be filled with numerous fishes, corals, stone lilies, trilobites, star fish and algæ, while the vast beds of Carboniferous limestone were deposited. Reptiles and insects appeared upon the land. But toward the close of this period turbulent times intervened. Rocks were broken up, rounded to boulders and pebbles, or ground to sand, and drifted to the sea and piled into vast beds, in the central portions of the Mississippi Valley.

St. Louis now rose above the waters and formed a peninsula which had its connection to the South with the older part of the continent. A shallow bay extended around St. Louis to the north and west. It widened out over all the coal regions of Illinois and Kentucky, and out into the Pacific through St. Charles. All north-west Missouri, and the coal regions of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory were covered with warm shallow waters, steaming under the rays of tropical suns.

A hot atmosphere filled with vapor and carbonic acid nourished the rapid growth of trees, ferns, lepidodendrous sigillaria, and other plants in vast forests. Steaming marshes, fens and lagoons abounded. The lands were many times raised and submerged, and the forests swept away into vast beds, which formed the coal deposits over more than 100,000 square miles in the States above named. The turbulent waters deposited the clays and sands intercalated with the coal beds. Clear, tranquil waters returned filled with fishes, mollusks and corals, and the limestones of the coal-measures were deposited.

Such changes followed each other in some twenty successive courses, revolving through the vast cycles of the *Age of Plants*.

At the close of this period the Pacific had retired westward to Sioux City and Manhattan; the Gulf of Mexico extended up as high as Cape Girardeau, and a part of Scott County was a large island.

During the succeeding *Age of Reptiles*, while the vast saurians, like the Zeuglodon, were sporting in the waters that covered the Lower Mississippi Valley, and the flying Pterodactyli were flapping their wings over the shores of the Pacific, in Wyoming and Colorado, Missouri was quiescent, producing her quota of animal and vegetable life.

In the succeeding *Age of Mammals* Missouri remained as before, but the regions bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and those on the Upper Missouri and westward to the Pacific, underwent various depressions and elevations by which several dynasties of wonderful animals were buried in the rocks which now contain their remains. At the close of this vast period the continent assumed its present form, with some unimportant

exceptions. The Gulf of Mexico still extended above the mouth of the Ohio. Our large rivers had cut their present channels to depths varying from 100 to 500 feet, and in width from 1 to 10 miles. Mighty waters poured over the solid strata and wore for themselves these vast channels to the sea.

But a change came over the continent. Some mighty power of water or ice, or both, swept over the surface, grinding the softer rocks to atoms and rounding the harder into pebbles. Vast boulders were moved hundreds of miles and dropped in strange places.

Another change, and a large part of the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys were covered with a vast fresh water lake. The land was covered with forests similar to our own. The land and waters were peopled with many of our present races of animals. The beaver built his dams as now. The squirrel ate the same mast and the deer cropped the same herbage. But the huge elephant and mastodon were then lords of the soil. The *Bluff* formation was deposited in this lake. Another change and the lake was gradually drained and the waters subsided to the channels of the rivers. The currents of the great rivers were sluggish, their waters were spread from bluff to bluff, and the *Bottom Prairie* was deposited, covering the valleys of our great rivers.

Again the level changed, the great rivers became more rapid, and cut their present channels in the Bottom Prairie.

The alluvial deposits were formed, the gulf was driven back to its present limits, the swamp country was added to our State, the soil was formed, and Missouri was finished.

The *Age of Man* commenced, and the *Geological Record* gives place to *History*.

DEVELOPMENT AND NATURAL SELECTION.

But in this countless array of animals, whose orders and genera and species have come and gone through the vast cycles since Pilot Knob announced the rising continent, among them all, do we find one species of animal developed from another? *Nay, verily.*

Species come without progenitors, maintain their identity for countless ages, and utterly perish, leaving nothing developed to call them ancestors.

But have not the species, and genera, and orders, improved by *natural selection? Not at all.*

When we examine through their whole existence, they degenerate rather than improve. In some instances they do improve for a time; but in almost all instances they retrograde again, and finally perish miserably.

The Trilobite was one of the first animals that appeared in the primeval ocean; he lived through the entire palæozoic period. They some-

times improved and sometimes degenerated; but finally they dwindled down to a few insignificant species, and utterly perished.

The Trilobite stood at the head of the primitive orders. He had the world for his field and all time was before him. He perished by no catastrophe; and yet natural selection did not improve him, much less save him from utter extinction.

At the close of the *Age of Mammals*, the elephant and mastodon were at the head of the order on this continent. They had space enough, climates enough, time enough, and none to molest or make them afraid, and yet natural selection did not save them. They dwindled away and died out.

The genus *Cyrtia* and the species *Spirifer cameratus*, and a thousand others, might be named to show that natural selection, where it had the widest field, the longest time, and the most favorable circumstances, failed utterly to make a new species. Such at least, is the testimony of the rocks of Missouri.

III. MINES AND USEFUL MINERALS.

There is no territory of equal extent on the continent, which contains so many and such large quantities of the most useful minerals as the State of Missouri. Some good fortune has set the boundaries of this State around a portion of country filled with an unusual amount of the mineral snbstances useful in the arts and manufactures. Several of those most useful are found in such quantities that the supply is virtually inexhaustible. There are some that no demand for home consumption, or for foreign supplies, can exhaust within the time allotted for the rise, progress and decay of nations.

Only small portions of the precious metals have been discovered in Missouri; nor is it desirable that there should be more. It is true that deposits of silver and gold concentrate populations very rapidly, and yield many large fortunes; but history does not show that countries yielding silver and gold have been permanently more prosperous. Gold built up California very rapidly, and it is now filled with a great and prosperous people; but gold does not keep them there, nor does it induce the present immigration. The beautiful climate and wonderful agricultural resources are its great present attractions.

The most important mineral resources of the State are Iron and Lead, but as these have been treated of under distinct heads, the reader is referred to the articles bearing those headings, on pages 731 and 745.

If Missouri will work up her iron and coal, she may become as powerful and rich as England. She has more territory and better soil, more and better iron, and quite as much coal.

People who work iron partake of its strong and hardy nature. They

move the world and shape its destinies. The region tributary to St. Louis, has more of the very best varieties of iron ore than can be found available for any other locality in the known world; and the facilities for working these vast deposits are unsurpassed. The country is well watered; timber is abundant; and all is surrounded by inexhaustible coal beds. These facts alone will make St. Louis the great iron mart of the country.

Coal.—Mineral coal has done much to promote the rapid progress of the present century. Commerce and manufactures could not have reached their present unprecedented prosperity without its aid; and no people can expect great success in those departments of human industry unless their territory furnishes an abundance of this useful mineral.

It was known that coal existed in several counties in the State; but there was no knowledge of its vast extent, until the explorations of the Geological Survey made known the great extent of our coal deposits.

The south-eastern boundary of the coal measures has been traced from the mouth of the Des Moines, through Clark, Lewis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton, and Jasper, into the Indian Territory, and every county on the north-west of this line is known to contain more or less coal, giving us an area of over 26,000 square miles of coal beds in that part of the State. Vast quantities of coal exist in Johnson, Pettis Lafayette, Cass, Cooper, Chariton, Howard, Boone, Saline, Putnam, Adair, Macon, Carroll, Ray, Callaway, Audrain, and the counties to the north-west will prove to be as rich when fully examined. Outside of the coal field as given above, the regular coal rocks also exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Callaway and St. Louis, and local deposits of cannel and bituminous coal in Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford, Lincoln, Callaway, and probably other counties. Workable beds of good coal exist in nearly all places where the coal measures are developed, as some of the best beds are near their base, and must crop out on the borders of the coal field. This is found to be the fact where examinations have been made. All of the little outliers along the border contain more or less coal, though the strata are not more than 40 or 50 feet thick. But exclusive of these outliers and local deposits, we have an area of 26,800 square miles of the regular coal-measures. If the average thickness of workable coal be one foot only, it will give 26,800,000,000 tons for the whole area occupied by coal rocks. But in many places the thickness of the workable beds is over 15 feet, and the least estimate that can be made for the whole area is 5 feet. This will give over 134,000,000,000 tons of good, available coal in our State.

Such were our estimates of the coal in Missouri in 1855. Since then new beds have opened in the area above designated and large tracts

discovered in other parts of the State, along the whole line of the south-eastern outcrop of the lower coal strata, from the mouth of the Des Moines to the Indian Territory. Along the lines of all the railroads in North Missouri, and along the western end of the Missouri Pacific, active and systematic mining has opened our coal beds in a thousand localities, and developed a series of facts which render it absolutely certain that our former estimate falls far below the real quantity in the State. Prior to 1855 no coal beds had been discovered on the Missouri River between Kansas City and Sioux City, save a few thin beds in the upper coal measures, and practical men were slow to believe the geologist could detect the existence of coal beneath the surface. But some brave men at Leavenworth City have sunk a shaft to one of the lowest coal beds, 700 feet beneath their city, and more than 500 feet below the Missouri River at that point. The success of this enterprise proves the deductions of science, that our lower coal beds, which crop out along the eastern boundary of our coal-field, from Clark county to Vernon, dip beneath the surface and extend to the west as far, at least, as Leavenworth, or beyond the western boundary of Missouri.

This and other similar developments prove that our estimate of the coal in the State at 134,000,000,000 tons is much too small. But since that is enough, we need not make new figures. But it is not the coal of Missouri alone, which is tributary to St. Louis. The 12,000 square miles of coal measures in Kansas, as much more in the Indian Territory and Arkansas, and still larger areas in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, are so located as to form around St. Louis a circle of fuel at once accessible and inexhaustible.

Economical Value of Our Coal. — Coal is but one remove from the diamond ; but that slight *difference* makes it vastly more valuable— the *motive power* of the world. Could all the millions of men on the earth live a thousand years, and put forth all their strength for that whole period, the power exerted would sink into insignificance when compared with the latent power inherent in this circle of coal-fields. What *crown*, then, can be more fitting for this queen city than this circle of coal-fields *gemmed* with mountains of iron!

In our efforts to appreciate the value of so vast a deposit of this most useful mineral, and its influence on the growth of the State, we should constantly bear in mind the position of these beds, beneath the soil of one of the richest agricultural regions on the continent, within a State whose manufacturing and commercial facilities and resources are scarcely inferior to any, and adjacent to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and our numerous railroads, and especially to the two great trans-continental lines.

Copper.—Several varieties of copper ore exist in the Missouri mines. The copper mines of Shannon, Madison and Franklin Counties have

been known for a long time. Some of those in Shannon and Franklin were once worked with bright prospects of success, and some in Madison have yielded good results for many years.

Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Green, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds and Wright Counties. But the mines in Franklin, Shannon, Madison, Crawford, Dent and Washington give greater promise of yielding profitable results than any other yet discovered. When capitalists are prepared to work those mines in a systematic manner, they may expect good returns for the money invested.

Zinc.—Sulphuret of zinc is very abundant in nearly all the lead mines in south-western Missouri, particularly in the mines of Newton and Jasper, in the mountain limestone. The carbonate and the silicate occur in the same localities, though in much smaller quantities. Zinc ores are also found in greater or less abundance in all the counties on the A. & P. R. R., but the distance from market and the difficulties in smelting the most abundant of these ores,—the sulphuret—has prevented the miners from appreciating its real value. It often occurred in such large masses as to impede very materially the progress of mining operations. For this reason black-jack was no favorite with the miners of the south-west. Many thousand tons had been cast aside with the rubbish as so much worthless matter, but the completion of the A. & P. R. R. has given this ore a market, and converted into valuable merchandise the vast quantities of it which may be so easily obtained in Jasper, Newton, and other counties of the south-west. Considerable quantities of the sulphuret, carbonate and silicate also occur in the eastern lead regions;—at Perry's Mine, at Mount Hope Mine, near Potosi, at Frund Mine, Jefferson County, and in other localities. Little has been done to test the value of the ores of zinc in these and other localities in the State, but a beginning has been made with promising results. There is an extensive vein of calamine in Taney County, which will doubtless prove very valuable.

Cobalt exists in considerable quantities at Mine LaMotte. It has been found in one other locality.

Nickel is also worked at Mine LaMotte in considerable quantities.

Manganese.—The peroxide of manganese has been found in several localities in Ste. Genevieve and other counties.

Silver occurs in small quantities in nearly all the lead mines in the State, in combination with the lead.

Gold, though often reported in sundry localities, has never been profitably worked in any part of the State.

Tin.—Ores said to have large quantities of tin, have attracted much attention, and much money and labor have been spent in efforts to mine and reduce them, but as yet without pecuniary success.

Platinum has been reported by some explorers as existing in small quantities in scienitic dykes in Madison County. But I could never detect any in the localities pointed out by those who reported its discovery.

Marble.—Missouri has numerous and extensive beds of marble of various shades and qualities. Some of them are very valuable, and will become a very important item in the State resources.

Fort Scott Marble is a hard, black, fine grained marble, with veins of yellow, buff and brown. It receives a fine polish, and is very beautiful. It belongs to the Coal Measures, and is found in several places in Kansas near the Missouri line, and doubtless extends into Missouri.

There are several beds in the St. Louis limestone, in St. Louis County, which have attracted some attention as fine marbles. Some of them are very beautiful and durable.

The 4th division of Encrinital Limestone is a white, coarse-grained, crystalline marble of great durability. It crops out in several places in Marion County. One of the best localities is in the bluffs of the Mississippi, between McFarland's Branch and the Fabius. The Lithographic Limestone will furnish a fine, hard-grained, bluish-drab marble, that would contrast finely with white varieties, in tessellated pavements for halls and courts.

The Cooper marble of the Onondaga Limestone has numerous pellucid crystals of calcareous spar disseminated through a drab or bluish-drab, fine, compact base. It exists in great quantities on La Mine River, in Cooper County, on Lee's Creek, and in some other places in Marion County. It is admirably adapted to many ornamental uses. There are many extensive beds of fine variegated marbles in the upper Silurian limestones of Cape Girardeau County. They crop out in many places extending from Apple Creek, on the northern boundary of the county to Cape Girardeau, and thence along the bluffs facing the swamps to the southwest. Cape Girardeau marble is also a part of the Trenton Limestone located near Cape Girardeau. It is nearly white, strong and durable. This bed is also found near Glencoe, St. Louis County.

There are several beds of very excellent marble in the Magnesian Limestone series. Near Ironton are several beds of semi-crystalline, light-colored marbles, beautifully clouded with buff and flesh colors. They receive a fine polish, are durable, and well fitted for many varieties of ornamental work and building purposes. But one of the most desirable of the Missouri marbles is in the 3d Magnesian Limestone on the Niangua. It is a fine-grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, light-drab, slightly tinged with peach blossom, and beautifully clouded with deep flesh-colored shades. It is 20 feet thick, and crops out in the bluffs of the Niangua for a long distance. This marble is rarely surpassed in the qualities adapted to ornamental architecture.

There are also several other beds in this and the other magnesian limestones. Some are plain white, others are so clouded as to present the appearance of breccias. The beautiful Ozark marbles are well known. Some of them have been used in ornamenting the Capitol at Washington and for other purposes. Wherever the magnesian limestones come near the igneous rocks, we may expect to find them so changed as to present beds of these beautiful variegated marbles. Many of our marbles have been used in St. Louis for various purposes.

Limestones.—There is a great variety of excellent limestones in all parts of Missouri, which will furnish any quantity of the best materials for that class of building stones. Some of these limestones have been much used, and others will supply the increasing demand, as the means of transportation are extended to interior localities.

Hydraulic Limes are abundant in numerous localities. Some of them have been tested with good results. The middle beds of the Vermicular Sandstone in Cooper and Marion Counties are hydraulic. The upper beds of the Lithographic Limestone in Marion, Ralls and Pike Counties, possess marked hydraulic properties; and several limestones in Cape Girardeau County appear to be hydraulic.

The upper beds of the Chouteau Limestone in Boone, Cooper, Moniteau, Pettis and other counties are in the highest degree hydraulic. They resemble the hydraulic strata at Louisville. The uppper and lower strata of the Hudson River Group have the same properties. The same is true of some portions of the Magnesian Limestone series, as developed in some parts of south Missouri. From these sources we may confidently expect an abundant supply for home consumption and all demands for exportation.

Gypsum.—Though no extensive beds of gypsum have been found in Missouri, there are vast beds of the pure white crystalline variety on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on Kansas River, and on Gypsum Creek. In is also found in several other localities accessible to Missouri by both rail and boat, as at Fort Dodge in Iowa, and on the Republican and Blue Rivers in Kansas.

Sulphate of Baryta, in its pure white form, is very abundant in Missouri. It occurs in large beds in the mining regions, as the gangue of our lead veins, and as large masses, especially in the magnesian limestones of the Lower Silurian rocks. It is largely utilized as a pigment in connection with lead. It may be made valuable for the same purposes in connection with some of our ferruginous and argillaceous paints. Its weight and durability will give these materials more body and stability.

Quick Lime.—All of the limestone formations in the State, from the coal measures to the Fourth Magnesian, have more or less strata of very nearly pure carbonate of lime, which will consequently make good quick lime.

Clays.—Potters' clay is found in great abundance and worked in many localities in the State.

Kaolin has been discovered at a few places, and worked at one or two.

Brick Clays have been found and worked in nearly all the counties where there has been a demand for them. The argillaceous portions of the bluff formation make good brick, as shown in the brick yards of nearly all the towns on our large rivers. The brick yards of St. Louis are supplied from this source. Some of the tertiary clays will make the very best brick.

Fire Bricks are manufactured from the fire-clays of the lower coal series in St. Louis County. These bricks possess fine refractory properties. There are many beds of fire-clay in the Coal Measures. Some beds of the Hudson River Group in Ralls and Pike Counties, of the Hamilton Group in Pike and Marion, and of the Vermicular Sandstone and Shales on North River, seem to possess all the qualities of the very best fire-clays. The quantity of these clays is great, almost beyond computation. No possible demand could exhaust it. Good fire-clays exist in all the north-eastern counties.

Fire Rock has often been observed. Some of the more silicious beds of the Coal Measures are very refractory. The upper strata of the Ferruginous Sandstones, some arenaceous beds of the Encrinital Limestone, the upper part of the Chouteau Limestone, and the fine-grained, impure beds of the Magnesian Limestones, all possess qualities which will enable them to withstand the action of fire. But the Second and Third Sandstones, used in the furnaces at Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, are the most refractory rocks yet examined.

Paints.—There are several beds of purple shales in the Coal Measures which possess the properties requisite for paints used in outside work. Yellow and red ochres are found in considerable quantities on the Missouri River. Some of these paints have been thoroughly tested, and found fire-proof and durable. There are extensive beds of ferruginous clays, which will make paints of the very best qualities for all the shades of brown and dark red. These ores mixed with baryta and lead will make excellent and beautiful pigments.

Sandstones, of various shades of buff, red and brown, occur in all the geological systems of the State. Many of them are firm and durable, and they present colors suited to various styles of architecture. They also furnish an abundance of fire-rocks.

Granite and Sienite of several varieties occur in Missouri. The most abundant is a coarse-grained, red granite of great beauty as a building material for heavy, strong work. Some of the beds of this granite are quite durable, but the most of it is readily decomposed by atmospheric influences. We also have fine gray granites and sienites and

diorites, which split and work well, and are the most durable, substantial and desirable of all our building stones.

Road Materials.—Missouri has a large abundance of the very best materials for streets and roads. Limestones of the very hardest and most durable kinds occur everywhere. The Green Stone, Trap, Sienite and Gray Granites of Madison and the adjoining counties, will make most excellent block paving. But the red granite is usually too coarse and brittle, and decomposes too rapidly for paving stones.

Pebbles and Gravels are also abundant in the Drift and in the beds of many of our streams. These materials in the Drift are of the most durable kinds, and would make better streets than limestone McAdam. There are inexhaustible quantities of this gravel and pebbles in St. Louis and several other counties.

This brief and general view of the deposits of useful minerals in Missouri, shows that nature has been lavish of the materials necessary for the growth and stability of a populous State. If, in connection with these vast and varied mineral products, we take into view the well known facts that Missouri and the adjacent States possess soils of wonderful fertility, and in varieties suited to all the staple crops and fruits of the temperate zone; that the whole region is intersected by rivers and creeks, and watered by countless living springs, that it is supplied with boundless forests of nearly every variety of the best timber on the continent; that numerous railroads and thousands of miles of river navigation center here; that we are in the great highway of the moving populations of both hemispheres, we shall have more of the causes and conditions of growth, wealth and permanence than have ever surrounded any people of ancient or modern times.

IV. WATERS OF MISSOURI.

But few portions of the world are so well watered as Missouri. Springs in vast numbers, great variety, and of all sizes, come welling up to refresh and beautify in all parts of the State. Streams, too, scarcely equalled in size, beauty and variety, water every part of our territory.

Navigable Waters.—The Mississippi washes the entire eastern border of the State, a distance of 500 miles. The Missouri washes the western boundary from the north-east corner southward some 250 miles, to the mouth of the Kansas, and thence south of east, through the heart of the State, to its junction with the Mississippi.

Besides, these two mighty rivers have many tributaries within the State, which are more or less navigable for steamboats, keel boats and barges. On the right bank of the Missouri, the Gasconade, the Osage, and La Mine are navigable. The lumber business of the Gasconade makes its navigation a matter of importance. The trade of the towns on the Osage has induced steamers to make regulars trips as high

as Warsaw. Barges and keel boats might pass up as high as the State Line. On the left bank, the Platte, Chariton and Grand River are navigable for keel boats and barges, and even steamboats have made some few trips on their waters. The Des Moines, Salt River and the Maramec, the St. François and White Rivers have been navigated by boats on a few important occasions.

Smaller Streams.—The are a vast number of smaller streams, such as are called rivers, creeks and branches. A glance at the map will show how well these are distributed over the entire surface, supplying an abundance of water to all parts of the State.

Springs.—The State is well supplied with bold springs of pure waters. Out of the bottoms, there is scarcely a section of land but has one or more perennial springs of good water. Many of these springs are large, even beyond the conception of those who have not seen the rivers which flow from them and drive the mills and machinery placed upon their waters. One may serve as a sample. Bryce's Spring on the Niangua, drives a large flouring-mill, and flows away a rapid river 42 yards in width. These vast springs are very numerous in the south part of the State.

Salt Springs are very abundant in the central part of the State. They discharge vast quantities of brine, in Cooper, Saline, Howard and the adjoining counties. These brines are near the navigable waters of the Missouri, in the midst of an abundance of wood and coal, and might furnish salt enough to supply all the markets of the continent. Considerable salt was made in Cooper and Howard at an early day.

Sulphur Springs are also numerous throughout the State. The Chouteau Springs in Cooper, the Monagaw Springs in St. Clair, the Elk Springs in Pike, and the Cheltenham Springs in St. Louis County, have acquired considerable reputation as salubrious waters, and have become popular places of resort. There are good sulphur springs in many other counties of the State, and the waters of most of them are similar to the waters of the Chouteau and Elk Springs.

Chalybeate Springs.—There are a great many springs in the State which are impregnated with some of the salts of iron. Those containing carbonates and sulphates are most abundant; some of these have acquired considerable reputation as medicinal waters. Sweet Springs, on the Blackwater, and the Chalybeate Spring in the University campus, are perhaps the most popular of the kind in the State.

Petroleum Springs.—Tar and Oil Springs, as they are called, are found in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon and other counties of the State. Many of these springs discharge considerable quantities of oil. The variety called lubricating oil, is the more common. It is impossible to say with certainty whether petroleum will be found in paying quantities in these localities; but the fact

that it has been flowing from springs in such quantities would indicate some abundant source; and there is scarcely a doubt that there are reservoirs of considerable quantities. Where these reservoirs are, no one can tell with certainty, and all explorations, as even in the best petroleum regions, must be undertaken in a considerable degree of uncertainty.

Water Power.—There are numberless streams that might be dammed and made to drive machinery. Such places are most numerous in the southern part of the State, where the streams have rock beds to support the dams and make them permanent. I have noticed excellent localities of the kind on the Osage, Niangua, Pomme de Terre, Sac, Spring River, Big River, Castor, Maramec, Bourbeuse, Gasconade, Currant River, White River, Grand River, La Mine, etc. But the most valuable water-powers are the large springs which are so abundant throughout nearly all the counties in the southern part of the State. Many of these springs are now used to drive mills of various kinds. They are particularly abundant on the waters of the Maramec, Gasconade, Bourbeuse, Osage, Niangua, Spring, White, Sugar, Big, Currant, Little and Black Rivers.

No water power can excel that at Bryce's Spring, on the Niangua. It discharges about 11,000,000 cubic feet of water per diem, with no perceptible variation of temperature or quality. The temperature is about 60° Fahrenheit, so warm that no ice forms in it to obstruct the machinery; and the quantity is so regular that the machinist may know how much power it will exert each hour from the beginning to the end of the year, and can construct his dams and machinery economically, with just enough strength to meet the necessities of the case; whereas, in streams, the uncertain rise and fall of the water, and ice are sources of great loss and annoyance.

There are hundreds of these springs sufficiently large to drive mills and factories; and the time is not far distant when these vast limpid fountains will make a thousand burrs and saws whirl to their dashing music.

V.—PRAIRIE.

Many articles have been written to show "How the prairies were made," but the more appropriate question would be, "How the forests were made," since the prairie preceded the forests, and the forests are constantly encroaching upon the prairies.

When the country emerged from the waters which last covered it, the marls of the bluff formation occupied nearly all the surface of the State, and a rank vegetation of grasses and other plants sprang up, forming one vast prairie. Young trees grew with the other vegetation, but the fires which overran the country killed them out of the dryer and richer portions. They grew apace where the fires were too weak, by reason of

water, or a scarcity of vegetation, to destroy them. As the forests increased in size, they acquired power to withstand and check the fires; and thus they have gradually encroached upon the prairie, until more than one-half of the State is covered by our magnificent forests.

If a line be drawn from Hannibal to the south-west corner of the State, much of that portion to the north-west of the line will be prairie, and that on the south-east of it will be timber. Large areas of timber skirt the streams and cover portions of the uplands on the prairie side, and long arms of the prairie extend along the divides into the timbered side, as from Macon down along the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway to St. Charles, from Cass eastward along the Pacific Railroad to Cole, and from Newton up along the highlands through Greene to Webster and eastward; and small patches of it checker the whole timbered region, even to the swamps of the south-east.

The bottom prairies are level, and often sublime in their vast extent; while upland prairies are rolling and grand in their endless succession of undulation, like the ocean subsiding from the effects of a storm.

VI—TIMBER.

The following trees of Missouri will show a great variety of the very best kinds of lumber for domestic, farm and manufacturing purposes: Pine, walnut, cherry, ash, maple, birch, hickory, oak, linden, cotton-wood, poplar, and sweet, black and yellow gum, cedar, cypress, sycamore, locust, coffee-tree, elm, pecan, chestnut, tulip tree, (the "white and yellow poplar" of Kentucky and southern Missouri,) beech, willow, hackberry, mulberry, tupelo, catalpa, ironwood, hornbeam and box-elder are found in great abundance in the State and some of them in all their known varieties. There are six species of hickory, three of locust, eighteen of oak, and varieties of other trees in like proportion. All these kinds of trees grow very large in our deep rich soils and our warm climate. The following, selected from the catalogue, will give an idea of the vast size to which these trees grow in our State: Sycamores, 130 feet high and 43 feet in circumference; cypress, 130 feet high and 29 feet in circumference; walnuts, 110 feet high, and 22 feet in circumference.

But no figures, no descriptions can give an idea of the grandeur and glorious beauty of our forests. Like Niagara, they must be seen, examined from above and below, and reëxamined, visited and revisited before they can be fully appreciated. One must walk in the midst of these mighty monarchs of the forest until he feels like a pigmy among giants; and must admire the grape-vines hanging like huge cables from their lofty branches, and mingling their purple clusters with the highest foliage, and the large orange flowers of the trumpet-creeper, and the crimson foliage of the American ivy, warming and beautifying their

sombre shades; he must see these glories before he can appreciate the sublime beauty and grandeur of our forests.

Here, too, the utilitarian can find woods suitable for all the useful purposes to which they are applied. Millions of these varieties of lumber are destroyed every year in opening farms. Meanwhile we are importing millions in furniture and agricultural implements, and lumber for the various kinds of carpentry. There is poor economy in importing furniture from the Ohio and its tributaries, when we are destroying upon our farms more and better lumber of the same varieties, every year.

VII. SOILS.

In the resources of the State, the soils must stand in the first rank, since they are the great source of national prosperity and power, and the basis of individual wealth and happiness. Adam commenced dressing the soil in Eden, and his successors have ever found its cultivation their most useful and delightful employment. No department of agricultural science is more defective than the classification and nomenclature of soils.

The varieties of soil pass into each other by such minute gradations that it is well nigh impossible to point out any definite lines of separation. In the popular nomenclature we have some very general names, which are very definite when considered in some of their relations, as *timbered lands* and *prairie lands*. These names do not indicate the quality of the soils any further than they are produced by these relations. To the same class of names belong *bottom lands* and *uplands*, sometimes called *bluff lands*. These terms, like those named above, point out an important natural division of our soils, though they have no reference to the fertility of those in either division. Each division contains soils of all grades of productiveness, from the best to the poorest. And yet the timbered lands have one advantage over the prairie. If two soils be taken side by side, both based upon the same formation and both subject to the same influences during their formation, save one has produced trees and the other grasses, and the trees have decayed on the one and the grasses have been burned on the other—the former will have more decaying vegetable matter, and will be lighter, warmer, and more kindly in cultivation. But if both be put under the same culture, this difference will gradually disappear, as the vegetable matter will decrease in the one and increase in the other. This difference in these classes of soil, rendered the timber lands much the more popular among the older settlers.

The Prairie Lands occupy nearly one-half of the entire area of the State. They possess all the varieties of soil found in the timber, and are identical with them, save in the differences above named. The grasses are as diversified and as distinctly mark the varieties of soil on the

prairies, as do the trees in the timber. The resin-weed, crow-foot, and wild sorghum, indicate as good soils on the prairies as do the elm, hickory and walnut in the timber. But, as the trees are more conspicuous and better known, the varieties of soils are best known by the timber they produce.

These divisions of soils have other natural distinctions well marked by location, as *bottom timber* and *upland timber*. The former is in the river bottoms, and the latter in the highlands. So also we have *bottom prairie* and *upland prairie*. These lands are still further divided so as to indicate the quality of the soil with a marked degree of certainty by their natural productions, their chemical composition, and by their physical structure. The determination of the qualities of soils by the natural productions, is best understood by our farmers, as all are well aware that the soil that produces hackberry and elm, is much better than the soil that produces black-jack and black hickory; that the former will yield abundant crops, while the latter will produce but a very inferior growth. In this division are those soils marked by the growth of particular trees and shrubs, from which they derive their names.

Hackberry Lands possess the best upland soils in the State. The growth is hackberry, elm, wild cherry, honey-locust, coffee tree, pignut hickory, chestnut and burr oak, black and white walnut, mulberry, linden and papaw.

The *Crow-foot Lands* of the prairie region have soils very similar in quality to the hackberry lands, and these two soils generally join each other where the timber and prairie lands meet. These soils, covering about 6,500,000 acres, abound in the western counties, from Atchison to Cass, and eastward to Saline and Howard. They also cover small areas in other parts of the State. The productive and durable qualities of this soils are surpassed by none in the country. It has sufficient sand for the water to drain off rapidly in wet weather, and enough of clay, lime, magnesia and humus to retain the moisture in the dry. It rests on a bed of fine silicious marls, which will render it perpetually fertile under deep tillage. These productive powers are well illustrated in the gigantic forests and luxuriant grasses produced by it. White oaks grow upon it 29 feet in circumference, and 100 feet high; linden, 23 feet in circumference, and 100 feet high; burr oak and sycamore grow still larger. Herds of buffalo, elk and deer were entirely concealed from the hunter by the tall prairie grasses on the crow-foot lands.

Hemp, tobacco, corn and the cereals grow upon it in great luxuriance, and no soil is better adapted to fruits of all kinds. These 6,500,000 acres of the best land on the continent, are capable of feeding and sustaining 2,000,000 people. A population of 1,000,000 could live on these rich, broad acres in comfort and luxury.

Elm Lands are but little inferior to the hackberry. The name is

derived from the American elm, which grows so large and abundant in the magnificent forests of these lands. The principal growth is elm, hackberry, honey locust, black walnut, cherry, blue ash, black oak, redbud, and papaw. This soil has about the same properties as the hackberry soils, save that the sand is finer and the clay more abundant, owing to the finer nature of the marls from which it is derived. This soil abounds, interspersed with hackberry lands, in the region above named; and in the east, it covers large areas in Marion, Monroe, Boone, Cooper, St. Louis, Greene and many other counties.

The *Resin Weed Lands* of the prairie, have about the same quality of soil, and occupy an area of about 3,000,000 acres. Its heavy forests and luxuriant prairie grasses, and its chemical properties, clearly indicate its great fertility; and the marls upon which it is based fully assure its durability. A grape-vine growing on this soil was 22 inches in circumference, and 180 feet long, and an elm 22 feet in circumference, and 90 feet high. Hemp, tobacco, corn, wheat and other staple crops grow luxuriantly, and all kinds of fruits, adapted to the climate, do well.

Hickory Lands hold the grade next to the elm lands, and are characterized by a growth of white and shell-bark hickory, black, scarlet and laurel oaks, sugar maple, persimmon, dogwood, haw, redbud and crab-apple. In the south-east the tulip tree, beech and black gum, grow on soils of about the same quality. This soil is more clayey and not so deep, and has a subsoil more impervious, and the underlying marls have less sand and lime and more clay. Large areas of prairie in the north-east and south-west have soils of nearly the same quality, often called "mulatto soils" in some parts of the State. There is also a soil based upon the red clays of Southern Missouri of about the same quality. It is a highly productive soil, which is greatly improved and rendered more durable by deep culture. Our farmers hold it in high estimation for the culture of corn, wheat and other cereals, and the grasses. Its blue-grass pastures are equal, if not superior, to any in the State. Fruit is cultivated with marked success. The area is very great in the central and eastern counties north of the Missouri, and in many of those south—6,000,000 acres may be a fair estimate of the area.

White Oak Lands occupy ridges where the lighter materials of the soil have been washed away. They sustain a growth of white and black oak, shell-bark and black hickory, dogwood, sassafras, redbud and fragrant sumach. The surface soil is not so rich in humus as the last variety, but the sub-soil is quite as good, and the underlying marls not so clayey and impervious. In many places the sub-soil is better than the surface, and the land may be greatly improved by turning it to the surface. The white oak ridges produce superior wheat, good corn and the finest quality of tobacco. Grapes, peaches, and other fruits yield

abundant and sure crops. This soil occupies many of the ridges in the region north of the Missouri and east of the Chariton, and those south of the former river and north of the Osage, as well as some south of the Osage and the Missouri—1,500,000 acres may be a fair estimate.

Post Oak Lands occupy ridges generally on the south side of the Osage, and produce post and black oak, hickory, sassafras, dogwood and sumach. The growth is about the same as the white oak ridges, substituting the post for white oak. This soil is based upon a light colored marl, with less lime and sand than is found in the marls underlying the white oak ridges; but it produces good crops of the staples of the country, and has for several years yielded the best tobacco of the West. Fruits of all varieties cultivated in our latitude excel on this soil. Deep culture will render this land more productive and durable. The area covered by post oak lands is very large, but not definitely known—probably 3,000,000 acres.

Black Jack Lands have few trees, save black jack and black hickory; sometimes a few grapes and some sumach. They occupy the high flint ridges which are usually underlaid with hornstone and sandstone, and some strata of magnesian limestone. The sub-soil is usually a lifeless sandy clay, and the soil full of fragments of flint. This is the poorest soil in the State, and will be of little use save for pastures and vineyards. The cultivation of grapes on these flint ridges will be more expensive, but the juices may be rich enough to pay the extra expense. They will produce excellent wines, and become profitable grape lands when wines shall be more esteemed for their quality than their quantity. These lands occupy a large portion of the flint and sandstone ridges on the south of the Osage, perhaps 3,000,000 acres.

Pine Lands have a growth of pine, post, white and black oak, black hickory, dogwood and sassafras. They have an inferior, sandy soil, and occupy the plateaus, hills and ridges of southern Missouri, which are underlaid by the sandstones of the magnesian limestone series. The area of this soil is not fully determined, but it will not be less than 2,000,000 acres. The soil is sandy and thin, and would be greatly benefited by clay and humus; but plaster and clover, or buckwheat, are the most available means of improvement.

Other soils are better determined by a consideration of both the trees they produce and the rocks from which they are derived. Of this class are the

Magnesian Limestone Soils, which are based upon and derived from the magnesian limestone or mineral bearing series of southern Missouri, and produce black and white walnut, black gum, white and whahoo elms, sugar maple, honey locust, rock chestnut, scarlet and laurel oaks, blue ash, white and shell-bark hickory, buckeye, hazel, sumach and dogwood. These lands occupy the slopes, hillsides and narrow valleys of the southern and south-eastern part of the State, and the northern slopes of the Missouri

east of Boone County. The soil is dark, light and warm, rich in lime, magnesia and humus. It is very productive and durable. The region occupied by it is often so broken as to be inconvenient for ordinary culture in farm crops. It is, however, well adapted to fruit. It covers an area of 10,000,000 acres.

This large area, extending from the Missouri River to Arkansas, and from Marshfield to Cape Girardeau, is a table-land varying in the elevation from 500 to 1,500 feet. It is cut by deep winding valleys in the south and north, and broken into knobs and ridges towards the east. Large, bold springs of pure, cool waters gush from every hillside, and fill the valleys with limpid streams. Magnificent forests abound, and wild grapes everywhere mingle their purple clusters with the foliage of the elm and the oak, the mulberry and the buckeye.

The climate is delightful. The winters are short and mild, the summers long and temperate. Its skies vie with those of Italy, and its fountains and streams, valleys and mountains, equal their favored prototypes in classic Greece. No soil can surpass this for the grape, and the mild winters and long summers, favored by the warm dry winds of the south-west, are most favorable for maturing their rich juices.

Such are the soils on the uplands of Missouri. The bottom lands are not less important and interesting. They present the following varieties. The whole is divided into *Bottom Prairie* and *Bottom Timber:*

Bottom Prairie has a light, rich, deep, dark and productive soil, clothed with luxuriant native grasses, among which a species of sorghum is conspicuous. Before these savannas were pastured, the grasses grew to a height varying from 5 to 10 feet.

The bottom prairie soil is rich in all the elements of fertility. It is deep and light, and but slightly affected by excessive wet or dry weather. Hemp, tobacco, and all the staple crops grow on it with great luxuriance. The bottom prairie covers a large portion of the Missouri Bottoms above Glasgow, and some considerable areas in St. Charles, Marion and the south-eastern counties on the Mississippi. Some of these prairies on the Missouri are 20 or 30 miles long, and from 2 to 10 miles wide—as the broad Wyaconda and Huppan Cuty. The area of these lands is constantly decreasing by the action of the river and the encroachments of the forests; but there still remains about 1,000,000 acres of these rich and beautiful natural meadows.

The Bottom Timber has several natural divisions, well recognized by the people of the country, and designated as "high bottom," "low bottom," "wet bottom" or "swamp" and "cypress."

High Bottoms have a deep, porous and rich sandy soil, which produces a gigantic growth of elm, sugar maple, white ash, cherry, locust, linden, sweet gum, buckeye, burr, red, Spanish, swamp and scarlet oaks, thick shell-bark hickory, hackberry, pecan, black walnut, plum and mulberry.

Grape-vines, trumpet and Virginia creepers, poison oak, wistaria and staff-tree climb the highest trees, and mingle their scarlet and purple flowers and fruits with their highest foliage.

The fertility of this soil is well attested by its chemical properties, and the large trees grown upon it. The following, among other samples, were measured in 1857:

Sycamore,	43	feet	in circumference,	65	feet high.
Catalpa,	10	"	"	90	" "
Cypress,	29	"	"	130	" "
Cottonwood,	30	"	"	125	" "
Black Walnut,	22	"	"	110	" "
Spanish Oak,	26	"	"	90	" "
Grape Vine,	33	inches	"	160	" long.

This soil covers about 2,000,000 acres, occupying all the bottoms which are above the usual high waters along our rivers. It is very productive, and so deep and porous that the crops are but little affected by dry and wet seasons. Hemp, corn, tobacco, and the cereals, are produced in rich abundance.

Low Bottoms have a soil similar to the high bottoms, but they are so low as to be covered with water at ordinary overflow. Sycamore, cottonwood, white maple, box-elder, red birch, buckeye, hackberry, willow, river and frost grapes and poison ivy, are the most common productions. They grow to vast proportions. The overflows render these lands nearly useless for farming purposes; but when the floods are kept out by levees, they are most productive and valuable. There are large areas of these lands in South-east Missouri—in the State nearly 1,000,000 acres.

Swamp and *Wet Bottom* are terms usually applied to a variety of bottom lands very similar to the two preceding, but differing in being so located as to be saturated with or nearly covered by water. This excess of water renders them useless for ordinary culture. They sustain a heavy growth of pin, swamp and red oaks, holly, spice bush, white and black ash, red birch, box-elder, button bush, sycamore, cottonwood, whahoo elm, sweet gum, water locust, white and red maple, poison oak, frost and river grapes.

Cypress.—This name is given to low bottoms which are covered by standing water for a large part of the year. The decomposition of vegetable matter in these waters adds a new deposit of vegetable mould annually to their rich soil, which sustains a very heavy growth of cypress, tupelo, sour gum, water locust, white and red maple, pin and spanish oaks. These *cypresses* are numerous and very extensive in South-east Missouri. Buffalo Cypress and Honey Cypress are good samples. The central and wettest portions of them usually have deposits of bog ore. These soils are useless for ordinary farming purposes; but their timber

is unique, abundant and valuable. The area of swamp and cypress lands will reach 1,000,000 acres.

Such are the soils of Missouri, as they are recognized by the people of the State from their natural productions; and a large range of chemical analyses fully sustain the popular estimate of these lands as to fertility. The area attributed to each has been determined with tolerable accuracy by observations extended over nearly every county of the State for a period of 20 years.

MISSOURI POTTERY CLAYS.

By Hugh M. Thompson, St. Louis.

Great abundance and variety of nearly all the desirable articles necessary in the manufacture of all kinds of pottery, exist in Missouri.

Its geological formations embrace great compass, including the rocks of the early, middle and later ages—such as *granite*, *sandstone*, *porphyry*, *feld spar*, *flint*, *marble*, *slate*, *limestone*, etc., many of which in the earlier periods, have been subjected to terrible upheavals, electrical and chemical action and slow decay, making deposits in various localities, of clays of great value—approximating by weight, the same value as silver. In the hands of skilled artists, and nice manipulations of manufacture, with them the choicest gems and designs in pottery may be produced.

Entering into use among the commonest articles of household necessities, it rises from the little brown jug of common stoneware, runs along up through the yellow porringer and its tribe, to the quadroon, common C. C., and on to the neater white granite wares used in gentler circles—plain, or variously decorated, as it comes to us from the English potteries; or the still neater French china sets, from Sèvres, assuming its greatest beauty and value in the beautiful statuettes and fine ornaments of jewelry, nearly equalling in beauty and appearance the most costly precious stones.

It should be the ambition of Americans to take up the experience and perfections of the past in pottery, and applying cultivated mind and skill to the materials so abundant at home, to supply the demands of the nation, in this line—and excel in it, as we do already in many other industries.

True *kaolins* (or decomposed feld spar), have been found in a few places in Missouri, and of late in Texas.

The clays in Bollinger and Cape Girardeau Counties are very good, but not true kaolins. They seem to be decomposed chert and flint. Very

good clays exist a few miles south of Kaolin, in Iron County, where the enterprising but now aged Capt. Elihu Shepard, potted successfully. His works were destroyed during the late war, and abandoned. The wares he made are said to have been very good.

South of Fredericktown, Madison County, at several points, very good kaolins and clays exist, whilst 5 miles west of Fredericktown, good *cornish stone* is abundant.

In Jefferson County, some of the best *ball clay* known, is found in several places. These are convenient to railroad, and very desirable. Choice clays have been brought to us also from many other counties.

The *fire clays* of Cheltenham, St. Louis County, stand first among their class, in the world.

At several points, but more especially about 6 or 7 miles west of Cape Girardeau, decomposed *flint* of excellent quality exists in great abundance. In Europe this is not the case. Nearly all the flint there has to be calcined before used.

Feld spar of excellent vitrifying qualities, containing much potash, is found at several places in Ste. Genevieve County, and it is known to exist elsewhere, but we have never tried any of it.

Quartz rock and silica abound, very pure and easy of access, in several localities. *Baryta* and *fluor spar* are also abundant in Missouri and Illinois, whilst Kansas has large quantities of *gypsum*, or plaster of Paris, all of which are desirable, and may be cheaply delivered at St. Louis for manufacturing purposes. In its infancy, as potting is at present, potting materials are not developed as the future will unfold them. Enough, however, is known to justify the conclusion, that every grade of clay and kaolin exists in this western country, for making all grades of pottery wares, even to the best of Parian marbles and transparent china. If taken hold of as the iron interest has been of late, with sufficient capital to work enterprises to advantage and perfection, St. Louis will at an early day, become extensively and profitably engaged in the production of queensware—establishing a successful rivalry with foreign makers in every respect.

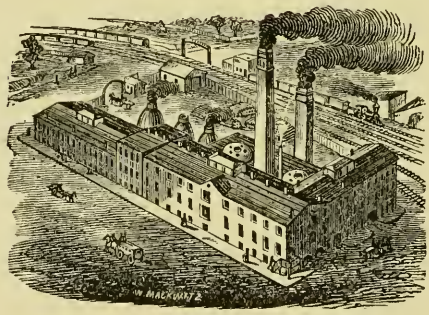
The importations of crockery amount to nearly $7,000,000 annnally. The English potteries alone give employment to about 100,000 operatives, backed with millions of capital, and send their wares into all nations.

There are nearly 200 kilns in this country engaged in manufacturing the different classes of hollow and table ware. Trenton, N. J., is at present the leading potting city in the United States, having 56 kilns. East Liverpool, Ohio, ranks next in importance, working over 50 kilns. Cincinnati has 12 kilns.

The clays of Missouri and Illinois are extensively used at these establishments. St. Louis is, however, one of their best markets. Our clays

go to their works, are made up, and returned to be sold here, necessitating expenditures for freights both ways, and large losses by breakages.

This should not be, for the following reasons: 1st. We have a very large home market. 2d. The raw material is abundant, and *cheaper here* than anywhere else. 3d. Fuel is abundant and suitable. 4th. Labor may be had here as economically, and of as good quality as elsewhere. 5th. With home market, protective tariff, and saving in freights and breakages, and the advantages above enumerated, St. Louis should certainly be able to consume her own raw material, and out-rival foreign or domestic competition, and become the potting Staffordshire of America.



POTTERY WORKS OF H. M. THOMPSON & CO., ST. LOUIS.

FRAGMENT OF COL. AUG. CHOUTEAU'S JOURNAL.*

In the year 1762, M. D'Abadie, at that time Director General and Commandant of Louisiana, granted to a Company the exclusive trade with the savages of the Missouri, and all the nations residing west of the Mississippi, for the term of eight years. This company was formed under the name of M. Laclede Liguest, Antoine Moxan & Company. Immediately after the terms and conditions were signed with the French Government, they took measures to import from Europe all the merchandise necessary to sustain, on a large scale, their commerce, which they proposed to extend as much as possible. While waiting for the arrival of the goods which they had ordered in Europe, they formed a considerable armament, at the head of which was placed M. Laclede Liguest, known as a man of great merit, capable, from his experience, of conducting with skill and prudence, the interests of the company. He left New Orleans the 3rd of August, 1763, and arrived in Illinois the 3rd November following.

Observe, that all the establishments which the French had on the left bank of the Mississippi, were ceded to the English by the treaty of 1762, and that upon the right bank, which remained to the French, there was only the small village of Ste. Genevieve, in which M. De Laclede could not find a house capable of containing one-fourth of his merchandise. M. De Neyon, Commandant of Fort de Chartres, learning the embarrassment of M. De Laclede, sent an officer to him, to tell him that he could offer him a place for his goods, until the English should come to take possession. Necessity made him accept this generous offer of M. De Neyon. He left Ste. Genevieve, and arrived at Fort Chartres on the 3d of November, 1763, where he disembarked all his goods, and prepared immediately all the supplies for the different nations. After all the business of the trade was done, he occupied himself with the means of forming an establishment suitable for his commerce, Ste. Genevieve not suiting him, because of its distance from the Missouri, and its insalubrious situation. These reasons decided him to seek a more advantageous site. In conse-

* R. A. Campbell, Esq.—St. Louis:

Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry about the "old scrap" or piece of journal written by Col. Auguste Chouteau, in regard to the founding and settlement of St. Louis, I make this statement: I was in the habit of visiting Gabriel S. Chouteau, Esq., son of Col. Auguste Chouteau, with whom I have been on intimate terms of personal friendship for nearly fifty years; when, on one occasion, he handed to me the original manuscript of this journal in the hand-writing of Col. Chouteau, written in the French language. By the kindness of Gabriel S. Chouteau, Esq., he gave the manuscript to me, and which I presented to the St. Louis Mercantile Library, for and in the name of Gabriel S. Chouteau, Esq.

I am, with very great respect, etc., John F. Darby.

St. Louis, Missouri, 9th May, 1874.

quence, he set out from the Fort de Chartres in the month of December, took with him a young man in his confidence, and examined all the ground from the Fort de Chartres to the Missouri. He was delighted to see the situation (where St. Louis at present stands); he did not hesitate a moment to form there the establishment that he proposed. Besides the beauty of the site, he found there all the advantages that one could desire to found a settlement which might become very considerable hereafter. After having examined all thoroughly, he fixed upon the place where he wished to form his settlement, marked with his own hand some trees, and said to Chouteau, "You will come here as soon as navigation opens, and will cause this place to be cleared, in order to form our settlement after the plan that I shall give you." We set out immediately afterwards, to return to Fort de Chartres, where he said, with enthusiasm, to Monsieur De Neyon, and to his officers, that he had found a situation where he was going to form a settlement, which might become, hereafter, one of the finest cities of America—so many advantages were embraced in this site, by its locality and its central position, for forming settlements. He was occupied the rest of the winter in procuring all things necessary for the settlement—men, provisions, tools, etc.

Navigation being open in the early part of February, he fitted out a boat, in which he put thirty men,—nearly all mechanics,—and he gave the charge of it to Chouteau, and said to him: "You will proceed and land at the place where we marked the trees; you will commence to have the place cleared, and build a large shed to contain the provisions and the tools, and some small cabins, to lodge the men. I give you two men on whom you can depend, who will aid you very much; and I will rejoin you before long." I arrived at the place designated on the 14th of February, and, on the morning of the next day, I put the men to work. They commenced the shed, which was built in a short time, and the little cabins for the men were built in the vicinity. In the early part of April, Laclede arrived among us. He occupied himself with his settlement, fixed the place where he wished to build his house, laid a plan of the village which he wished to found, (and he named it Saint Louis, in honor of Louis XV, whose subject he expected to remain, for a long time;—he never imagined he was a subject of the King of Spain); and ordered me to follow the plan exactly, because he could not remain any longer with us. He was obliged to proceed to Fort de Chartres, to remove the goods that he had in the fort, before the arrival of the English, who were expected every day to take possession of it. I followed, to the best of my ability, his plan, and used the utmost diligence to accelerate the building of the house.

PETTIS COUNTY.

The estimation in which CAMPBELL'S GAZETTEER OF MISSOURI is held by all classes of citizens is shown by the following partial List of Subscribers:

SEDALIA.

Name, Business or Profession.	Settled in Missouri.
P. G. Stafford, Abstracts of Title, (Stafford & Hewett)	1861
John F. Philips, Attorney at Law, (Philips & Vest)	*born*
Heard & Bro., Attorneys at Law	*born*
C. P. Townsley, Attorney at Law, (Townsley & Bro.)	1838
Wm. H. H. Hill, Attorney at Law.	*born*
Crandall & Sinnett, Attorneys at Law	C. 1861 S. 1865
Jno. Montgomery, Jr., Att'y at Law.	1857
W. L. Felix, Attorney at Law	*born*
Sampson & Bro., Attorneys at Law.	1865
Geo. M. Maverick, Attorney at Law.	1872
J. G. Sloan, Attorney at law	
S. A. Wardan, Attorney at Law	1863
Geo. C. Brunell, Attorney at Law	1873
Jno. S. Cochran, Attorney at Law	1865
Henry Lamm, Attorney at Law	1867
A. H. Jaynes, Banker	1865
BOOTS AND SHOES.	
Mackey & Phipps, Wholesale Dealers	1867
Porter Bros., Wholesale and Retail.	1868
John Burkhart, Man'fr. and Dealer.	1866
H. Van Hall, Man'fr. and Dealer.	1868
Jno. M. Kulmer, Man'fr and Dealer.	1866
Walker & Kelk, Prop's Eastern Carriage Works. Manufacturers of all kinds of Carriages	
Peter Kuhn, Man'fr. of Cigars.	1868
H. H. Lueking, Man'fr. of Cigars.	1867
W. H. Russell, China, Glass and Notions	1871
Francis W. Graham, Catholic Priest.	1859
Blair Brothers, Clothiers	
Wm. P. Cousley, Contractor & Builder	1868
Sicher Brothers, Confectioners—wholesale and retail	1853
Henry Lamm, Circuit Clerk	1869
R. H. Moses, County Clerk	1866
J. D. Crawford, County Recorder	*born*
R. T. Miller, Druggists. (Bard & Miller)	1844
E. W. Bixby, Druggist & Apothecary	
McClure & McCreary, Druggists	
Mertz & Hale, Manuf'g Druggists	1872
Clute Brothers, Dry Goods—retail	1871
D. Levy & Bro., Dry Goods, Clothing & Carpets—wholesale & retail	1858
G. L. Faulhaber, Express Agent	1857
A. McVey, Farmer	1838
T. V. L. Harvey, Farmer	1841
Geo. Husmann, Florist & Nurseryman	1839
Theo. Hoberecht & Bro., Proprs. Sedalia Flouring Mills	1841
John McHenry, Sec'y and Treas. Sedalia Foundry & Machine Co	1872
A. H. Randall, Man'fr. Parlor Furniture and Upholstery	1867
Hillis & Simmons, Dealers in Furniture, and Undertakers	1866
J. F. Antes, Pres't Gas Light Co	1859
J. K. Yeater, Grocer—wholesale and retail	*born*
Hall & Beiler, Grocers—wholesale and retail	1861
W. W. Cecil, Grocer—staple and fancy	1831
A. B. Codding, Grocer—staple and fancy	1867
Evans, Fletcher & Co., Dealers in Iron, Hardware, Carriage and Wagon material	
Bixby & Houx, Hardware and Stoves	1847
John W. Siebe, Hardware and Stoves	1851
F. J. Ott, Hides, Skins and Furs	1854
Val. Hamburg, Wholesale and Retail Horse Collar Manufactory	1856
Geo. T. Brown & Co., Prop's Ives House	1867
Barrett & Newman, Prop's Ilgin House	
Matthias Zener, Insurance and Rental Agent	1865
J. H. Gest, Fire and Life Insurance Agency	1868
B. H. Ingram, Life Insurance Ag't.	*born*
F. L. Robbins, Livery	1867
Farnham & Gilman, Livery	
Jno. Kulmer, Livery, 5th near Ohio.	1866
White & Meyer, Lumber Merchants.	1866
Richard Ritter, Lumber Merchant.	1866
C. H. Gauss, Lumber Merchant	*born*
E. T. Brown, East Sedalia	1863
Clay & Hathaway, Proprs. Sedalia Marble Works	
Yost & Schupp, Proprs. Sedalia Meal & Feed Mill	1846
A. Y. Hull, Editor of *Democrat*	1866
C. A. Leach, Editor of *Times*	1872
J. West Goodwin, Editor of *Bazoo*	1866
S. M. Morrison, Notions—wholesale.	1864
E. R. Young, Sedalia Nursery	1869
Dugan & Carr, Painters	1872

Name, Business or Profession.	Settled in Missouri.

SEDALIA—*Continued.*

Wm. Latour, Photographer	1854
J. B. Jones, M. D	1867
E. C. & W. H Evans, Physicians, Oculists and Aurists	*born*
T. J. Montgomery, M.D. (M. & Trader)	1857
A. H. Conkwright, M. D	1858
A. C. Christy, M. D	1840
A. C. Jones, M. D, "Homœopath"	1868
Ira S Bronson, M. D., East Sedalia.	1873
Benj. Hawes, Postmaster	1866
R. S. Stevens, Gen. Manager M. K. & T. R. R	1870
G. B Simonds, Master Mechanic M. P. R. R	1872
W. S. Hough, Foreman M. P. R. R.	1873
J. C Pusey, Clerk M. P. R. R	1872
Major & Looney, Real Estate and Central Missouri Loan Agents	1848
James M. Byler, Real Estate Agent and Investigator	
G. R. Smith, Real Estate Owner	1833
John H. Andrus, Real Estate Owner.	1841
Joseph Tice, Real Estate Owner	*born*
Edward Brown, Real Estate Owner.	1868
C. M. A. Chany, Real Estate Owner.	1838
Wm. G. Moore, Real Estate Owner.	1854
McCormack's Reapers and Mowers, Frank Craycroft, Gen'l Agent	1864
John Kaiser, Restaurant and Confectioner	1856
Sicher Brothers, Restaurant and Confectioners	1853
Henry Suess, Saddle & Harness Mfr.	1857
Louis Kumm & Co, Soap Man'frs.	
Geo. W. Ready, Sup't City Schools.	1867
Geo. Scheer, Manufacturer of Scheer Wagon, and light work	1838
Chas. G. Taylor, Watchmaker	1865

WARREN COUNTY.

WARRENTON.

A. Ackerman, Attorney	
J. A. Howell, Abstract of Titles	
R. T. Stoneberger, Abstract of Titles	
F. Morsey, Attorney	
Frank T. Williams, Attorney	
J P. Tisserand, Cabinet Maker	
George Block, Clerk County Court	
W. R. Gibbs, Clerk	
Gustav Reicke, Clerk Circuit Court	
Geo. H. Stoneberger, Clerk	
Library—College	
A. Ackerman, Editor	
Speed & Morgan, Editors	
Wm. Schaden, Hotel	
G. D. Buck, Mechanic	
J. R. Hentz, Mechanic	
H. S. Smith, Mechanic	
John H. Faulkner, Merchant	
Raedurse & Brant, Merchants	
Rev. Greenup Jackman, Christian Ch.	
A. H. Rice, Photographer	
H. H. Middlekamp, Physician	
H. Koch, President, College	
J. Asling, Professor, College	
J. H. Frick, Professor, College	
E. P. Koch, Professor, College	
C. Steingrover, Professor, College	
H. Voshell, Professor, College	
R. Ritter, School Commissioner	
George Adducks, Student	
Thomas B. Foster, Student	
Henry Koum, Student	
J. Pfuff, Student	
Edward G. Ruehl, Student	
Henry S. Sauer, Student	
D. M. Vosker, Student	
O. R. Wilderbrant, Surveyor	
A. W. Graham, Teacher	
M. Rorhman, Teacher	
G. A. Wiltz, Teacher	
August Blume, Farmer	
Laurence Butcher, Farmer	
O. S. Conklin, Farmer	
W. E. Crouch, Farmer	1854
Charles Dunn, Farmer	
J. Ganon, Farmer	
H. Hohnhorst, Farmer	
E. Jewett, Farmer	
C. M. Johnson, Farmer	
E. Kountz, Farmer	*born*
Phillip Lee, Farmer	
John Louvouski, Farmer	
John C. Morris, Farmer	
James Reynolds, Farmer	
Gott Rucker, Farmer	
D. B. Sherman, Farmer	
Louis Slit, Farmer	

WRIGHT CITY.

Thomas Martin, Blacksmith	
G. W. Holman, Clerk	
F. W. Schneider, Justice of Peace.	
Sam. E. Davis, Mechanic	
Chas. E. Bird, Merchant	
W. H. Jones, Merchant	
A. S. Loving, Physician	
Jas. D. Finn, R. R. Engineer	
Wm. Kent, Teacher	
M. M. Amall, Farmer	
John Cox, Farmer	
John Cropper, Farmer	
Samuel Cutshaw, Farmer	
N. Ely, Farmer	

MARION COUNTY.

HANNIBAL.

Name, Business or Profession.	Settled in Missouri.
A. J. Smith, Agricultural Imple'ts	1873
H. B. Leach, Agent Han. & St. Joe R.-R. Co	1851
R. B. Dickson, Attorney	1865
W. H. Fisher, Attorney	1860
Thomas F. Gatts, Attorney	1865
Hon. A. W. Lamb, Attorney	1836
J. L. RoBards, Attorney	1843
A. J. Stillwell, Banker and Pork Packer	1849
S. D. Barnes, Attorney	1865
T. W. Hawkins, Attorney and Judge Probate Court	1850
Robert D. Chatman, Baker and Confectioner	1869
A. M. Rigler, Bakery and Confec'ry	1863
Judge J. G. Easton, Banker	1812
Wm. C. Kealy, Wagon Maker and Blacksmith	1857
Fred. Bassen & Gerken, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers	1866
Wm. Gerleman, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer	1858
Edward Glavin, Brick Maker (Alderman)	1865
Massenah Bohon, Carpenter	1841
A. J. Kee, Carpenter and Builder	1869
Rev. H. A. Bourland, M. E. Church South, Clergyman	1840
D. L. Leonard, Clergyman	1874
R. F. Gray, Clergyman	1873
Moses Dickson, Clergyman	1840
John L. Wise, Clerk Hardw'e Store	1872
Jacob Harris, Clothier	1860
C. O. Godfrey, Coal Dealer	1859
Wm. McDaniel, Confectioner	1839
J. P. Gregory, Confectioner	1855
James H. Munson, Contractor and Builder in Brick	1832
Pulse & Olsen, Dairymen	1867
B. Q. Stevens, Dentist	1850
E. M. Stockton, Dentist	1834
Henry Walker, Drugs and Medic'ns	1867
Jonathan Smith, Dry Goods	1858
A. Shenker & Co., Dry Goods and Carpets	1865
Worthington & Co., Dry Goods and Notions	1826
J. W. Brady, Eagle Mills	1836
J. M. Samuels, Engineer	1816
James Sanders, Engineer	1870
T. W. Gill, Engin'r Hannibal bridge	1860
F. Van Patten, Engineer	1869
N. G. Hock, Gas Engineer	1858
Jacob Hock, Gas Fitter	1855
William V. Moss, Gen'l Ins. Agent	1872
Brown & White, Gen'l Ins. Agents	1873
P. H. Kornder, Glove Maker (Alderman)	1852
Wm. B. Curd, Grocer	1849
Donley & Shannon, Grocers Whol'e	1867
Thomas Jackson, Grocer	1840
A. Sproul, Grocer and Produce Deal'r	1857
S. D. Whaley, Grocer	1831
H. C. Kleine, Grocer	1856
J. W. East, Guide of Hannibal Cave	18—
E. A. Parker, General Ticket Agent Han. & St. Joe Railroad	1873
J. H. Walter, Treasurer Han & St. Joe Railroad	1874
Pay Master Han. & St. Joe Railroad	1874
Lewis Bunch, Han. & St. Joe Railroad	1850
Hickman Bros., Hardware	1830
A. Aronson, Hides and Wool	1869
Ira Beckwith, Hotel	1873
Robinson Bros., House Painters	1870
J. B Dixon, Howe Sewing M. Co	1866
Alfred Bennet, Insurance Agent	1870
Reuben St. John, Justice of Peace and Farmer	1859
Harvel Jordan, Livery Stable	1831
Mrs. Mary Shaughnessey, Landlady	1859
William J. Marsh, Liquor Dealer	1843
Joseph Rowe, Lumber Dealer	1843
Charles Pinger & Co., Lumber Deal'r	1868
John C. Russell, Foreman Lumber Yard	1850
William Craven, Machinist	1873
Robt. Martin, Marble Dealer	1854
I. M. Cramer, Mst. Transportation	1859
George Munckton, Meat and Ice	1858
Samuel Watson, Mechanic	1867
Charles Cross, Merchant	1873
Capt. Luzerne Bulkley, Merchant and Farmer	1840
John E. Morgan, Merchant Tailor	1867
Meeder & Powell, Merchant Tailors	1870
Phillip Tucker, Sr., Merch't Tailor	1853
I. P. Kelts, Millwright	1866
Irene DeS. Willis, Music Dealer	1860
Dr. W. G. McLoskey, Oculist	1868
William R. Rhoads, Photographer	1872
J. A. Letton, Photographer	1874
Wm. Collisson, Physician	1870
Charles Lowry, Physician	1872
A. F. Draper, Physician	1850
B. T. Norton, Physician	1832
A. O. Gardner, Planing Mill	1866
J. W. Ayres, Prof. Public Schools	1842
Clipper Print Co., Publishers	1870
Winchell & Ebert, Publishers	1837
L. B. Seaton, Queensware	1849
W. P. Carstarphen, Real Estate and Insurance Agent	1830

HANNIBAL—*Continued.*

Name, Business or Profession.	Settled in Missouri.
D. Coney, Real Estate Owner	1871
M. G. Selleck, Real Estate Agent	1837
Miss Mary A. Mitchiek, Student	1857
Superior of St. Joseph Academy.	1865
Rev. A. W. Jones, Teacher of Public Schools	1870
Wm. S. Peck, Teamster	1852
James Ryan, Teas and Wines	1873
E. Fritz, Undertaker	1864
Kahl & England, Wagon Man'fg	1859
James T. Brown, Watchmaker and Jeweler	1866
W. E. Claybrook, Farmer	1847
James A. Sappington, Farmer and Gardener	1850
John G. Stark, Fruit Grower and Farmer	1858
S. G. C. Stuart, Fruit Grower	1870
James Wait, Fruit Grower	1856
Rev. Leo Baier, Pres. Hannibal College	1852
John L. Rocuh, Butcher	1857
George Threlkeld, Car Builder	1860
Oliver Webb, Clergyman	1829
Henry G. Bourne, Clk. Court Com. Pleas	1844
John A. Easton, Grocery Clerk	1849
John L. VanEvery, Contractor	1872
Dora Hunter, Dress-maker	1855
Thomas H Branham, Farmer	1858
Robert W. Carson, Farmer	1829
H. C. Graham, Fruit Dealer	1865
George W. Storrs, Planters' House,	1857
Joseph Pelham, Teacher	1870

PALMYRA.

J. H. Engelhardt, Bakery	1845
C. Mitchell, Barber	1863
Hiener & Baker, Brewery	1858
John Long & Son, Blacksmiths	1865
Swartz & Henritci, Carriage and Plow Manufacturers	
Rev. Jacob Creth, Clergyman Christian Church	1839
Daniel Merritt, Conductor Han. & St. Joe Railroad	1855
Baum & Trader, Gen'l Agents	1852
J. B. & L. D. Cort, Grange Store	1865
F. Flemming, Grocer	1831
A. K. Ziegler, Harness Maker	1863
George W. Lane, National Hotel.	Native
Charles C. Lee, Machinist	1868
Presly C. Lane, Mayor of Palmyra	1827
Rev. James S. Green, Palmyra Seminary	1851
Jacob Sosey, Palmyra *Spectator*	1839
Francis McCabe, Physician	1857
Berghofer & Pollman, Plow Man'frs	1852
Happel & Diemer, Pork Packers	1852
Leflet & Gordon, Pub. *New Era*	Native
H. Nicol & Co., Steam Furnit'r Mfr.	1855
Harmon Gentry, Stock Dealer	Native
J. B. Holt, Farmer	Native
E. J. Carson, Farmer	1829
Edward J. Dingle, Farmer	1850
Benj. & Martin Gash, Farmers	1840
W. N. Hoskin, Farmer	1851
Lewis Jocoby, Farmer	1851
Thos. H. Johnson, Farmer	1828
Thomas Lear, Farmer	1820
J. R. Palmer, Farmer	Native
James Redd, Farmer	1851
Spratt Schofield, Farmer	1833
Thos. J. Suter, Farmer	1846
Thomas L. Anderson, Attorney	1831
J. B. Jewell. Clergyman	1840
R. E. Anderson. Attorney	1833
J. W. Pryor, Physician	1852
J. M. McMury, Teacher	1839

NORTH RIVER STATION.

William Cox, Stock Manager	1870
William Blade, Farmer	1857
A. Brown, Farmer	Native
Mrs. Kate Bryant, Farmer	Native
Elisha Fogle, Farmer	1848
Edwin R. Hansbrough, Farmer	1849
Joshua Harsell, Farmer and Stock	1847
Thomas Lewis, Farmer	Native
G. W. Mathews, Farmer	Native
E. G. Moore, Farmer	Native
James Tate, Farmer	1833
Rev. Caleb S. Taylor, Farmer	Native
J. R. Yeager, Farmer	1834
John R. Young, Farmer	1835

WEST QUINCY.

Jackson Randels, Blacksmith	1865
William T. Roberts, Engineer	1865
J. M. Randolph, Groceries and Hotel	1872
Lewis Taylor, Justice of Peace	Native
J. W. Bradford, Lumber Dealer	1863
W. J. McCoy, Lumber	1863

CALLAWAY COUNTY.

The estimation in which CAMPBELL'S GAZETTEER OF MISSOURI is held by all classes of citizens is shown by the following partial list of subscribers:

FULTON.

Name, Business or Profession,	Settled in Missouri.
John A. Hockaday, Attorney	Native
D. P. Bailey, Attorney	Native
Peter Bailey, Mayor	Native
Sam. Blunt, Attorney	1830
Isaac W. Boulware, Attorney	Native
John A. Flood, Attorney	1846
B. F. Harris, Attorney	Native
L.W. McKinny, Prosecuting Att'y.	Native
Edwin Curd, Pres. Callaway Co. Savings Bank	1831
W. L. Wheeler, Cashier South'n Bk.	1834
Chas. A. Patton, Books & Stationery	Native
W. H. Dawson, Boots & Shoes	Native
A. J. Williamson, Boots & Shoes	1869
M. F. Bell, Builder	1869
C. P. Gordon, Builder	1869
A. R. Van Horn, Builder	1850
Isaac D. Snedecor, Claim Agent	Native
D. M. Grandfield, Clergyman	
W. W. Hill, Clergyman and Teacher.	1874
H. H. Kavanaugh, Clergyman	
G. W. Penn, Clergyman	
W. W. Robinson, Clergyman	1841
Wm. B. Walthall, Clergyman	1840
P. S. Adams, Clothing Merchant	Native
P. Outcalt, Contractor	1867
County Court, Fulton, established in	1821
E. V. Dyson, County Judge	1849
Wm. H. Wilkerson, County Judge	1830
M. T. Moore, County Collector	Native
Joseph T. Bryan, Circuit Clerk	1830
James J. Nichols, Supt. of Schools.	Native
Thomas H. Holley, Co. Surveyor	1854
Sam. L. Dedman, Justice of Peace	1856
Robt. A. Dunlap, Justice	Native
D. W. Ebersole, Post Master	1869
F. B. Bysfield, Editor of *Enterprise*.	Native
J. B. Williams, Editor of *Telegraph*.	Native
LUNATIC Asylum, Established	1851
T. R. H. Smith, Supt. and Physician.	1851
James S. Henderson, Treasurer	1823
A. M. Bybee, Supervisor	Native
H. K. Hinde, First Asst. Physician.	1858
Wm. D. Macfarland, 2d Asst. Phys.	1858
D. M. Tucker, Dry Goods	
John B. Bolton, Druggist	Native
George P. McCredie, Stewart	Native
Mrs. Mary A. McKinney, Matron	1825
James McGuin, Engineer	1851
DEAF AND DUMB Asylum	1851
Wm. D. Kerr, Superintendent	1829
Daniel Nolley, Secretary	1829
H. C. English, Teacher	1874
John R. Dobyns, Teacher	Native
M. M. Fisher, Pres. Westminster Col!	1855
John N. Lyle, Professor	
C. C. Hersman, Professor	
J. L. Ervin, Dairyman	1866
David L. Whaley, Hotel	1834
T. Henderson, Livery Stable	Native
John H. Jameson, Livery	Native
Ed. Dunkelberg, Marble Cutter	1874
Chas. Fisher, Marble Yard	1849
J. W. F. Carner, Merchant	1857
John M. O'Beirne, Merchant	Irish born
James H. Tucker, Merchant	1830
W. W. Tuttle, Merchant	Native
J. S. Watson, Merchant	1839
Mason Wise, Merchant	Native
J. C. Yantis, Miller	1874
Eli Townson, Painter	1857
W. B. Tucker, Physician	
Wm. C. Walker, R. R. Ag't	1870
Theodore Lacoff, Stone Cutter	1869
John T. Beaven, Teacher	Native
G. W. Boles, Teacher	Native
Thos. J. Boulware, Teacher	Native
Frank B. Cole, Teacher	1868
J. P. Craighead, Teacher	Native
John J. Fields, Teacher	1873
H. S. Houf, Teacher	Native
F. E. Meigs, Teacher	1871
Henry S. Rice, Teacher	Native
S. F. Thomas, Teacher	Native
B. F. Wetherell, Teacher	1869
J. F. Gilbert, Tobacco Factory	1839
W. J. McCarroll, Wool Factory	1870
Chas. A. Bailey, Farm and Stock	1829
J. M. Baker, Farm and Stock, 1000 acres	1825
Joseph D. Bartly, Farm and Stock, 150 acres	Native
S. H. Berry, Farmer	1828
Marcus Bird, Farmer	1824
Wm. Carrington, Farmer & Merchant	1820
John Carrington, Farm and Stock	1826
R. D. Craighead, Farm & Stock	Native
I. O. Craighead, Farmer	
J. M. Culbertson, Farm and Stock, 450 acres	1832
David Gingrich, Farm and Stock	1867
P. B. Gingrich, Farm and Stock	1872
T. B. Harris, Farmer	Native
Wm. C. Harrison, Farmer	Native
James F. Knight, Farm& Stock	1825
James McKillip, Farm & Stock	1850
H. Larimore, Farmer and Blooded Cattle	
Jas. W. Lynes, Farm and Stock	Native
George B. Moore, Farm & Stock, 171 acres	Native

Name, Business or Profession.	Settled in Missouri.

FULTON—*Continued.*

J. T. Mosley, Farm and Stock, 120 acres..... Native
T. B. Nesbit, Farm and Stock, 1,500 acres..... Native
Harvey Newsom, Farm and Stock, 194 acres..... 1820
Wm. F. Powell, Farm and Stock, 1000 acres..... 1836
Henry Renoe, Farm and Stock, 1300 acres..... 1829
R. D. Renoe, Farm and Stock, 1000 acres..... 1826
Louis H. Sartor, Farm and Brewery 1849
H. G. Singleton, Farm & Stock... Native
Mrs. Ervin O. Hockaday..... 1820
Wm. Pemberton, Attendant Lunatic Asylum,..... .....Native
Isaac Keeley, Blacksmith..... 1869
James G. Allen, Coal Contractor.....Native
Isaac N. Sitten, County Assessor ...Native
G. W. Lemon, Merchant .....Native
Thos. M. Nixon, Physician... 1870
A. Wilkerson, Physician..... 1830
Miss Lerna Fisher, Teacher..... 1869
M. S. McManaway, Teacher..... 1856
S. W. Simco, Teacher..... .....Native
Seth Singleton, Teacher..... .....Native
J W. Booth, Mill, Farm 206 acres...Native
D. M. Cattell, Farmer..... 1837
James T. Hensley, Farm & Stock...Native
Robert Williamson, Farm'r.400 acres 1844
Allen Womack, Farmer, 222 acres... 1854

AUXVASSE.

J. F. Jones, Attorney and Farmer..... 1817
James N. Harrison, Merchant..... Native
Dr. Thos. J. Basket, Farm & Stock Native
Col. John Boyd, Farm and Stock.... 1824
E. Buckner, Farmer, 330 acres..... Native
E. S. Buckner, Farmer, 930 acres... 1844
John T. Buckner, Farm and Stock... 1844
H. G. Dawson, Farmer..... 1830
Hugh Hamilton, Bee & Honey Farm 1830
B. F. Harrison, Farm and Stock... Native
Frank Harrison, Farm and Stock.. Native
Sam. H. Harrison, Farm & Stock Native
Sam. Harrison, Farm and Stock... Native
Thos. Harrison, Jr., Farm & Stock Native
Thos. Harrison, Farm and Stock... Native
Jeff. Jones, Farm and Stock..... Native
Sam. Jameson, Farmer..... 1820
Sam. D. McCue, Farm and Stock... 1857
Samuel Martin, Farmer..... 1824
David Palmer, Farm and Stock..... 1828
Wm. Y. Palmer, Farm and Stock 1828
Wm. T. Rodman, Farm and Stock.. 1838
W. H. Smith, Farm and Stock..... Native
J. T. Yates, Farm and Stock..... Native
Miss S. J. Gooldy, Teacher..... 1869
J. A. Ridgway, Teacher.....Native
Richard H. Vaughter, Teacher.....Native
Wm. M. Bryan, Nursery Farm..... 1826
C. H. Tate, Farm and Stock..... 1823

BAKERSVILLE.

R. H. Crow, Merchant..... Native
E. G. Ellen, Farmer..... 1835
Chas. H. Harlan, Farmer..... 1858
R. L. Hord, Farmer..... 1821
J. W. Lloyd..... 1829

CALWOOD.—Jones Tanyard.

J. T. Holland, Blacksmith..... 1837
R. M. McClanahan, Miller..... 1833
J. M. Tate, Physician..... Native
Mrs. Francis Jones, Teacher..... 1827
Miss Sue Nicholson, Teacher..... Native
James Bartley, Farmer..... 1829
Wm. A. Brooks, Farmer..... ..... Native
Joseph Noble, Farmer, 323 acres,... 1855
James H. Driskall, Farmer..... 1825
Sam. Grant, Jr., Farm and Stock.. Native
Joseph C. Smith, Farmer..... Native
David B. Wilson, Farmer..... 1867
Robertson Woodson, Farmer..... Native

CARRINGTON.

John H. Craighead, Druggist 1859
James T. Wood, Merchant..... Native
M. P. Ashworth, R. R. & Express Agent and Post Master..... 1857
Thos. L. Ellis, Farmer..... Native
Wm. Carrington, Farmer..... 1821
C. B. Adkins, Teacher..... 1857
Z. T. Blackwell, Teacher.....Native

CEDAR CITY.

Thos. Fisher, Jr., Ferry..... Native
C. W. Samuels, Merchant ..... Native
Joseph Fisher, Ferryman.....Native
Edward Rackleff, Physician..... 1840
C. L. Tarleton, Physician..... 1869
Ephraim Simmons, Teacher.....Native
John G. Boyed, Farm and Stock, 400 acres..... 1836
Isaac B. Standefer, Farm and Stock 120 acres..... .....Native

CONCORD.

W. W. Trimble, Clergymen.....1842
O. O. Moon, Miller. .....Native
W. H. Humphrey, Physician 1872
O. O. Moore, Miller.....Native
Henry B. Craig, Farmer.....Native
Thomas M. Glendy, Farm & Stock... 1829

Name, Business or Profession.	Settled in Missouri.

CONCORD.—*Continued,*

I. W. Henderson, Farm & Stock	Native
Robt. S. Shields, Farm & Stock	1859
N. D. Thurman, Principal of Grange Institute	Native
James W. Boulware, Teacher	Native
John Northern, Teacher	Native
Thos. G. Pledge, Wagon-maker	1831
H. C. Brown, Farm and Stock	
James Brown, Farm and Stock, 900 acres	1834
J. S. Brown, Farm and Stock	Native
John Brown, Farm and Stock, 800 acres	1834
Robert Brown, Farm and Stock	
Frankland Burt, Farm and Stock	1835
C. D. H. Cheatem, Farm and Stock.	1850
Carter Craig, Farmer	1830
J. B. Henderson, Farm and Stock	Native
O. McCracking, Farm and Stock	Native
W. H. McKamey, Farm and Stock	1832
Robt. McPheeter, Farm and Stock	Native
W. N. Pledge, Farm and Stock, 160 acres	1831
John Riley, Farm and Stock	Native
W. M. Sharp, Farm and Stock	1826
Sam. Thornhill, Farmer	1838

COTE SANS DESSEIN.

Wm. M. Gray, Farmer	Native
R. W. Howard, Teacher	1873
Joseph A. Dearing, Farm & Stock, 130 acres	1842
N. & Wm. Farmer, Farm & Stock, 600 acres	Native
John L. Furguson, Farm & Stock, 327 acres	Native
Miss Annie E. Gathright, Farmer, 180 acres	Native
W. B. Harrison, Farm & Stock, 196 acres	Native
John W. Hoard, Farm & Stock, 140 acres	Native
Nathan H. Holland, Farm & Stock	1864
James R. Huffmaster, Farmer	Native
S. Langley, Farmer	Native
B. W. Miller, Farm and Stock, 368 acres	Native
John B. Stewart, Farm & Justice, 340 acres	1857
Louis G. Wright, Farm & Stock	Native

GUTHRIE.

W. Dozier, Merchant	Native
D. B. Guthrie. Farm and Stock	Native
John Guthrie, Farmer	Native
B. Gray, Farmer	1823
John Reynolds, Sr., Farmer	1829
J. M. Williams, Farmer	1824

HOLT'S SUMMIT.

J. Booker Adams, Farmer	1839
M. D. L. Dunn, Farmer & Attorney	1845
James Holt, Farmer and Merchant	1829

McCREDIE.

J. W. Kelso, Blacksmith	Native
M. E. Cowen, Clergyman	Native
R. F. Sallee, Hay Press	Native
Beverly Sanders, R. R. Agt	1869
J. W. Anderson, Teacher	1831
John A. Griffith, Teacher	Native
Milton M. Scott, Teacher	Native
Miss N. M. Sharp, Teacher	Native
Jos. T. Atkinson, Farm & Stock	Native
G. Banham, Farm and Stock	1831
Angus Berry, Farm and Stock	Native
Sam. K. Black, Farm and Stock	Native
Charles A. Brown, Farm & Stock	Native
J. J. Crowson, Farm and Stock	Native
W. Harrison, Jr., Farm and Stock	Native
W. A. Harrison, Farm and Stock	Native
John S. Henderson, Farmer	1823
S. C. Hensley, Farm and Stock, 520 acres	Native
E. L. Hord, Farm and Stock	1868
Thos. J. Pratt, Farm and Stock	1817
A. L. Robinson, Farm and Stock	Native
H. Shafer, Farm and Stock	1873
Wm. H. Simco, Farm and Stock	Native
H. Tincher, Farm and Stock	1839
W. H. Wright, Farm and Stock	Native
Wm. Yates, Farm and Stock	Native

MILLERSBURG.

Wm. D. Hume, Farm and Blooded Stock	1831
James Aulderson, Teacher	Native
B. Crews, Farmer	1829

NEW BLOOMFIELD.

Thos. W. Ferguson, Blacksmith	Native
Wm. F. Dunn, County Judge	1838
Newton G. Caldwell, Pottery & Mill	1826
Thos. H. Caldwell, Pottery & Mill, 220 acres	1826
J. W. Baynham, Merchant	Native
John W. Cheatham, Farm & Stock, 240 acres	Native
B. F. Ferguson, Merchant	Native
Wm. S. Duncan, Farm and Stock	Native
Allen Bush, Physician	Native
John P. Reynolds, Teacher	Native

Name, Business or Profession,	Settled in Missouri.

NEW BLOOMFIELD—*Continued.*

J. W. Herring, Farmer..... Native
H. S. Hubbard, Farm and Stock..... 1831
James W. Langley. Farm & Stock, Native
Andrew Murry, Farm and Stock..... 1817
B. F. Murry, Farmer..... Native
A. G. Nichols, Farm and Stock.... Native
W. W. Suggett, Farmer..... 1820
A. C. W. Wade, Farmer..... 1869

PORTLAND.

Charles F. Blackburn, Merchant... Native
John W. Brusheer, Merchant..... Native
John R. Bryan, Post Master..... 1867
Miss S. A. Baker, Teacher..... Native
Marshall Gibson, Farmer..... Native
James H. Gregory, Farm and Stock, 230 acres..... 1831
D. C. Arnes, Wine Merchant..... 1834
Wm. M. Dyson, Teacher..... Native

READSVILLE.

Miss L. B. Scholl, Teacher..... Native
R. Boon, Farm and Stock..... Native
Benj. F. Garrett, Farmer..... Native
George W. Garrett, Farmer..... Native
John A. Garrett, Farm and Stock.. Native
W. B. Garrett, Farmer..... 1825
Wm. H. Garrett, Farmer..... Native
Charles E. Gill, Farmer, 240 acres, Native
James Gill, Farmer..... 1821
James T. Gregory, Farmer..... Native
Jno. B. Gregory, Farmer..... 1835
Henry M. Grisham. Farmer..... Native
James A. Leavell, Merchant..... Native
A. D. Offalt, M. D. and Farmer.... 1837
Capt. J. D. Scott, Farmer..... 1834
John W. Smith, Farmer. 1831
Nelson Thornhill, Farm and Stock, 1846
Miss Morgie Bell, Teacher..... 1851
Thomas J. Jackson, Farmer, 320 acres..... 1831
Maj. Robt. Kemp, Farm'r, 240 acres 1834
John E. Wren, Farmer, 160 acres.. Native

REFORM.

T. C. Holland, Merchant..... 1866
W. S. McCall, Physician..... Native
Greenwood B. Holland, Teacher.... 1870
James F. Coats, Farmer..... Native
M. S. Coats, Farm and Stock..... 1817
Marshall Coats, Farm and Stock..... 1817
Dr. Wm. J. Gilmar, Farmer..... 1829
W. J. Jackson, Farmer..... 1839
James E. McCall, Farmer..... 1834
G. W. Stucker, Farmer & Merchant 1837
James W. Payne, Minister..... 1865

Name, Business or Profession.	Settled in Missouri.

W. H. H. Benson, Farmer.....Native
The largest man in the county, 350 lbs.
Jackson Benson, Farmer..... 1821
R. & E. G. Berry, Farmers, 1655 acres.....Native
N. M. & L. B. Bolen, Farmers..... 1851
Wm. K. McCall, Farm & Stock, 260 acres.....Native
James K. Gillman, Farm & Stock, 680 acres.....Native
A. V. Nichols, Farm & Stock, 348 acres.....Native
John W. McCall, Teacher.....Native
Haywood, Ross, Teacher.....Native

ST. AUBERT.

A. D. Sowers, Blacksmith & Wagon Shop..... 1858
E. R. Childers, Clergyman..... Native

Andrew J. Bartley, Farmer & Stock Native
L. J. Roots, Physician, 434 acres.... 1836
Geo. G. Bartley, Farm & Stock, (formerly door-keeper in the Legislature) 470 acres..... 1829
Napoleon B. Ferguson, Farm and Stock, 172 acres..... Native
James B. Harris, Farmer..... Native
Sam. T. Moore, Farm and Stock, 269 acres..... Native
Legrand Ratekin, Farm and Stock, 480 acres..... 1828
John G. Ratekin, Farm and Stock, 160 acres..... Native
John Whyte, Farmer and Merchant, 440 acres..... 1836
W. M. Moore, Farmer..... Native

SHAMROCK.

John Board, Farmer..... 1820
Barby Collins. Jr., Farmer..... Native
James Lail, Merchant.....Native
James F. Pogue, Teacher..... 1861
Edward J. Anderson, Farm and Stock 1835
Thos. J. Anderson, Farmer, 132 acres 1841
Shelton Armstrong, Farmer.....Native
James A. Callison, Farmer.....Native
John Cobb, Farmer..... .....Native
Amazon Collins, Farm and Stock...Native
James R. Covington, Farmer.....Native
Wm. T. and E. D. English, Farmers, 240 acres..... 1849
Reese and R. L. Hughes, Farmers..Native
Chas a Peters Farmer.....Native
G. R. and J. T. Sayers, Farm and Stock, 800 acres. .....Native
Moses Wilkerson, Farm and Stock, 140 acres.....Native

Name, Business or Profession.	Settled in Missouri.

STEPHENS STORE.

H. F. Allen, Merchant..... Native
Dr. Wm. Stephens, Merchant..... Native
R. M. Stephens, Student..... Native
B. F. Barton, Teacher..... Native
Miss Mollie B. Jones, Teacher..... 1860
Michael Bright, Farmer..... 1820
John S. James, Farm and Stock, 520 acres..... Native
J. M. McKim, Farm and Stock, 700 acres..... 1855
G. W. Smith, Farm and Stock, 442 acres..... Native
J. S. Watkins, Farmer..... ..... Native
R Shryock, Farmer..... 1886

WILLIAMSBURG.

E. V. Dyson, County Judge..... 1849
J. W. Bailey, Merchant..... 1828
George Yates, Merchant..... Native
Martin Yates, Physician..... Native
James T. Brackenridge, Teacher.. Native
Miss Mary E. Burt, Teacher..... 1868
Miss Anna R. Veirs, Teacher..... Native
S. T. Boon, Farmer..... Native
P. D. Brooks, Farm and Stock..... 1824
H. Burt, Farm and Stock..... Native
J. S. Crump, Farmer..... 1829
James S. Crump, Farmer..... 1820
Joseph Everhart, Farmer..... 1835
Joseph G. Grant, Farm and Stock... 1834
J. J. Grant, Farm and Stock..... 1834
Sam. A. Grant, Farm & Short Horn Cattle..... Native
Wm. M. Grant, Jr., Farm & Stock Native
Sam. Grant, Farmer..... Native
H. Hayes, Farmer..... 1820
Thomas A. Brooks, Farmer, 160 acres..... Native
W. A. Brooks, Farmer, 340 acres.... 1834
S. P. Harrison, Farm & Stock, 720 acres..... Native
E .B. Hobson, Farmer..... Native
Dr. James Love, Farmer..... 1826
A. McCubbins, Farmer..... 1822
J. W. Martin, Farm and Stock..... Native
H. Miller, Farmer & Merchant..... 1829
Wm. B. Miller, Farm and Stock, 160 acres..... 1826
Norman Monroe, Farmer..... 1859
Sam. T. Oliver, Farm and Stock... Native
James R. Sholl, Farm and Stock.. Native
G. W. Washington, Farm and Stock 1849
Sam. T. Weeks, Farm and Stock.... 1851
Morgan B. White, Farmer..... 1826
John Yates, Farm and Stock..... Native
Benjamin Yates, Farmer..... Native
Thos. Yates, Farm and Stock..... Native

Name, Business or Profession.	Settled in Missouri.

Rev. James E. Lee, Baptist, 165 acres 1868
Alexander Foxworthy, Farm and Stock, 540 acres..... 1836
Elias H. Harding, Farm and Stock, 673 acres..... 1838
David F. Huntington, Farm and Stock, 473 acres..... 1843

KANSAS CITY.

S. D. Woods, Mayor..... 1868
P. M. Chouteau, City Treasurer.....Native
Wash. Adams, Jr., Attorney at Law Native
F. M. Black, Attorney at Law..... 1863
Bogges, Peak & Sloan, Att'ys at Law
R. O. Bogges 1856
John L. Peak..... 1868
Chas. W. Sloan .....Native
J. M. Dews, Attorney at Law..... 1867
Jenkins & Twitchell, Att'y at Law
D. S. Twitchell..... 1865
J. W. Jenkins..... 1865
H. M. Holden, Pres't First National Bank..... 1866
John J. Mastin, Cashier Mastin Bank
William A. Smith, Cashier Kansas City National Bank..... 1871
C. J. White, Cashier Kansas City Savings Association..... 1838
K. Coats, Capitalist..... 1854
Wm. Mulkey, Capitalist..... 1826
Rev. Bernard Donnelly, Sen. Pastor of Church of the Immaculate Conception..... 1840
R. T. Van Horne, Editor Journal of Commerce..... 1855
G. W. Pearsons, Engineer National Water Works Co..... 1873
John C. McCoy, Farmer..... 1830
Denar & Son, Props. Diamond Flouring Mills Established 1870..... 1868
Benj. McLean, Hide & Wool..... 1866
M. Deering, Hotel..... 1848
Parsons & Co., Jobbers and Notions
M. Diveby, Merchant..... 1858
Thos. K. Hanna, (Tootle, Hanna & Co.) Wholesale Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes..... 1849
J. M. Wood, M. D..... 1832
J. G. Bingham, Portrait, Landscape and Historical Painter..... 1819
Theo. S. Case, Post Master..... 1857
Thos. J. McCarthy, Pullman Palace Car Co., St. Louis..... 1870
Goolman & Co., Manufacturers Goolman's Improved Standard Scales and School Furniture..... 1868
J. M. Greenwood, Superintendent City Schools..... 1852

ST. LOUIS.

Name, Business or Profession.	Settled in Missouri.

ARCHITECTS.

C. B. Clarke, Court House.....
George I. Barnett, 36 Ins. Exchange
E. G. Greenleaf, 514 Olive.....
Chas. K. Ramsey, 39 Ins. Exchange

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Henderson & Shields, room 23, Insurance Exchange.....
John B. Henderson.....
George H. Shields..... 1844
Noble & Orrick, 315 Olive street
John W. Noble..... 1865
John C. Orrick..... *born*
Sharp & Broadhead, 211 N. 3d st
James O. Broadhead..... 1837
F. C. Sharp.....
A. W. Slayback, Pine street, n. w. corner 3d..... 1838
Charles C. Whittelsey, 208 Chestnut 1840
Dryden & Dryden, 207 Chestnut st
John D. S. Dryden..... 1829
John W. Dryden..... *born*
Nat. C. Dryden..... *born*
Thos. C. Fletcher, Ex.-Gov. of Mo., 210 and 212 N. 3rd street.....
A. J. Baker, 211 North 3d street.... 1864
James S. Garland, 201 N. 3d street 1856
Chandler & Young, 517½ Chestnut
Jeff Chandler..... 1863
S. A. Young.....
J. Q. Adams Fritchey, 215 Pine st...
Finkelburg & Rassieur, 507 Chestnut
E. B. Gale, s. e. cor. 5th and Olive streets, room 13.....
Alex. J. P. Garesche, 517½ Pine st
Hamilton Moore, s. e. corner of 5th and Olive streets.....
Hill & Bowman, n. w. corner Pine and 3d streets .....
M. Kinealy, 511 Pine street.....
Kitchen, Pope & McGinnis, rooms 32 and 34, s. e. cor. 5th and Olive
H. B. Lighthizer, n. e. cor. 4th and Market streets.....
Marshall & Barclay, 511 Olive st.....
Peacock & Cornwell, 215 Pine st.....
T. A. & H. M. Post, room 3, Ins. Building, s. e. cor. 5th and Olive
George W. Taussig, 101 N. 5th street
Dexter Tiffany, 507 Chestnut st.....
Albert Todd, 513 Chestnut street...
Williams & Tittman, s. e. corner Court House.....
Saml. N. Holliday, 318 Chesnut st..
Peter J. Hurck, Belgian Consul, 118 N. 3d street.....
Koerner & Peebles, S. E. cor. 4th and Chesnut streets.....

Name, Business or Profession.	Settled in Missouri.

E. W. Pattison, 13 Ins. Exchange...
Lee & Adams, Insurance Exchange. 1866
W. H. H. Russell, 322 Chestnut, southeast corner 4th street..... 1867
I. C. Lawver, 322 Chestnut street ... 1874
J. W. Phillips, 22 Ins. Exchange..... 1873
A. C. Stewart, 22 Ins. Exchange..... 1872
John G. Chandler, southeast corner 5th and Olive.....
J. F. O'Rourke, southeast corner 5th and Olive streets.....Native.
J. M. Pearson, southeast corner 5th and Olive 1872
Jas. H. Purdy, 217 N. 3d street.....
Stewart & Wieting, 203 N. 3d street.

BANKS.

Mercantile Bank, L. E. Alexander, cashier, 211 N. 3d street.....
Central Savings Bank, 312 N. 3d st.
Branch German Bank, 1560 Carondelet avenue.....
Lafayette Savings Bank, 1601 Carondelet avenue.....
West St. Louis Savings Bank, Wm. F. Wernse, Cashier, 1400 Franklin avenue.....
Capital Bank, Jno. Dierberger, cashier, n. w. c. 4th st. & Franklin av.
People's Savings Institution, corner of 5th street and Park ave., Edm'd Wuerpel, cashier.....
Market Street Bank, n. e. corner. 14th and Market sts., G. A. Spannagel, cashier .....

BOOKBINDERS.

Becktold & Co., 215 Pine street.....
C. Wissman, Times building..... 1856

BOOT-MAKERS.

Chas. Hoefele, 328 Olive street..... 1857

BOOKS.

Madison Babcock, Agent Scribner, Armstrong & Co., 608 Chestnut
Bible and Pub. Society, 209 N. 6th
W. J. Gilbert, 209 N. 4th street.....
St. Louis Book & News Co., 307 N. 4th street.....
Van Beek, Barnard & Tinsley, 303 and 305 N. 3d street.....

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

Geo. E. King, 708 Howard street....

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Christopher J. Hohl, 902 Cass ave...
James A. Wright, 809 and 811 N. 5th street.....

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Name, Business or Profession.	Settled in Missouri.
CLERGYMEN AND CHURCHES.	
Rt. Rev. P. J. Ryan, Bishop.....	
Very Rev. H. Muhlsiepen, Vicar Gen.	
Rev. Wm. Walsh, pas. St. Bridgets' church, n. e. c. Cass & Jefferson av.	
Rev. T. G. Daly, St. Malachis' ch., Clark and Summit avenues.....	
Rev. James J. Archer, St. Patrick's church, 6th and Biddle.....	
Rev. P. F. O'Reilly, church Immaculate Conception, Jefferson av. and Lucas Place	
Rev. Ferdinand Bergmyer, St. Anthony's church	
Rev. A. H. Burlingham, Second Baptist church, 6th and Locust streets.	
Rev. C. L. Goodell, Pilgrim Congregational church, 3006 Pine street.	
Rev. H. T. Buff, North St. Louis Christian ch., c. 8th & Mound st.,	
S. M. Lewis, Pastor First M. E. Church South, cor. 8th & Washington ave	
Rev. Ernest Roos, past. of the Germ. Evang. St. Peter's church, r. 1109 N. 15th st. cor. Carr and 15th sts.	
Rev. Anton Preusch, Ger. Evang., Scott & Pratt av., St. Lukas church, res. 2331 Papin street.....	
Chas. Heidel, Second German M. E. church, s. w. c. 8th & Soulard.	
Henry Plaff, Pastor of First Ger. M. E. Church, cor. 16th & Wash sts..	
S. M. Thomas, Pastor of Colored M. E. Church, n. 8th street, bet. Carr and Biddle; res. 1120 n. 11th st.	
E. A. Schindel, St. Boniface Church, Carondelet.....	
COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.	
St. Louis University, corner Washington ave. and 9th street.....	
Washington University, Washington ave. and 17th.....	
College of Christian Brothers, Bro. James, Pres't.....	
Father Ferdinand, South of Arsenal	
St. Patrick's Academy, Bro. Nicholas, 702 Cass avenue.....	
Ursuline Academy—State, between Russel & Ann.....	
Young Ladies Academy of the Visitation, Cass ave. bet. 21st and 23d	
P. Boeringer, Drawing Academy, 423 and 425 North 5th street, corner of St. Charles streets.....	

Name, Business or Profession.	Settled in Missouri.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.	
Bushey & Drucker, 216 n. Com. st.	
Cole Bro's., 316–318 South 3d st.	
McCormick, Adams & Armington, Union Merchants Ex. Building....	
George H. Morgan, Sec. and Treas. Union Mer. Ex., r. 3029 Morgan.	
E. M. Samuel & Sons, 422 n. Com. st.	
Web. M. Samuel, 422 n. Com. st.....	
Sam. Virden & Co., 302 n. Com. st.	
Foster, Williams & Co., 201 n. Commercial st.....	
COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.	
Garland & Greene, Commissioners of Deeds and Notaries Public, 201 n. 3d street.....	
COTTON DEALERS.	
Myron Coloney, St. Louis Cotton Association, cor. Market & Main sts.	
DRY GOODS.	
Wm. Barr & Co., cor. St. Charles and 3d and 4th streets.....	
S. C. Davis & Co., n. w. corner 5th and Washington ave.....	
Dodd, Brown & Co., cor. 5th and St. Charles streets.....	
W. J. Koeln, Carondelet.....	
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, 423 and 425 n. 4th streets.....	
DRUGGISTS.	
A. A. Mellier, 600 and 602 Main st.	
FLORISTS.	
Henry Michel, 107 n. 5th street.....	
Connon & Co., 507 n. 4th street.....	
FURNITURE.	
National School Furniture Co., 708 and 710 Chesnut street.....	
Conrades & Logeman, 1121 and 1123 n. 6th street	
Holtgrewe & Leroi, 1506 Mullanphy street.....	
Excelsior School Furniture Manufacturing Co., 704 Chestnut street. L. E. Parker, Supt. of Sales.....	
HATS AND CAPS.	
J. N. Conn, 418 Olive Street..... ..	

Name, Business or Profession.	Settled in Missouri.

INSURANCE.

W. G. Bently, s. e. cor. 5th & Olive.
W. R. Hodges, s. e. cr. 5th & Olive.
Mound City Mutual Fire & Marine Insurance Co., s. w. cor. 2d and Pine sts., David H. Bishop, Sec.
The Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y., Byron Sherman, Gen. Manager, 300 4th street, n. e. cor. of Olive
St. Louis Life Insurance Company, 6th and Locust..
Life Association of America, H. W. Hough President, W. R. Hodges manager of Home Depart. s. e. cor. 5th and Olive..
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Lewis Hutzler, Supt. Western Department, s. e. corner 5th and Olive..
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. Assetts, 1874, $40,000,000—$7,000,000 loaned in Missouri. George S. Wright, Gen'l Agent, s. e. corner 5th and Olive Streets
South St. Louis Mutual Fire and Marine Ins. Co. F. Glaser, Pres't. Junction of 5th street and Carondelet Avenue.

JEWELERS.

L. Bauman & Co., 18 s. 5th street,
Eugene Jaccard & Co., n. e. corner 5th and Olive streets
Mermod, Jaccard & Co., 401 and 403 n. 4th street
A G Wiseman, 324 Olive street

LAUNDRY.

E. Jones, Mound City Laundry, 614 St. Charles street

LUMBER DEALERS.

Berthold & Jennings, (Commission) 18 s. Main street
Joseph Ganahl & Co., 3430 Car. ave.
Philibert & Johanning, 1502 Market st., Sash, door and blind manuf'y.
Schulenburg & Boeckeler, s. w. cor. 10th and Mullanphy

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Excelsior Manufacturing Co., 612 & 614 Main street
J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut street, Proprietary Medicines
St. Louis Piano Manufacturing Co., southwest cor. 5th and Locust Sts., Edmund Wuerpel, President; G. A. Spannagel, Secretary

Name, Business or Profession.	Settled in Missouri.

MILLINERY.

Joseph Davis (wholesale and retail), 701 n. 4th street

MINING COMPANY.

Wm. Einstein & Co., Frumet M. & S. Co

OFFICIALS.

W. H. Heath, county assessor, n. e. wing court-house
C. Maguire, Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue, Republican Building..
C. E. Salomon, 312 Chestnut st., County Surveyor 1849
Edward B. Sayres, County Surveyor, 118 North Third Street 1856

PACKET COMPANIES.

W. W. Atter, Sec'y Missouri River Packet Co

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

Snider & Holmes, 102 N. 2d street
C. R. Williamson & Co., 311 N. 2d street.

PHYSICIANS.

Geo. Engelmann, res. 3003 Locust st
E. C. Franklin, 1402 Olive street, Dean of Homœopathic College of Missouri, and Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery
J. S. Read, 1301 Chouteau avenue... 1869
Charles W. Stevens, 1015 Dillon st.
J. Stickel
Julian Bates, 2803 Clark ave.

PLANING MILL AND BOX FACTORY.

James Patrick, 13th and O'Fallon sts

SHORT HAND REPORTER.

Arthur J. Barns, 304 Chestnut street.

PUBLISHERS.

Amerika, H. J. Spaunhorst, Pres't
Anzeiger des Westens.
Luther & Teasdale, *Central Baptist*
Benj. St. James Fry, Editor *Central Christian Advocate*, 913 N. 6th st
St. Louis *Dispatch* Co
St. Louis *Democrat* Co.
McKee & Houser, *Globe*
George Knapp & Co., *Republican*
Wolcott & Hume Co., Evening *Journal*
Charles B. Cox, Publisher of *Old School Presbyterian*
Charles A. Mantz, Pres't *Times* Co.
William Hyde, Editor *Republican Westliche Post*, 5th and Market

Name, Business or Profession.	Settled in Missouri.
QUEENSWARE.	
Miller & Stephenson, 502 N. 4th st.	
RAILROADS.	
Thomas Allen, Pres't St. Louis, I. M. & S. R. R.	
A. L. Deane, Land Com'r A. & P. R. R.	
A. A. Talmage, Gen'l Superintendent A. & P. R.	
W. C. Van Horne, Gen'l Sup't St. L., K. C. & N. Ry.	
W. G. Broughton Supt. St. L., A. & T. H. R. R., Times Building	
REAL ESTATE.	
H. W. Leffingwell & Co., 320 Chestnut street.	
E. G. Obear & Co., 314 Chestnut st.	
Cavender & Rowse, 311 Olive st.	
J. W. Sutherland, 16 s. 5th street.	
F. H. Woodworth, Genl. Manager S. West. Land Co., Ins. Building.	
Edward Wyman, 219 Chestnut.	1843
Aug. Gehner, Investigator of Titles, Times Building	1859
Bernard J. Reilley & Co., 421 Chestnut street	Native
B. Bryan, 414 Olive street	
STENCILS.	
W. F. Ritchey, 100 s. Commercial st	

Name, Business or Profession.	Settled in Missouri.
SAWS.	
Curtis & Co., 117 Vine street	
SCALES.	
Fairbanks & Co., 302 and 304 Washington ave.	
SEEDS.	
Kern, Steber & Co., 211 Market st.	
Plant Seed Co., 16 and 18 n. Main.	
SEWER PIPE, ETC.	
H. M. Thompson & Co., Sewer Pipes and Pottery, office in courthouse	
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.	
Grover & Baker, S. M. Co., 307 n. 5th street	
Johnson, Clark & Co. 21 s. 5th st., Home S. M. Co.	
Wheeler & Wilson, S. M. Co., 415 n. 5th street	
P. F. Grace, City agent for Singer Sewing Machine Mfg. Co., 1817 Franklin avenue	
SINGING BIRDS.	
J. Van Wagner, Importer and dealer in foreign and domestic Singing Birds, 421 Walnut st., 910 n. 5th.	
WOOD ENGRAVERS.	
E. Lampe, 215 Market street	

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

MINERAL POINT.

F. K. Boyd, Merchant	1824
James Wallace, Hotel	1858
J. F. Richardson, Road Overseer	1844
F. M. Boas, Farmer	1829
A. Don Bown, Farmer	1855
H. Hawkins, Farmer	1843
Wm. T. Blow	1830

POTOSI.

John M. Anthony, Sheriff	1834
Wm. E. McGready, Circuit Clerk	Native
James Long, County Treasurer	Native
Wm. T. Hunter, County Collector	Native
Hon. Geo. B. Cole, Farmer	1821
Benj. Davidson, Blacksmith	1835
Barton Brown, Clerk	1853
S. A. Ballsit, Land Agent	1871
Wm. J. Slais, Harness Maker	1866
J. W. Nadwideck, Confectioner	1832
Frank Harris, Ed. *Independent*	1843
J. H. Cooley, Saloon	1869
John T. Robinson, Livery	1852
A. R. Taylor, Physician	1828
Samuel Richeson, Farmer	1869

HOPEWELL.

James Thompson, Mill Wright	1831
Wm. H. Even, Lumber Merchant	Native

CADET.

John O. Long, Merchant	Native

OLD MINES.

J. M. Shirley, Teamster	1834

CARROLL COUNTY.

Name, Business or Profession.	Settled in Missouri.

CARROLLTON.

M. T. C. Williams, Attorney and State Senator	1865
James H. Wright, Att'y and Mayor.	1870
H. Rhomberg, Brewer	1867
Wm. M. Allen, City Marshall	1855
Samuel H. Gleason, Clerk	1871
Jas. E. King, Contractor and Builder.	1865
Noah Krout, Contractor and Builder.	1866
H. T. Combs, County Clerk	1855
O. J. Kerby, Editor *Journal*	1847
J. H. Turner, Ed. *Wakenda Record.*	1867
A. Maxfield, J. P. and Boarding H'se	1865
Max Markley, Livery	1874
L. B. Ely, Merchant	1844
J. T. Lawton, Miller	1865
Rev. John. H. Cox, M. E. Church...	1859
Rev. W. F. Drohan, Catholic Church	1873
Rev. J. A. Mampower, M.E. Church South	1874
A. C. Blackwell, Recorder	1838
J. C. Tiedemann, Restaurant	1871

DE WITT.

J. H. Kendrick, Citizen	1867
James D. Armitage, Druggist	1873
David Gilbert, Farmer	1852
Chain & Wilson, Hardware, Tinware and Stoves	1873
W. S. Ruckel, P. M. and Stationer.	1857

NORBORNE.

James H. Belt, Groceries	1874
Robert W. Forrest, Lumber Dealer and Notary Public	1868

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

MILAN.

L. T. Hatfield, Attorney	1872
R. D. Morrison, Attorney	1845
William Baas, Cabinet Maker	1869
Geo. W. A. Preston, Clerk Cir. Court.	1859
John Q. Boner, County Clerk	1856
S. W. Mellor, County Surveyor	1858
James S. Graham, Druggist	1865
Ernst Ritze, Drugs and Groceries...	1869
J. F. Beatty, Editor of *Gazette*	1864
M. F. Lorentz, Editor of *Standard*..	1871
Berg & Block, Furnishing Goods....	1873
Wm. Smick, General Store	1870
Solomon Poole, Groc. & Queensware	1853
W. H. Watson, Harness Maker	1853
James Beatty, Judge of Probate	1857
Rev. D. A. Wilson	1871
J. E. Nelson, Physician	1865
J. Ben. Ward, Physician	1867
Thos. J. Turner, Prop. Billiard Hall.	1870
Henry Boner, Real Estate Agent....	1858
Joseph M. Stanley, Real Estate Agt.	1856
Benoni P. Downes, Saw & Grist Mill.	1873
Aaron Glidewell, Jr., Saw & Grist Mill	1869
Robert Cochrane, Farmer	1862
Wm. W. Davis, Farmer	1858
Joseph C. DeWitt, Farmer	1843
Wm. H. Emberton, Farmer	1848
Armistead C. Hill, Farmer	1839
Sharon McCullough, Farmer	1840
Addison Payne, Farmer	1856
Isaac Shrader, Farmer	1856

BROWNING.

John T. Smith, Merchant	1839
Lewis Patterson, Physician & Druggist	1869
R. C. Clark, Farmer	1866
Lot. B. Lontz, Farmer	1840
Warren McCullough, Farmer	1840
F. E. Stone, Farmer..	1840

GREENCASTLE.

Demertus Rich, Drugs, etc	1862
John McLaughlin, Farmer	1858
W. H. H. Marine, General Store...	1863
A. McGuire, General Store	1858
W. A. Watson, General Store	1859
R. J. Reed, Hotel	1868
M. P. Archer, Physician	1866
J. W. Standley, Physician	1872
W. W. Shearer, Physician & Druggist	1861

KIDDVILLE.

Jeremiah G. Smith, Farmer	1839

SCOTTSVILLE.

S. A. Maloney, Carpenter	1840
S. C. Hutchinson, Miller & Farmer.	1867
George W. Norvell, Farmer	1859
W. H. Oliver, Farmer	1857
Mrs. Mary M. Reger, Farmer	1854
Isaac Shrock, Farmer	1840

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